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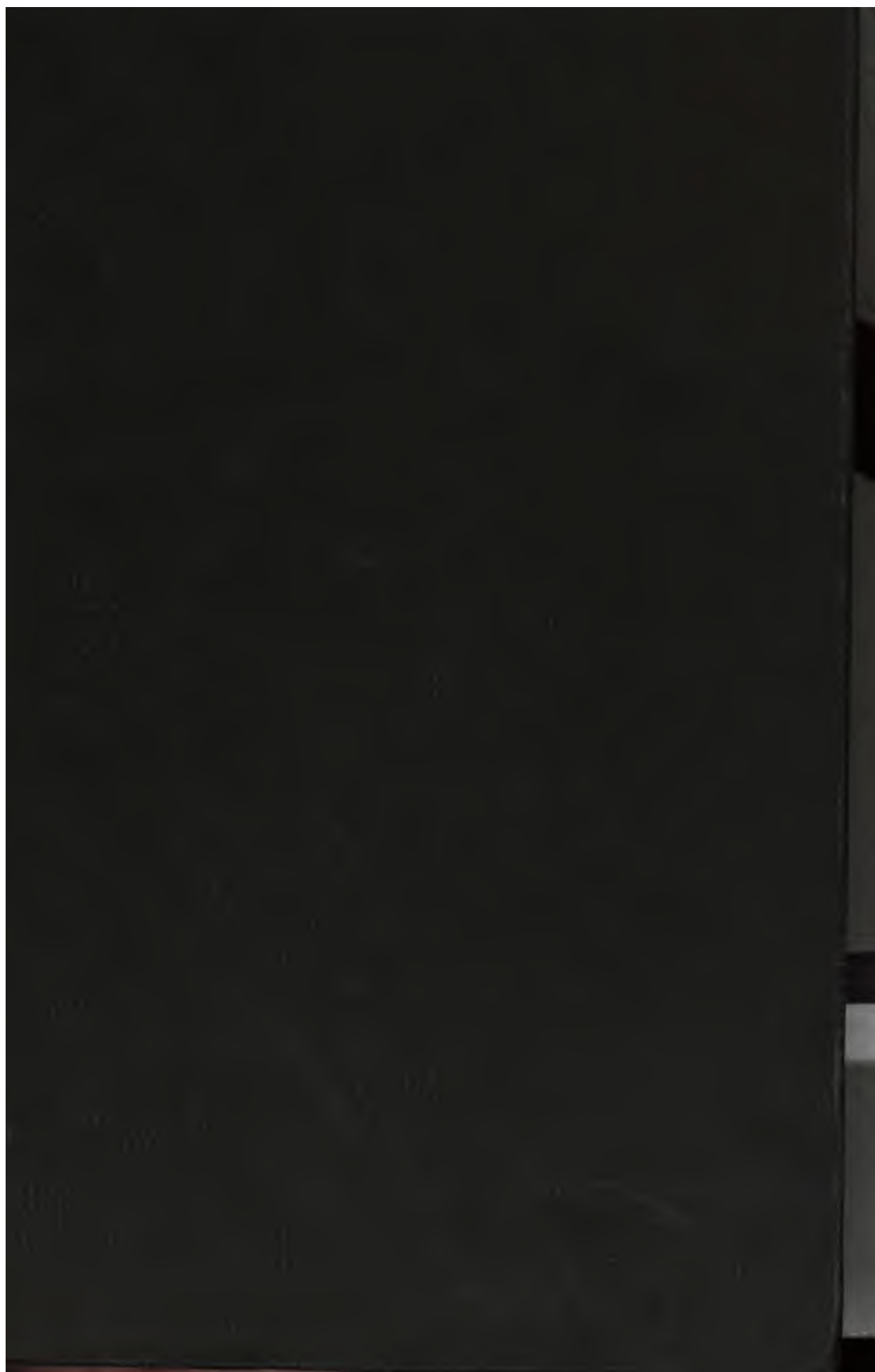
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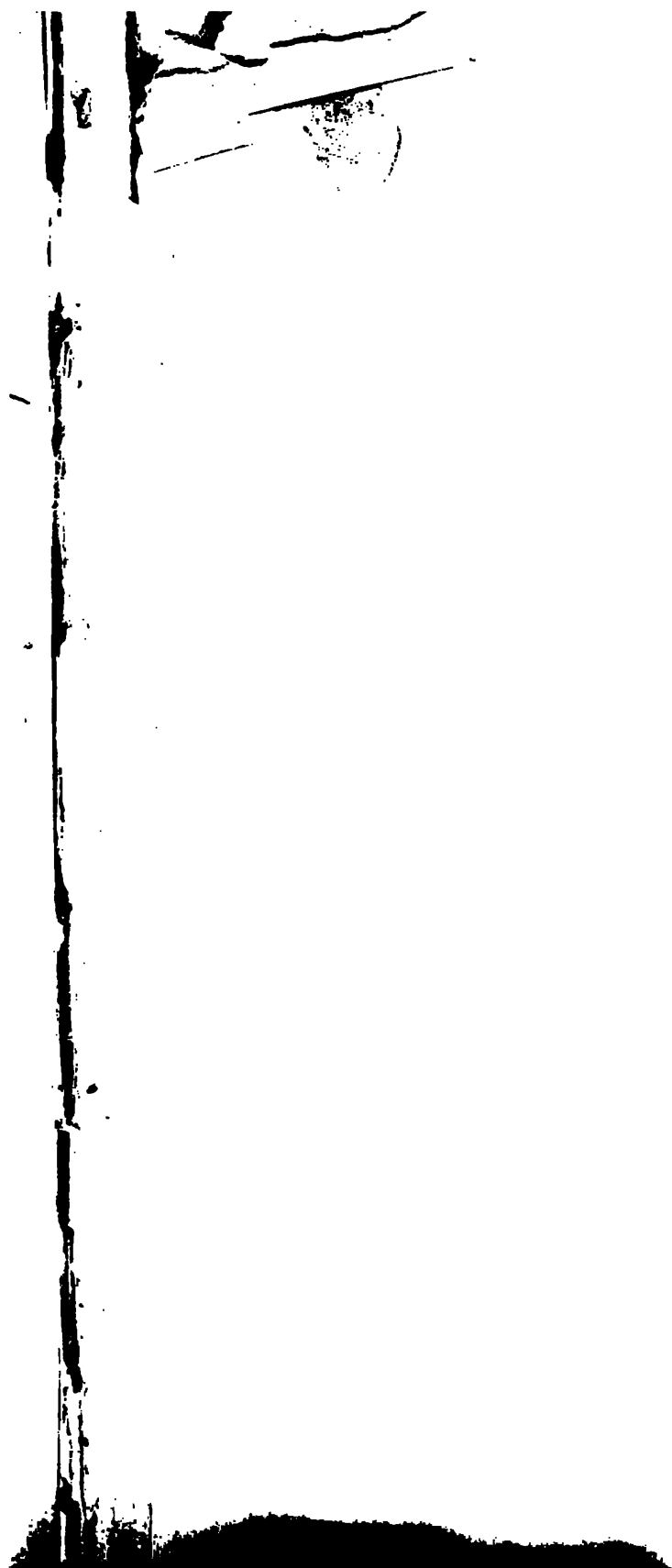
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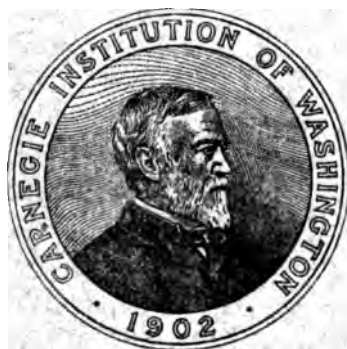
GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
IN WASHINGTON

BY
CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE
AND
WALDO GIFFORD LELAND

SECOND EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY
W. G. LELAND

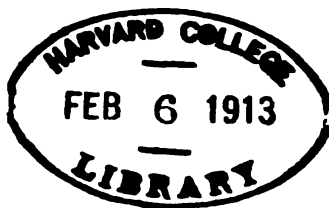


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PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, EDITOR

PRESS OF
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PREFATORY NOTE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

The guide to the archives of the government at Washington was begun in January, 1903, by Mr. Van Tyne and Mr. Leland, who carried the work forward for some months. In the autumn of that year the task of completing the survey of the archives and of arranging the materials for publication naturally fell to the newly organized Bureau of Historical Research. This task was not completed until the spring of 1904, most of the work being done by Mr. Leland. The character and scope of the volume were somewhat changed and developed while the data were being collected. The purpose at the outset was to gather information as to the whereabouts of important historical materials, to discover how they were preserved and arranged, and to give descriptions of them that would be of service to the historical investigator. As the work proceeded, it was apparent that there could be no hard and fast line between historical collections and ordinary administrative records, and that every branch and division of the Government must be examined with care, even if the reports on its manuscript records should ultimately be passed over with scarcely more than a word in the final report. It also became clear that a short history of each bureau or division, and a succinct statement of its duties, methods of work, and mode of keeping its records, would be of service to all students interested in the mechanism of the government or in the growth of its administrative machinery, and would at the same time be the safest guide to those seeking to know where archives of a certain character are likely to be found. As a result, the work has developed into a survey of all the branches, bureaus, and divisions of the federal government in Washington, and includes more than a mere description of their records and collections. The historical data have been gathered and the references to printed authorities and the bibliography have been prepared with care and patience, and it is to be hoped that this feature will appeal to students of history and government.

The book, as we have it here, purports to be only a general survey. Only where materials are of special interest historically is there any effort to give anything approaching detailed information. In some cases it was impossible to get details, in others facts actually gathered seemed not appropriate to the present volume and have therefore not been printed. The Bureau of

Prefatory Note.

Historical Research¹ is continuing the study of the archives, and hopes to make from time to time reports on the portions that have peculiar interest to historical investigators.

*Carnegie Institution of Washington,
August 27, 1904.*

A. C. McLAUGHLIN,
Director.

¹ Now called Department of Historical Research.—Ed.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION.

The compilers of this work were confronted at the outset by a series of problems, in the solution of which they were unaided by anything that might serve as a model. The conditions in Washington are so different from those abroad that English, French, and Italian archive reports served only to suggest certain classes of information that it was desirable to obtain, and were of little service in determining the final form of the *Guide* or in indicating the best methods for gathering the data. Furthermore, there had been no previous attempt to make any general examination of all the records of the Federal Government in Washington, nor indeed had any examination of the records of a single department been attempted, though a few general statements as to certain classes of material to be found in Washington had appeared in print. It is worth while to state at length the difficulties that were encountered in the prosecution of this task, because they not only serve to show the character of the information to be found in the following pages, but also suggest to historical investigators the conditions to be met in any extended investigations of the archives.

In the preliminary preparations for the work it was realized that the material to be examined was widely scattered. There are eighteen or twenty distinct departments, commissions, or other governmental organizations, which are in turn divided into considerably more than a hundred bureaus or offices; many of these are still further divided into divisions or branches. Furthermore the history of many of the departments or bureaus is very complicated, a fact which frequently has a serious effect upon the continuity of their records. Many bureaus have been transferred from one department to another; departments have been reorganized, old bureaus abolished, new ones created, duties redistributed, and methods of business changed, until it has become extremely difficult to account for the location of certain classes of material or to discover the location of others.

Foremost among the bureaus into which each of the great executive departments is divided is the so-called "Secretary's Office", which conducts the business overseen by the secretary in person, and the records of which are the records of the secretary's official acts; sometimes these records are all kept together, sometimes they are divided among the divisions of the office; sometimes they are scattered throughout the bureaus of the department. Each bureau usually keeps its own records; but while those of one bureau may be found together, those of another are scattered among a dozen divisions. Nor does the dispersion of the records always stop here; in some

divisions the files are scattered among subordinate branches and there are almost as many methods as there are file-rooms. In one office, for example, all the letters received from the establishment of the office are to be found in a single unbroken series; in another the letters received are arranged in different series. Perhaps for the first ten years the letters were kept together; then, as their number increased, other series were started; later, again, some of these series were consolidated; and still later possibly the method of keeping all papers, both letters received and copies of letters sent, in a single series was adopted. Thus papers of the same class are filed under varying titles.

The indexing of the records varies also with different file-rooms. In general the indexes make any particular letter or paper easily accessible, but do not aid in finding the papers of any one class or on any particular subject, and hence are of slight service in preparing a general description of the records. The older indexes are of little value for any purpose whatsoever; and the index-books that were in general use until a few years ago are so complicated that their use by the uninitiated is extremely difficult. The system of indexing by means of cards is, however, rapidly coming into use.

Another difficulty encountered was the inconvenient or even inaccessible location of a part of the material. In several offices the earlier records are boxed up and stored in vaults or attics; in others they are hidden behind piles of lumber or large cases. In still other offices, while the records are actually accessible, considerable physical discomfort is attendant upon an examination of them.

The mere mass of these records of the government is well-nigh appalling. It is impossible to form an estimate of the aggregate space occupied by them; in a single office of the Treasury Department, for example, they cover over ten miles of shelving; the volumes of diplomatic and consular correspondence in the State Department are to be numbered by thousands; a few years ago the Adjutant-General reported that in addition to several tons of Confederate records already described there were over ten tons of books and papers, the character of which had not as yet been ascertained. In some departments entire buildings are rented for no other purpose than that of filling them from cellar to attic with records and files that are not in immediate demand in the prosecution of current work.

Finally the widely varying value of the different classes of records constitutes a problem in itself. From the papers of the Continental Congress or the journals of the Confederate Congress to the correspondence relating to the pay or dismissal of a janitor there is a considerable depreciation in value; in general, however, there may be said to be two classes of files: those that constitute the administrative records, and those that are almost

entirely of historical interest and actually exist as completed collections. Of this latter class may be mentioned, for example, the Continental Congress papers, inherited from the old government; the Franklin and Madison papers, acquired by purchase; the archives of the Confederate government, captured upon the fall of the Confederacy; and the collection of Revolutionary orderly books and journals segregated from the administrative records of the Pension Office. The papers of this class are in general readily accessible, are often indexed or catalogued in such a way as to be serviceable to the student, and are properly arranged and cared for. Many of these collections are being transferred to the Library of Congress.

The administrative records comprise the files relating to the actual administration of the government and consist largely of correspondence, accounts, reports, and similar papers. To this class belong the diplomatic and consular correspondence, the correspondence of the Navy Department with officers of the Navy, military reports of army officers, and other material of the greatest value, along with tons of adjusted accounts and thousands of file-boxes filled with letters relating to the most unimportant details of routine business. Furthermore, in almost any series of volumes the worthless letters far exceed in number those having historical importance.

With these conditions confronting the compilers, they realized that any inventory, anything approaching a complete catalogue, was out of the question, and they resolved to prepare a guide that should show in what office or department any particular class of material is to be found, and that should describe, though in the most general terms, the material actually there. They attempted to ascertain, in the case of any one office or division, the different classes of material on file, their general character and probable value, the dates of the earliest files, and the extent of the records as a whole. In some cases more than this was possible; in others, less; while in a few instances the material was of so little value that they felt justified in omitting all description of it. Furthermore, inasmuch as one purpose of the *Guide* was to enable an investigator to know where he should search for any particular class of material, it was decided to include under each bureau an account of its history and duties, the compilers realizing from their own experience that such information sheds considerable light upon the exact character and extent of the records.

The method of examining the records necessarily varied. In most instances a file-clerk was detailed to answer questions and to explain methods of indexing and arrangement. In a few offices a detailed examination, almost volume by volume, was made; in others a rapid walk through file-rooms containing miles of shelving was either sufficient or was all that was permitted. In two or three offices those in charge requested that a list of questions relating to the records be submitted, and from the written replies

to these questions the reports for those offices were compiled. Finally a supplementary search in printed material, mostly in the executive documents, was made for information bearing directly or indirectly upon the files of the various departments and bureaus. In some cases the information thus gained constituted a valuable addition to that derived from a personal examination or questioning.

The criticism will probably be made that due proportion has not been observed; that some records of great value receive only a general description, whereas other material of much less value has received a greater amount of space. The foregoing account of the conditions met with should be a sufficient reply to this justifiable charge. In a few cases access to important material for the purpose of making any more than the most general description was not permitted by the authorities, while in others detailed lists were furnished by the authorities themselves; furthermore, it not infrequently happened that important classes of records were of such great extent as to render impossible the detailed description which was practicable for other records, less important perhaps, but also of less formidable bulk.

The compilers desire to express their appreciation of the uniform courtesy with which they have been received in the departments. In many cases officials have not only afforded every facility for making an examination of the records in their charge, but have furnished lists and other valuable information or have offered suggestions of great service. Especially valuable help and suggestions have been afforded by Mr. Andrew Hussey Allen of the State Department, by General F. C. Ainsworth and General A. W. Greely of the War Department, by Mr. S. M. Gaines, Mr. W. I. Simpson, and Mr. Lewis Jordan of the Treasury Department, by Mr. George F. Stone of the Post-Office Department, by Mr. Charles W. Stewart of the Navy Department, and by Mr. W. Bertrand Acker of the Interior Department. To the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Herbert Putnam, and to Mr. Worthington C. Ford, chief of the Division of Manuscripts, the debt of the authors is very great, not only because of the splendid resources of the Library of Congress, which were placed at their disposal, but because of the great interest shown and the helpful suggestions made in the prosecution of the work.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

W. G. LELAND.

September, 1904.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The problem confronting the investigator in the archives of the federal government remains substantially as stated above in the introduction to the first edition of the *Guide*. Some few signs, however, such as the continued concentration of the military records, the reorganization of the archives of the Department of State, the effort to collect a large body of naval archives, the remarkable growth of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, and the selection of a site for a Hall of Records, indicate a greater interest in the development of a national archive suitably organized and maintained.

In preparing the second edition of the *Guide* the usual work of correcting errors, verifying statements, supplementing the bibliographical data, altering classification when required by administrative changes, and bringing the accounts to date has been performed, and in several cases the text has been much amplified. Additional investigations have been made in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives and the Bureau of Rolls and Library, both of the Department of State, in the Mail and Files Division of the Treasury Department, in the office of the chief clerk of the Department of Justice, in all the offices of the Post-Office Department, in the office of the auditor for the Post-Office Department, and in the Naval War Records office, while additional information respecting the records of several other offices has been obtained by inquiry. Several bureaus not included in the first edition are noted in the present volume, although in none of them are there records of much historical importance; and finally, more space has been given to the various departmental and bureau libraries.

A large share of the additional investigations just noted has been performed by Mr. J. H. Russell, till lately an assistant in the Department of Historical Research, and by Dr. C. H. Lincoln, formerly of the Library of Congress, who have also rendered much assistance in various other ways. It remains to acknowledge the assistance furnished by several investigators whose notes on certain groups of material have been placed at the service of the reviser, and by the great number of officials who by suggestions or personal aid have placed him under many obligations to them; chief among these should be mentioned Dr. C. O. Paullin, of Washington, Mr. L. M. Pérez, of Havana, formerly of the Library of Congress, Dr. J. P. Bretz, of the University of Chicago, Dr. I. J. Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Anna Héloïse Abel, of the Woman's College of Baltimore, Mr. Charles Meyerholz, of Harvard University, and Mr. K. L. Russell, of the Post-Office Department.

W. G. LELAND.

June 10, 1907.

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THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES AT WASHINGTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The custom which has prevailed whereby retiring Presidents take with them as personal property all the letters, papers, and other records of their respective administrations, has resulted in scattering abroad much historical material of the utmost value. The papers of many of the administrations thus exist at present as collections in various parts of the country. The Library of Congress, for example, has in its possession several of these collections, while part of the Polk papers is in the library of the Chicago Historical Society, the Adams papers are deposited with the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Buchanan papers are in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Other papers are more or less scattered. It is true that in the archives of the various executive departments is to be found in large part the correspondence of the Presidents with the respective departments, but this material is so scattered that it would be impossible for the student to use it in any collected form. The only records, other than the papers of the present administration, now to be found in the White House are two volumes of Grant's letter-books.

1. Letter-books of President Grant, 1869-July, 1875 (2 vols.).

These books contain copies of Grant's letters to members of the cabinet, to the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, to the public, both individuals and societies, to congressmen, to financiers, etc. They cover such subjects as nominations, resignations, appointments, the detailing of men for duty at the White House, acceptance of cabinet positions, invitations to attend meetings of societies, appointments to the Naval and Military Academies, courtesies of foreign governments, the panic of 1873, etc. Most of the material is of slight historical interest, but of the few important letters may be mentioned one dated June 27, 1870, stating that Grant had given verbal instructions to General Babcock to go to San Domingo and learn the wishes of the people and of the government regarding annexation to the United States. Another letter of October 17, 1870, concerns the same matter. There is also a very interesting letter to A. G. Cattell, of March 21, 1871. Many of the letters are purely personal, and some even of Mrs. Grant's letters are to be found here.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The history and functions of the Department of State are clearly set forth in W. H. Michael's "History of the Department of State" (Washington, 1901). Earlier accounts are: "Department of State of the United States; how it was formed; what are its duties, and how it is run" (Washington, 1898: prepared for the exhibit of the Department of State at the Omaha exposition); "The Department of State of the United States: Its History and Functions", by Gaillard Hunt (Washington, 1893); and "Department of State, 1789-1866", by D. D. T. Leech, in the form of articles in the "National Intelligencer" for June 8, 10, and 11, 1867. The so-called "Cockrell Report" (Sen. Rept. 507, pt. 3, 50 Cong., 1 sess.) contains a detailed account of the work performed in the various bureaus as they were organized in 1887.

The archives of the department are unusually complete, having fortunately suffered no considerable losses by fire or otherwise. Their very evident value and the necessity of constantly referring to them have caused better care to be taken of them than of the archives of some of the other departments, although a large amount of miscellaneous material was, until some years ago, entirely unarranged. Some few papers have been destroyed as of no value: see H. Ex. Doc. 128, 52 Cong., 1 sess.

The general rule relating to the use of the archives of the department is as follows:

The privilege of access to the manuscript archives of the Department of State may be secured, so far as the facilities at command and the convenience of the office admit, upon application by letter to the Secretary of State. Applicants should describe as concisely and definitely as may be possible the papers they desire to consult, the scope of the examination contemplated, and the period of time during which they purpose to avail themselves of the permission, if accorded.

(1) Persons to whom the privilege of consulting the manuscript archives of the Department of State is granted can exercise the permission only subject to the convenience of the department and the uninterrupted transaction of its business.

(2) No manuscript shall at any time be taken out of the department except by order in writing of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

(3) No manuscript shall be taken out of the Bureau of Rolls and Library into any room of the department until a receipt in form and descriptive of the paper or volume be signed by the official taking the same and delivered to the chief of the bureau, or, in his absence, to the person in charge.

(4) No manuscript shall be detained from its place on the shelves of the Bureau of Rolls and Library after 4.30 p. m. of the day it shall have been taken; and no manuscript shall be taken from its place on the shelves by any others than the clerks in charge, except by special arrangement in exceptional circumstances.

(5) The use of the indexes in the room in which the manuscripts are deposited is not permitted except through the clerks in charge.

(6) The privilege of consulting the manuscript archives does not include the use of the Library. The latter privilege must be independently asked for of the chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library.

BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES.¹

¹The description here presented applies to the archives and to the system under which correspondence was recorded and filed previous to August 15, 1906. On that date a new method was instituted, under which all important correspondence is filed numerically in the "major file," a number being assigned to each subject and a sub-number to each paper relating to that subject. A chronological synopsis of the correspondence under each number is kept in a separate file of record-cards.

The unimportant routine correspondence of the department is kept in the "minor file," in a strict alphabetical order, diplomatic despatches and instructions appearing under the name of the country, diplomatic notes under the name of the embassy or legation, consular despatches and instructions under the city, and miscellaneous communications under the names of the correspondents.

A complete card-index is maintained covering the entire correspondence, and the use of books, both for indexing and for recording, has been discontinued.

In the Bureau of Indexes and Archives is preserved all the correspondence of the State Department except that relating to appointments, passports, publications, accounts, etc. It is arranged in three classes—diplomatic, consular, and miscellaneous. While the diplomatic and consular correspondence is conducted by the Diplomatic and Consular Bureaus respectively, it is finally deposited in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives; hence the Diplomatic and Consular Bureaus have no archives of their own. In general, it may be said that these archives are accessible to the student, either through a personal examination or through written requests for information. In the former case the student is ordinarily allowed to examine the material and to take such notes as he wishes, but his notes are inspected by the chief of the bureau, who may withhold such of them as he judges should not be taken away. In making a personal examination, the student receives all the aid which the clerical force of the bureau can afford without interference with its regular work. In case a written request for information is made, the request should be as specific as possible. The limited number of the clerical force and the great amount of departmental work do not permit of extended researches, but as much attention as possible is given to requests for information.

These archives, even those of the earliest date, are in constant use by the department. Their especial value for official purposes lies in the precedents that they reveal. For a detailed statement of the methods of arrangement and indexing prior to August 15, 1906, see Michael's "History and Functions of the Department of State", 74-79. In the account below statements are made as to the indexing and arrangement of the various series.

The descriptions which follow of the archives of the bureau are based upon a confidential pamphlet prepared by Mr. Pendleton King, former chief of the bureau, "Inventory of Archives in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives" (Washington, 1897); upon a report by Mr. Andrew C. McLaughlin on "The Diplomatic Archives of the Department of State, 1789-1840" (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1904); and upon a great mass of notes made during elaborate personal investigations by Messrs. A. C. McLaughlin and J. H. Russell, sometime of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution, and Mr. C. H. Lincoln.

I. DIPLOMATIC ARCHIVES.

The diplomatic archives from 1789 to August, 1906, are contained in about 3,000 volumes, and are arranged in the following series:

1. *Instructions.*

These include all letters from the department to diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad. The series commences with January 23, 1791, although earlier letters, to United States representatives in France, Morocco, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain, are contained in the volumes of Foreign Letters in the Bureau of Rolls and Library. A single unclassified series of Instructions entered in chronological order extends from January 23, 1791, to March 8, 1833, in 13 volumes, and contains, with some exceptions, all letters to representatives. It is supplemented and continued by volumes 14, 15, and 16, still unclassified, labelled "American States", which cover the period from April 2, 1829, to January 14, 1865. Since 1829 many, and since January 14, 1865, all instructions have been grouped in series under the respective countries to which they pertain. The dates on which these series commence vary; each series appears to have been commenced when the bulk of the material relating to the country to which it pertained became so great as to make it impracticable to continue to place the letters in the unclassified volumes. To 1870 this material is indexed in the front of the record-books; since then (*i. e.*, to August 15, 1906) it has been indexed in folio index-books (in which are also indexed the Notes from the Department), and by a card-index.

2. *Despatches.*

Despatches include the letters to the Department of State from diplomatic representatives abroad, together with all inclosures, such as notes sent by ministers of foreign states to our representatives there, or material, printed and manuscript, bearing on foreign conditions. From the beginning of the government despatches have been classified in separate series for the different countries, but occasionally the despatches of a minister who went to two countries are found in one volume, which thus really belongs in two

series. This fact is often a source of perplexity to the investigator and an understanding of it will frequently explain the apparent absence of material in certain series. A separate series known as "Letters from United States Ministers" extends from 1789 to 1830, in 54 volumes, but consists for the most part of duplicate despatches. The despatches to 1870 are indexed in 73 volumes, which also include the indexes of Notes to the Department from about 1828 to 1870. Those from June 1, 1870, to August, 1906, are indexed in folio index-books, and by a card-index.

3. Notes from the Department.

Notes from the Department include all communications sent to foreign legations in the United States by the Department of State. "American Letters", volume 4, in the Bureau of Rolls and Library contains letters to representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Netherlands, but most letters of this class prior to 1804 were included in the series of volumes entitled "Domestic Letters" (see below), which at that time included all letters to persons not in governmental employ. Beginning January 19, 1804, a separate series of Notes from the Department was commenced. Of this series the first volume, dating from January 19, 1804, to January 25, 1810, and containing 301 separate letters, has long been missing, and only an index to it remains to indicate its contents. It may not be impossible by one method or another to restore large portions of this lost volume. The letters from 1789 to 1804 are indexed in the front of Notes from the Department, volume II.; those from 1804 to 1870, in the front of the record-books; those from June 1, 1870, to August, 1906, in the folio index-books for Instructions, and also by a card-index.

4. Notes to the Department.

Notes to the Department consist of communications from foreign legations, in this country. They have from the first been bound in separate volumes for different countries, although notes from representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Netherlands are found in "American Letters", volume 4, Bureau of Rolls and Library. There is one volume of Notes to the Department which contains miscellaneous letters, such as those from special missions to the United States. The letters from 1789 to 1828 are unindexed; those from 1828 to 1870 are indexed in the 73 volumes in which are also the indexes to Despatches; those from June 1, 1870, to August, 1906, are indexed in the folio index-books for Despatches, and by a card-index.

With regard to the material in the various series just described some general comments by Professor McLaughlin in his "Report on the Diplomatic Archives of the Department of State", may appropriately be quoted.

The volumes of diplomatic papers in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives are listed in an inventory-book, in which new volumes are entered when bound. This inventory gives the numbers on the manuscript volumes, showing which volumes are duplicates of others; it also gives the dates of beginning and ending of the volumes, but in many cases, especially in despatches, these dates are not early enough or late enough, as the case may be. The reason for this discrepancy in dates is usually the fact that the letters written before the minister or agent reached his post, and those written after leaving it, are not included in the dates given. In some cases at the end of a volume are found letters written by a former diplomatic officer many years after the termination of his mission. Besides the list of volumes of Despatches, Notes to the Department, Instructions, and Notes from the Department, this inventory contains lists of volumes of Circulars, of Consular Instructions and Consular Despatches, and of volumes pertaining to Consular Clerks, Foreign Consuls in the United States, and Special Agents.

By the help of this inventory, volumes can usually be located readily. The system of arrangement of books is comparatively simple, and in almost all the books the manuscripts are bound in chronological order, the most noteworthy exception being that inclosures are bound after the letter in which they were inclosed, though naturally preceding it in date. The records are, on the whole, in excellent condition, though some of the older papers are considerably discolored, or are brittle and breaking at the edges, thus making the reading of them difficult for the investigator. The handwriting of many of the earlier papers is hard to decipher, even when the ink has not faded. Some of the press copies are at present almost illegible.

The arrangement in earlier years is in some ways perplexing, and sometimes important documents are not to be found. It is no unusual thing to find that despatches of certain numbers are not in the archives, and this in spite of the fact that sometimes as high as five copies of one paper were sent by as many different ships. It is interesting to note how many copies of the original number were received and to compare the dates of sending and of receipt. About 1831 a definite system was adopted. The records since that time are well arranged, and the system is easily understood; the records since 1831 are also more nearly complete, due to a great extent to improvements in navigation, but due also to careful supervision. Duplicates no longer appear, and on the other hand there are no despatches missing, as is the case in the earlier volumes. Evidently about that time our ministers ceased to send duplicate and triplicate despatches, while the Department made arrangements to get copies of documents that for any reason went astray.

The earlier documents are at times somewhat hard to use, the requirement of uniform size in paper being a later development. Besides the manuscripts, one occasionally finds in these volumes printed material, such as pamphlets, invitations, instructions for court dress at times of mourning, and copies of papers or broadsides of the time. Practically all of these are without mention in the *State Papers*, but are interesting to the historian and often almost impossible to obtain elsewhere in this country.

* * * * *

The most puzzling difficulty in the use of the material is in locating the earliest material under each country. If one goes to volume 1 of any series he can not be sure that he has found the earliest papers from that country. In the case of Instructions and Notes from the Department, the first volume will be found numbered one only under countries with which diplomatic relations were entered upon comparatively late; for example, Austria Instructions begin with volume 1, June 7, 1837,

while Barbary Powers Instructions begin with volume 14, July 1, 1834. The reason for this is that the first instructions to Barbary Powers are found in the first thirteen volumes of unclassified instructions. The correspondence for any one country began to be segregated and bound in a separate series as the relations with the country developed and its importance increased. This fact is indicated by the dates at which the separate series begin. The number of the first volume of Instructions or Notes from the Department in the separate series for any country follows the number of the last volume of unclassified Instructions or Notes from the Department in which similar papers for the same country appear.

* * * * *

Many of the duplicate papers are bound in separate volumes; in other cases duplicates are bound in the same book with the originals. A number of the duplicate volumes have been checked with their originals, and in every case materials have been found in the duplicate books that did not appear in the books of originals. In some cases these materials are comments by the secretary on despatches received; in other cases they are inclosures that did not seem suitable for binding with the special papers on the subject; in a few cases at the end of a duplicate despatch appears a postscript not added to the original, evidently appended because the duplicate despatch was copied and sent by a later ship than the original. These differences have indicated the necessity for examination of all duplicate books, in order that no material may be missed.

There are two principal collections of printed diplomatic correspondence: "American State Papers: Foreign Relations" (Washington, 1832-1859, 6 volumes), which cover the period from 1789 to 1828, and the annual publications in the congressional series entitled "Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States", from 1861 to date. The diplomatic correspondence between 1828 and 1861 is to be found scattered through the congressional documents. A list of the principal collections during this period may be found in A. B. Hart's "Trial Bibliography of American Diplomacy", in the "American Historical Review" (VI. 862), reprinted in his "Foundations of American Foreign Policy" (New York and London, 1901), 280-285. The Bureau of Indexes and Archives has segregated from the congressional series the documents pertaining to the Department of State or to foreign relations and bound them together in a collection of several hundred volumes, which since 1825 is practically complete. Professor McLaughlin estimates (see "Report on Diplomatic Archives", p. 4) that not more than one-fourth of the material prior to 1828 has been included in the "State Papers", and points out that much of the omitted material is of the greatest interest and value.

ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMATIC ARCHIVES.

In the following analysis the attempt is made to indicate the diplomatic material relating to each of the states with which diplomatic relations are maintained. Not only are the extent and dates of the various series relat-

ing to any particular state indicated, but references are given to any material that has been discovered in the series relating to any other state or in the series of unclassified documents described below. None of the material is later than August 15, 1906, and when a series is indicated as continuing "to date" that is the date to be understood. When, however, a series is indicated as continuing to some definite date, especially if that date be comparatively recent, it is not to be understood that the series terminates then, but merely that the later documents have not as yet been bound in volumes. Thus the number of volumes indicated in such a series is one less than will be found after all the documents have been bound. This explanation applies more particularly to the communications to the department (Despatches, and Notes), than to those from the department (Instructions and Notes), for the former accumulate and are bound at intervals, whereas the latter are entered, as soon as written, in record volumes. It is not to be understood that all the material of diplomatic character in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives has been analyzed. Much is to be found in the consular archives, in the Domestic and Miscellaneous Letters and in the Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers that is not included. The analysis of what are known as the diplomatic archives, is however, regarded as reasonably complete.

There are the following series of unclassified documents:

Instructions, January 23, 1791–January 14, 1865 (16 vols.).

Notes from Department, January 19, 1804–June 27, 1834 (5 vols.). The first volume of this series, January 19, 1804–May 4, 1810, is missing. An index to the volume is however in the archives.

Notes to Department, October 15, 1794–November 30, 1892 (2 vols.). These volumes are labelled "Other States, Notes".

Special Missions, 1823 to date (4 vols.). See below, p. 28, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 36.

Argentine Republic.

1. *Instructions*, commence on July 18, 1817, in the unclassified series, and continue in separate series from September 28, 1843, to date (4 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, April 26, 1817, to date (43 vols.). The first volume is labelled "S. A. Mission, 1815–1818".

3. *Notes from Department*, commence on October 9, 1824, in the unclassified series, and continue in a separate series from September 28, 1838, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, December 9, 1818, to date (5 vols.). In "Other States, Notes", volume 1, is a letter from Alvarez to Madison, May 26, 1815.

Austria.

1. *Instructions*, June 7, 1837, to date (5 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, January 22, 1838–April 30, 1903 (48 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, commence on October 13, 1838, in the unclassified series, continue in "German States", volume 6, and in a separate series, July 15, 1853, to date (3 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, November 8, 1820–June 30, 1900 (12 vols.).

Barbary Powers.

1. *Instructions*, July 1, 1834–June 10, 1886 (3 vols.). The third volume is now used for "Morocco", volume 16, current instructions.

2. *Despatches*, found under consular Despatches.

Belgium.

1. *Instructions*, April 14, 1832, to date (3 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, April 26, 1832–December 31, 1903 (36 vols.). Two volumes of duplicate despatches contain the letters of Alexander H. Everett, August 20, 1819–March 23, 1824, and of C. Hughes, January 22–September 9, 1829.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence on June 6, 1832, in the unclassified series and then continue from July 1, 1834, to date (3 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, January 3, 1832–December 31, 1902 (10 vols.).

Bolivia.

1. *Instructions*, April 25, 1848, to date (2 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, June 9, 1848–September 30, 1902 (19 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, October 5, 1842, to date (1 vol.), accompanied by Notes to the legation of Ecuador.

4. *Notes to Department*, June 1, 1868–December 31, 1900 (1 vol.).

Brazil.

1. *Instructions*, commence on March 20, 1809, in the unclassified series and continue from May 29, 1833, to date (5 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, April 3, 1809–October 31, 1903 (69 vols.). Duplicate despatches fill 9 volumes.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence on May 26, 1824, in the unclassified series and continue from October 22, 1834, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, April 5, 1824–December 31, 1889 (6 vols.).

Bremen.

See "Hanseatic States". For two letters from the Burgomasters and Senators of Bremen to George Washington, October 15, 1794, and November 13, 1795, see "Other States, Notes to Department", volume 1.

Brunswick.

See "Other States, Notes to Department", volume 1, for a letter from Charles Duke of Brunswick to Secretary Edward Livingston, Paris, November 28, 1832.

Bulgaria.

1. *Instructions*, commence on June 16, 1903, in "Roumania", volume 1, as "Bulgarian Series", no. 1; after July 26, 1905, they are in "Greece", volume 1, marked "Bulgarian Series".

2. *Despatches*, first with "Roumania", now with "Greece".

Central America.

The arrangement of the diplomatic papers relating to Central America is very complicated. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador have been combined at various times and in various ways. At times a single minister has been accredited by the United States to several of these countries.

1. *Instructions*, commence on March 24, 1825, in the unclassified series, continue in "American States" (8 vols.), and then, classified, continue from January, 1865, to varying dates in 1874, in "Costa Rica", volume 17; "Guatemala", volume 17; "Honduras", volume 17; "Nicaragua", volume 17; and "Salvador", volume 17. From 1874 to January 18, 1879, the instructions for all the states were bound in "Costa Rica", volume 17. Since then the series "Central America", volumes 18-22, has held them.

2. Despatches.

(a) "Central America", May 15, 1824-November 10, 1842 (volumes 1, 2).

(b) "Costa Rica", June 18, 1861-June 30, 1873 (volumes 1-4); despatches from October, 1857-May 1, 1861, in "Nicaragua" (volumes 3-6).

"Honduras", August 29, 1861-June 30, 1873 (volumes 1, 2).

"Guatemala", June 18, 1842-May 20, 1873 (volumes 1-5).

"Nicaragua", March 24, 1851-July 28, 1873 (volumes 1-12); volumes 3-6 include Costa Rica despatches.

"Salvador", June 12, 1863-August 20, 1873 (volumes 1-4).

(c) "Central America" May 9, 1873-December 3, 1891 (volumes 4-34).

(d) "Guatemala", December 3, 1891-February 2, 1903 (volumes 6-17). This series embraces Guatemala and Honduras, to which a single representative is accredited.

(e) "Nicaragua", August 18, 1891-November 30, 1901 (volumes 6-17). This series embraces Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, a single representative being accredited to them jointly.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in unclassified series on September 10, 1823, continue in "Central America", June 18, 1849-January 9, 1865 (volume 1), and are then classified as follows: "Costa Rica", volume 2, September 15, 1866, to date; "Guatemala", volume 2, December 30, 1866, to date, "Honduras", volume 2, October 2, 1867, to date; "Nicaragua",

volume 2, January 3, 1867, to date, "Salvador", volume 2, December 8, 1866, to date.

4. *Notes to Department*, commence in the series "Executives of American States" (see below, p. 27, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 31) as follows: Central America, March 13, 1824; Guatemala, July 18, 1829. A distinct series "Central America", extends from April 3, 1844–December 31, 1877 (volumes 1–6) in which volume 1, April 3, 1844–November 28, 1857, contains notes of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, and volume 2, December 8, 1845–December 31, 1857, contains only the notes of Nicaragua. Notes of this period of Costa Rica, commencing September 15, 1845, Honduras, commencing April 5, 1854, Nicaragua, commencing September 24, 1844, and Salvador, commencing September 3, 1853, are to be found in the series of "Executives of American States", mentioned above; while other notes are included in volume 1 of the unclassified series known as "Other States, Notes". The notes are continued to date in five series as follows: "Nicaragua" January 1, 1862–December 31, 1898 (3 vols.); "Costa Rica", January 18, 1878–November 30, 1892 (1 vol.); "Guatemala", January 1, 1878–December 31, 1893 (2 vols.); "Honduras", unbound; "Salvador", unbound.

Chile.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series on September 29, 1817, and continue in a separate series from May 29, 1833, to date (4 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, October 15, 1818–May 31, 1902 (48 vols.). Some early despatches are in the volume under Argentina marked "S. A. Mission".

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series on March 6, 1828, and continue from November 6, 1834, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, February 19, 1828–April 30, 1893 (5 vols.).

China.

1. *Instructions*, April 24, 1843, to date (7 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, June 27, 1843–March 31, 1904 (124 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, June 3, 1868, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, April 1, 1868–December 31, 1901 (4 vols.).

Colombia.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series on February 22, 1820, and continue in a separate series from May 29, 1833, to date (5 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, March 14, 1820–November 15, 1903 (60 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series on June 18, 1822, and continue in a separate series from May 18, 1835, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, April 8, 1820–December 31, 1900 (9 vols.).

Costa Rica.

See Central America.

Cuba.

1. *Instructions*, May 20, 1902, to date (1 vol.).
2. *Despatches*, May 27, 1902–January 15, 1904 (9 vols.).
3. *Notes from Department*, May 24, 1902, to date (1 vol.).
4. *Notes to Department*, May 22, 1902, unbound.

In the unclassified series of Notes to Department, "Other States", volume 1, are Cuban letters of December 12, 1843, and January 20, 1844. There is also much early diplomatic material relating to Cuba in "Special Missions", volume 1 (see below, p. 28, "Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers", no. 36) and in Consular Instructions, especially volume 5.

Denmark.

1. *Instructions*, commence in unclassified series on January 3, 1811, and continue in separate series from March 28, 1833, to date (3 vols.).
2. *Despatches*, February 22, 1811–August 31, 1902 (24 vols.). Two volumes of duplicate despatches appear.
3. *Notes from Department*: notes as early as July 31, 1801, appear in the unclassified series; the regular series extends from July 1, 1834, to date (3 vols.).
4. *Notes to Department*, November 14, 1812–July 31, 1900 (7 vols.).

For earlier Denmark notes, December 10, 1802, etc., see Russia, Notes to Department, volume 1.

Dominican Republic.

1. *Instructions*, April 16, 1866, to date (2 vols.). See Haiti, also "Special Missions" (volume 1), where are letters as early as February 22, 1845.
2. *Despatches*, December 17, 1883–October 14, 1903 (8 vols.).
3. *Notes from Department*, September 18, 1866, to date (1 vol.). See Haiti, Notes from Department, volume 1, for earlier notes.
4. *Notes to Department*, August 1, 1871–December 31, 1903 (2 vols.). A letter of May 27, 1858, Santo Domingo, to James McIntosh, commander-in-chief of the United States squadron in the West Indies, appears in the series of unclassified notes, "Other States" (volume 1).

Ecuador.

1. *Instructions*, April 15, 1848, to date (2 vols.). For earlier material see Peru, Instructions (volume 15), and "Special Missions" (volume 1).
2. *Despatches*, April 6, 1848–December 31, 1903 (18 vols.).
3. *Notes from Department*, October 5, 1842, to date, in Bolivia, Notes from Department (volume 1).
4. *Notes to Department*, October 21, 1839–December 31, 1900 (2 vols.). A letter from Guayaquil, January 24, 1861, appears in "Other States, Notes", volume 1.

Egypt.

A volume of instructions, November 5, 1875–June 1, 1886, appears among the diplomatic archives. Earlier material is in "Barbary Powers" (volume 15), and "Special Missions" (volume 1). Other Egyptian material is in the consular archives.

France.

1. *Instructions*, commence on January 23, 1791, in the unclassified series and continue from July 20, 1829, to date (12 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, September 30, 1789–September 30, 1903 (127 vols.). These include two volumes of North German Confederation papers, two volumes relating to the death of Abraham Lincoln, one volume relating to the joint commission of 1803–1804 and many volumes of duplicates. See Great Britain, *Despatches* (volume 11), for a number of French despatches.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence on February 26, 1788, in the unclassified series; continue in separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (6 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, March 18, 1801–December 31, 1903 (43 vols.). A few French Notes to the Department before 1801 are in a bundle among the Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 28 (see below, p. 27), but most of the early ones are unaccountably missing.

Germany.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series on May 27, 1797, and continue, first as "Prussia", April 20, 1835–December 31, 1874 (2 vols.), and then as "Germany", January 1, 1875, to date (7 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, commence in a volume of duplicates with July 15, 1799; continue in separate series, October 22, 1800–September 30, 1904 (101 vols.). Two volumes of North German Confederation papers are among France, *Despatches*.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in unclassified series on November 11, 1817, and continue first as "German States", July 1, 1834–July 16, 1853 (1 vol.), then as "Prussia", September 6, 1853–March 31, 1874 (2 vols.), and "Germany", April 1, 1874, to date (5 vols.). An additional volume, October 14, 1853–September 30, 1869, is labelled "Hanseatic League Towns".

4. *Notes to Department*, "Hanseatic Towns", April 3, 1816–September 26, 1868 (2 vols.); "Prussia", July 2, 1817–December 1, 1870 (10 vols.); "Germany", December 8, 1870–September 30, 1902 (22 vols.).

Great Britain.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series on July 26, 1791, and continue in separate series from July 20, 1829, to date (22 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, November 29, 1791–September 30, 1904 (210 vols.). These include four volumes of Alabama Claims and thirty-three volumes of dupli-

cates. Despatches from Gouverneur Morris, as agent to England, 1790, are found in France, Despatches (volume 3b).

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series in October, 1791; continue as separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (22 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, September 2, 1791–June 30, 1903 (138 vols.).

Greece.

1. *Instructions*, April 3, 1868–July 7, 1882; July 27, 1905, to date (1 vol.). Since July 26, 1905, the instructions for Montenegro and Bulgaria have been bound with those for Greece. The instructions for the period July 8, 1882–July 26, 1905, were bound with those for Roumania and Servia, in "Roumania" (volume 1). Early material, commencing on September 6, 1825, is in "Special Missions" (volume 1).

2. *Despatches*, April 9, 1868–June 30, 1903 (14 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, June 18, 1867–August 9, 1890, in "Turkey" (volume 1, pp. 850–885).

4. *Notes to Department*, commence June 12, 1867, but are not bound. There is no legation in the United States from Greece at present.

Guatemala.

See Central America.

Haiti.

1. *Instructions*, July 18, 1862, to date (4 vols.); volume 1 contains also Liberia. Earlier material, commencing June 13, 1849, is in "Special Missions".

2. *Despatches*, July 26, 1862–October 31, 1903 (40 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, January 15, 1850, to date (2 vols.); contain also Hawaii, Dominican Republic, and Liberia.

4. *Notes to Department*, May 21, 1861–December 31, 1899 (5 vols.). See "Other States, Notes" (volume 1) for letter of October 16, 1851.

Hanover.

See "Other States, Notes" (volume 1) for letters of June 11, 1846 (to Secretary James Buchanan, concerning commercial relations of Hanover with the United States, and asking reduction of tariff) and February 2, 1861 (respecting abolition of *Stade dues*).

Hanseatic States.

See Germany.

Hawaii.

1. *Instructions*, August 28, 1848–June 13, 1900 (2 vols.); earlier material, commencing March 15, 1843, is in "Special Missions" (volume 1).

2. *Despatches*, May 31, 1843–February 28, 1900 (33 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, January 15, 1850–June 29, 1898 (1 vol.);

the earliest are in "Haiti" (volume 1), and in the unclassified series, December, 1842.

4. *Notes to Department*, April 8, 1845–December 31, 1885 (2 vols.).

Holland.

See Netherlands.

Honduras.

See Central America.

Italy.

1. *Instructions*, May 2, 1838, to date (4 vols.); see consular Instructions for material of diplomatic character as early as December 20, 1799; "Two Sicilies", May 18, 1838–May 27, 1861 (1 vol.); "Papal States", April 1, 1848–May 22, 1868 (1 vol.).

2. *Despatches*, June 6, 1840–November 30, 1903 (39 vols.); "Two Sicilies", November 7, 1831–June 24, 1845 (3 vols.); "Sardinia" (see below, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 30), 1856–1860 (8 vols.); see also Sweden, *Despatches* (volume 5).

3. *Notes from Department*, August 2, 1834, to date (5 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, July 19, 1826–April 30, 1903 (19 vols.).

Japan.

1. *Instructions*, September 12, 1855, to date (5 vols.); early material, commencing August 28, 1832, is in "Special Missions" (volume 1).

2. *Despatches*, March 17, 1855–June 30, 1904 (78 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, April 4, 1871, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, May 22, 1858–September 30, 1900 (6 vols.).

Korea.

1. *Instructions*, March 2, 1883, to date (2 vols.); see also consular Instructions, June 27, 1868.

2. *Despatches*, March 13, 1883–April 30, 1903 (19 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, January 10, 1888, to date (1 vol.).

4. *Notes to Department*, unbound, commence January 10, 1888.

Liberia.

1. *Instructions*, March 16, 1863–September 17, 1870, with "Haiti", (volume 1); "Liberia", October 1, 1875, to date (1 vol.); early material, commencing July 31, 1849, is in "Special Missions" (volume 1).

2. *Despatches*, December 31, 1863–December 31, 1903 (13 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, August 25, 1862, to date (1 vol.).

4. *Notes to Department*, unbound, commence August 22, 1862.

Luxemburg.

1. *Instructions*, recorded with "Netherlands", until November 17, 1903, when a separate volume was commenced.

2. *Despatches*, bound with "Netherlands", until 1905; separate despatches as yet unbound.

Mexico.

1. *Instructions*, commence with February 19, 1823, in unclassified series; continue in separate series from May 29, 1833, to date (12 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, March 15, 1823—July 31, 1904 (170 vols.); a volume of duplicate despatches of Joel R. Poinsett contains material as early as April 29, 1809.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series with December 10, 1822; continue in separate series from July 1, 1834, to date (6 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, March 1, 1816—December 31, 1901 (47 vols.).

Montenegro.

1. *Instructions*, commence March 30, 1905, as "Montenegrin Series, No. 1", in "Roumania" (volume 1); from July 26, 1905, they appear in "Greece" (volume 1) as "Montenegrin Series".

2. *Despatches*, combined with those of Roumania and Greece in the same manner as instructions.

Morocco.

1. *Instructions*, commence March 8, 1905, and are copied in the volume of Instructions marked "Barbary States, 16". Instructions to Tangier, Tripoli, and Tunis, January 22, 1880—June 10, 1886, are in the same volume.

Naples.

See Italy; some Neapolitan documents appear in Sweden, Despatches (volume 5), and in the unclassified series of Instructions, commencing May 10, 1816.

Netherlands.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series, January 23, 1792, and continue in separate series from January 29, 1833, to date (3 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, July 21, 1794—October 31, 1903 (39 vols.); there are also five volumes of duplicates. A volume of Spanish Despatches marked "W. Short, No. 1. The Hague and Spain, 1792-1795" contains despatches of the Netherlands as early as August 15, 1792; many others are bound in volumes of duplicates.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series, May 15, 1789; separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (3 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, August 17, 1799—December 31, 1899 (11 vols.).

New Granada.

See Colombia.

Nicaragua.

See Central America.

North German Union.

See Germany; two volumes of North German Confederation appear under France.

Norway.

See Sweden.

1. *Instructions*, July 2, 1906, to date (1 vol.).
2. *Despatches*, June 25, 1906, to date, unbound.
3. *Notes from Department*, October 30, 1905, to date (1 vol.).
4. *Notes to Department*, November 3, 1905, to date, unbound.

Panama.

1. *Instructions*, December 12, 1903, to date (1 vol.).
2. *Despatches*, December 14, 1903, to date, unbound.
3. *Notes from Department*, November 12, 1903, to date (1 vol.).
4. *Notes to Department*, November 7, 1903, to date, unbound.

Papal States.

See Italy.

Paraguay and Uruguay.

1. *Instructions*, "Paraguay", October 6, 1858-June 23, 1873 (1 vol.); "Paraguay and Uruguay", April 10, 1867, to date (2 vols.); early Paraguay material, June 10, 1845, is in "Special Missions" (volume 1); early Uruguay material, April 28, 1852, is in "Argentine Republic" (volume 15).

2. *Despatches*, "Paraguay and Uruguay", October 11, 1858-January 31, 1903 (15 vols.). The first Uruguayan Despatch is of October 15, 1867, in volume 3.

3. *Notes from Department*, "Uruguay", July 7, 1834, to date (1 vol.), containing also Paraguayan Notes as early as December 20, 1856; "Paraguay", June 7, 1876, to date (1 vol.).

4. *Notes to Department*, commence in the two volumes of Notes to Department, "American States", as early as June 3, 1834. The first volume of Paraguay Notes is numbered 3, March 12, 1853-December 12, 1869, and includes Uruguay Notes commencing September 30, 1853. For many other papers see, "Executives of American States" (Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 31).

Persia.

1. *Instructions*, commence in unclassified series, May 11, 1855; separate series, February 8, 1883, to date (1 vol.).

2. *Despatches*, February 9, 1883-December 4, 1901 (10 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, October 10, 1888, to date (1 vol.).

4. *Notes to Department*, October 10, 1888, to date, unbound.

Peru.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series, September 29, 1817; separate series, May 29, 1833, to date (4 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, March 20, 1826–July 31, 1904 (64 vols.). In the volume of despatches under Argentine Republic marked "S. A. Mission" are found Peruvian papers as early as April 26, 1817.

3. *Notes from Department*, December 18, 1846, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, February 14, 1846–December 31, 1903 (9 vols.).

Portugal.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series, February 21, 1791; separate series, April 18, 1833, to date (3 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, July 31, 1790–December 31, 1902 (38 vols.); volumes 1 and 2 include Spain and Portugal. There are also three volumes of duplicates.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series, October 13, 1794; separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (2 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, May 8, 1816–April 25, 1896 (7 vols.).

In Russia, Notes (volume 1) are Portuguese Notes as early as 1805.

Prussia.

See Germany.

Rome.

See Italy.

Roumania.

1. *Instructions*, June 28, 1880, to date (1 vol.); see Greece, *Instructions* (volume 1) for instructions, July 5–8, 1882.

2. *Despatches*, June 17, 1880–June 30, 1900 (3 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, November 16, 1880, to date (1 vol.); no legation at present.

4. *Notes to Department*, November 15, 1880, to date, unbound.

Roumania and Servia receive the same minister at present.

Russia.

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series, February 5, 1799; separate series, January 2, 1833, to date (6 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, September 20, 1808–December 31, 1902 (9 vols.); papers concerning Illinois and Wabash lands dating as early as August 20, 1779, were given to J. Q. Adams by the French ambassador in St. Petersburg and are included in the first volume of Russian Despatches. Two volumes of duplicates also contain Russian Despatches.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series, July 11, 1809; separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (3 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, August 31, 1808–December 31, 1903 (14 vols.);

the first volume of Notes contains Danish papers as early as January 16, 1801.

Salvador.

See Central America.

Sandwich Islands.

See Hawaii.

Santo Domingo.

See Dominican Republic.

Sardinia.

See Italy.

Four interesting letters concerning Sardinia, May 19, 1825, October 13, 1846, May 5, 1847, and September 12, 1860, are in "Other States, Notes" (volume 1).

Servia.

See Roumania and Greece.

Siam.

1. *Instructions*, August 1, 1882, to date (1 vol.); early material is in "Special Missions" (volume 1), January 3, 1882.

2. *Despatches*, July 15, 1882–September 30, 1900 (7 vols.).

3. *Notes from Department*, June 14, 1892, to date (1 vol.).

4. *Notes to Department*, May 31, 1892, to date, unbound.

Sicily.

See Italy.

Spain.

1. *Instructions*, commence March 12, 1791, in the unclassified series; separate series, March 12, 1833, to date (10 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, October 14, 1790–July 31, 1903 (140 vols.); volumes 1 and 2 include Portugal; see also under Netherlands the volume marked "W. Short, No. 1. The Hague and Spain, 1792–1795". Ten volumes of bound duplicates contain Spanish despatches.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence October 3, 1789, in the unclassified series; separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (7 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, August 22, 1794–May 31, 1901 (41 vols.).

Sweden (including Norway until 1905–1906).

1. *Instructions*, commence in the unclassified series, March 17, 1798; separate series, May 31, 1834, to date (2 vols.).

2. *Despatches*, August 21, 1812, to March 31, 1903 (26 vols.); two volumes of duplicates contain Swedish Despatches.

3. *Notes from Department*, commence in the unclassified series, September 23, 1813; separate series, July 1, 1834, to date (3 vols.).

4. *Notes to Department*, March 25, 1793–December 31, 1899 (10 vols.).

Switzerland.

1. *Instructions*, commence June 15, 1850, in "Special Missions" (volume 1); separate series, March 21, 1853, to date (3 vols.).
2. *Despatches*, April 12, 1853-June 30, 1903 (33 vols.).
3. *Notes from Department*, September 23, 1882, to date (2 vols.).
4. *Notes to Department*, September 16, 1882-July 31, 1901 (5 vols.); in "Other States, Notes" (volume 1), is a letter from the Swiss Federal Council, Berne, August 18, 1852, respecting the United States consulate at Zurich.

Texas.

1. *Instructions*, May 21, 1837-August 7, 1845 (1 vol.).
 2. *Despatches*, July 18, 1836-October 11, 1845 (2 vols.).
 3. *Notes from Department*, July 11, 1836-September 6, 1845 (1 vol.).
 4. *Notes to Department*, March 2, 1836-November 6, 1845 (1 vol.).
- For other Texan material see Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 71; and Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 31.

Turkey.

1. *Instructions*, December 20, 1820, to date (8 vols.).
2. *Despatches*, June 1, 1817-October 31, 1903 (74 vols.).
3. *Notes from Department*, August 19, 1867, to date (2 vols.).
4. *Notes to Department*, August 18, 1867-December 31, 1898 (8 vols.).

Two Sicilies.

See Italy.

Venezuela.

1. *Instructions*, March 18, 1835, to date (5 vols.).
2. *Despatches*, March 24, 1835-June 30, 1903 (55 vols.).
3. *Notes from Department*, July 7, 1834, to date (2 vols.).
4. *Notes to Department*, February 24, 1835-March 31, 1896 (7 vols.).

II. CONSULAR ARCHIVES.

The consular archives are arranged in series corresponding to those in the diplomatic archives. As has already been indicated they contain much diplomatic material, especially in the early volumes, as well as material of the sort found in Domestic Letters and Miscellaneous Letters. There is no regular publication of material from the consular archives, although selections are frequently included in the congressional documents. Considerable consular material, especially Instructions, is in "Foreign Letters", Bureau of Rolls and Library.

1. *Instructions*, 1800-August 15, 1906 (about 200 vols.).

The Instructions to United States Consuls from 1789 to 1800 are recorded in the volumes of Domestic Letters, but since then have constituted

a distinct series. Indexes: 1800–1833, index of names in each volume; 1833–1870, index in 17 index-volumes; since 1870 in folio index-volumes; since 1878 a card-index has also been kept.

2. *Despatches, 1789–August 15, 1906 (about 3,000 vols.).*

There are no indexes to material earlier than 1825. Since then index-volumes have been kept, and for the despatches from 1874 to 1881 there is a card-index.

3. *Despatches from consular clerks (5 vols.).*

These are mainly of recent date.

4. *Notes from Department, 1853–August 15, 1906 (4 vols.).*

These notes to consuls of foreign states are at present filed in the series of Miscellaneous Volumes.

5. *Notes to Department, 1858–1900 (12 vols.).*

Notes from consuls of other states; filed at present in the series of Miscellaneous Volumes. The Notes from 1900 to August 15, 1906, when bound will constitute a thirteenth volume.

III. MISCELLANEOUS ARCHIVES.

The miscellaneous archives of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives consist mainly of the correspondence of the Secretary of State, not diplomatic or consular in character, and of the miscellaneous papers, documents, and other material, outside of those in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, that have collected in the course of over a century. As to the two series of letters, domestic and miscellaneous, it should be noted that they contain much diplomatic and consular material; especially for the earlier years, so that the line of demarcation between them and the series in the diplomatic and consular archives is not as sharply drawn as would be expected.

1. *Domestic letters, 1789–1906 (1799–1802 missing) (289 vols.).*

The letters of most importance in this series are concerned with international interests. Examples of the types mentioned in the preceding paragraph as being, for later years, filed with the diplomatic archives are found in letters to the British and French ministers, 1793–1795, regarding alleged violations of neutrality. In the later volumes, although correspondence on such matters as these is abundant, the letters are addressed to the governors of the several states and territories, to United States district attorneys and to the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments. Illustrative letters are one to the governor of Georgia dealing with the importance of carrying out agreements with Spanish authorities for the return of fugitive slaves, a second to the governors of the several states stating that foreign war vessels are not to be allowed to maintain stations in American waters in order "to carry on hostile expeditions from thence", and a third to Gov-

ernor Andrew Jackson asking a statement of the condition of affairs in the territory of Florida and the relations existing between Americans and Spaniards. Other and less noteworthy letters to governors contain requests for copies of state laws, give information as to rights of citizens under treaties, or, as in the case of a letter to the governor of Texas, transmit an inquiry from a foreign minister as to the best method of obtaining certain papers from a citizen of that state. Many letters are in answer to complaints against individual members of the diplomatic or consular service, and others are replies to similar complaints as to treatment received from officials of foreign governments. Perhaps the most important of all are the letters to heads of other departments of the government. Here are requests to the Attorney-General for legal interpretations, letters transmitting warrants for extradition, estimates of expenditures sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and, more noteworthy than either, letters to the War and Navy Departments as to assistance needed in international relations. Important correspondence with the War Department relates to difficulties with Great Britain on the northern frontier, to trouble with Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, and, in late years, to the government of the insular possessions. Questions arising in time of war are not the only ones considered. How far military officers may go in prescribing regulations to be observed by marauders on both sides of an international boundary, is an example of the questions arising during times of peace. The Navy Department is very closely associated with the Department of State in fulfilling international obligations and these volumes show the intimacy of the relationship. Requests for war vessels to protect American interests abroad or to show honor to foreign governments are scattered throughout the entire collection. Almost equal in number are letters asking, or, in the name of the President, directing the employment of vessels for executing such obligations as the suppression of the slave trade and opium traffic, for guarding of the rights of neutrals, and for police service in American or Asiatic waters. The missing volumes of this series are for the years 1799-1802 and are supposed to have been lost during the war of 1812. The whole series is made up of letters more or less confidential in character although some of them have been published in congressional reports. Many letters prior to 1870, which relate to consular matters, are in the books of consular Instructions (see II, 1, above).

Indexes: (a) Each volume prior to 1870 contains an index of names of persons addressed; (b) there are folio index-books for the letters from May 1, 1802 to January 14, 1811, and from January 1, 1840 to 1906, which since 1870 contain also indexes to the "Report Books" (see no. 3, below) while the index from June 1, 1870, to December 31, 1873, has been printed; (c) many letters from the department prior to 1870 pertaining to consular

matters are indexed by consulates in the volumes of indexes to consular Instructions (see II, 1, above); (d) 1874-1881, card-index.

2. Miscellaneous letters, 1789-1906 (over 1,100 vols.).

The bound volumes of letters received constituting this series are companion records to the volumes of letter-books composing the preceding series. As already indicated, much diplomatic and consular material is found in the earlier volumes. Among the subjects treated in this series are complaints to the department of treatment received by American merchants or merchantmen in foreign countries, requests for information as to foreign customs and laws, and inquiries from other departments as to the provisions of treaties with various countries and the interpretation to be given to certain clauses of those treaties. Inquiries of this character come most frequently from the Treasury Department and relate to the execution of customs laws. As is to be expected many letters and resolutions from individuals and public assemblies were received between 1840 and 1850 stating the views held by their authors as to the national policy in the Mexican troubles and the Oregon boundary disputes. Closely allied is the correspondence regarding the assumption by the United States of the international obligations of Texas at the time of its annexation and the settlement of boundary claims between the new state and its neighbors. Many resolutions of Congress calling upon the President for information as to foreign and domestic complications are to be found in these records although the information given in reply must be sought elsewhere. Illustrations are found in Senate resolutions as to the condition of Americans in South American states, and in House resolutions as to conditions in Utah (1857). Another important field touched by this series is illustrated in an opinion of Attorney-General Butler given to the Secretary of State as to the position of the national government regarding redress claimed by the French chargé d'affaires for ill-treatment accorded his countrymen within the state of Louisiana (1837). Another opinion bearing on state and national jurisdiction was given in reply to a question from the Department of State as to whether or not a charter issued by the state of South Carolina infringed upon a treaty existing between the United States and a foreign power. Less important letters are those from various libraries asking for or acknowledging the receipt of books or manuscripts, from authors and travellers asking letters to United States consuls abroad, from individuals requesting information as to relatives or friends lost sight of by reason of a voyage across the Atlantic, and from congressmen enclosing requests from their constituents. Finally it should be noted that many letters pertaining to consular matters prior to 1870 are bound with the despatches from the consulates to which they relate. These letters are indexed throughout by various methods for different periods. A "Calendar of the Miscellaneous

Letters received by the Department of State from the Organization of the Government to 1820 " (Washington, 1897) has been printed but is regarded as confidential: it has been continued on cards through 1824.

3. Report books, 1790-1908 (1796-1817 missing) (21 vols.).

Letters to the Senate and House, messages from the President to Congress on matters pertaining to the Department of State, and letters to congressional committees are here found. There is no record of reports from 1796 to 1817 although some appear to be included in the series of Domestic Letters above. Many of the reports are printed in congressional documents. Each volume prior to 1870 contains an index, but the indexes since 1870 are in the folio index-books for Domestic Letters.

4. Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers (313 vols. and 220 packages).

Two entirely separate series are included under this heading; they consist mainly of what may be spoken of as the "odds and ends" of the archives of the bureau; they are at present grouped as Miscellaneous Volumes and Miscellaneous Papers, the only distinction between the two series being that in the former the documents are bound in volumes, whereas in the latter they are collected in bundles. It thus frequently results that documents relating to the same subject are found in both series, as for example, in the case of the Behring Sea arbitration papers, some of which, being in bundles, are included among the Miscellaneous Papers, while others, that happen to be bound, are placed with the Miscellaneous Volumes. It has been thought best to ignore, in the following account, the artificial distinction thus made. To avoid, however, any difficulty in locating the material described references to the printed "Inventory of the Archives in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives", mentioned above, are incorporated in the various descriptions. Thus "(V. 5)" attached to any of the items below indicates that that item is printed in the "Inventory" as no. 5 in the list of Miscellaneous Volumes, while "(P. 10)" refers to no. 10 in the list of Miscellaneous Papers. It has been found convenient to group the documents under two principal headings, (1) domestic and departmental affairs, and (2) international relations. A third group consisting of unimportant material, such as fragmentary indexes, memorandum-books, reports of bureau-officers, old translations, drafts of letters, and printed documents might have been added, but such material is of no value except for departmental purposes, and it has not seemed warrantable to extend the list so as to include it. It will be noted that many of the documents listed below are of the same character as certain classes of documents in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, notably ceremonial letters and arbitration papers, while other documents might more properly be included in the diplomatic or consular archives.

I. DOMESTIC AND DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS.

- (1) Letters from the executive departments, 1798–1818 (1 package) (*P.* 54).

- (2) Letter-books, 1821–1829 (4 vols.) (*V.* 40).

Similar in content to the series of Domestic Letters described above (p. 21).

- (3) Unofficial letter-book of Henry Clay, 1825–1829 (1 vol.) (*V.* 13).

- (4) Private letters prior to 1825 (1 package) (*P.* 58).

These are personal rather than officially confidential letters. They relate in many instances to official matters, however.

- (5) Miscellaneous letters, 1821–1877 (31 packages) (*P.* 53, 55, 56).

The greater part of these letters antedates 1835. Some miscellaneous papers are included with them.

- (6) Drafts of letters, 1853–1854, 1857–1858 (2 vols.) (*V.* 23).

Similar in character to the series of Domestic Letters.

- (7) Circulars, August, 1802–March, 1904 (5 vols.) (*V.* 10).

Printed.

- (8) Washington's birth-place (1 package) (*P.* 80).

Papers relating to the erection of a monument to George Washington at Wakefield, Virginia.

- (9) Federal judiciary in Rhode Island, 1789–1790 (1 package) (*P.* 65).

Papers relating to the position of United States judges, marshals, and attorneys in Rhode Island prior to that state's adoption of the federal constitution in May, 1790.

- (10) Accounts between the United States and individual states, 1791 (1 package) (*P.* 1).

The papers are those of the commissioners for the adjustment of accounts and refer in the main to Virginia's claim on account of the services of George Rogers Clark in the Illinois country. Among these papers are the report of John Pierce, dated New York, April 1, 1788 (125 pp.), with transcripts of testimony, instructions, etc., from January 20, 1783; letters of G. R. Clark, Benjamin Harrison, Beverly Randolph, John Todd, David Shepherd, and others; a transcript of proceedings in the Virginia House of Delegates, January 7, 1788, with committee report and accompanying papers.

- (11) Distressed emigrants from San Domingo, 1794 (1 package) (*P.* 44).

- (12) Maryland chancery papers prior to 1800 (1 package) (*P.* 16).

- (13) Maryland holdings in Bank of England stock, 1803–1805 (1 package) (*P.* 59).

- (14) Intercepted letters, War of 1812 (1 package) (*P.* 51).

- (15) Florida, 1834 (1 package) (*P.* 45).

Correspondence of W. F. Steele, United States district attorney in Florida.

- (16) Consular fees, 1838–1865 (2 vols.) (*V.* 28).

Record of fees received at United States consulates, serving as a basis for determining consular salaries.

(17) Claim of H. Gold Rogers against the United States, 1843-1845 (1 package) (*P. 26*).

(18) Consular system of United States, 1864 (1 package) (*P. 35*).

Report on the consular system by John Bigelow, consul at Paris.

(19) Civil War, 1861-1865 (19 vols. and 72 packages) (*P. 18*).

The papers relating to the Civil War are the most numerous of any in this series. Special attention may be called to the following groups among them: (*a*) those dealing with the "Alabama" the "Florida", and various other captured vessels, and the taking of the Confederate envoys Mason and Slidell from the "Trent"; (*b*) an alphabetical list of arrests by national officials in 1861, arrests for treason or disloyalty, and certain lists of prisoners, other than prisoners of war, arrested at various times, 1861-1865; (*c*) papers relating to various drafts throughout the United States, and especially, 13 packages of papers, alphabetically arranged, relating to drafted aliens claiming protection from other governments; (*d*) intercepted letters and letters from the Confederate Navy Department to the commandant of the Norfolk yard; (*e*) letters of William H. Seward and Gideon Welles; (*f*) copies and drafts of both secret and official letters from the department, 1861-1863, with indexes to secret correspondence of these and other years; (*g*) many packages of papers of private individuals which were seized at various times during the war and including some from secret societies favorable to the southern cause; (*h*) various letters of condolence on the assassination and death of President Lincoln; (*i*) a mass of miscellaneous letters which it is difficult to classify under any of the preceding divisions (cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 36).

(20) Ocean cables, 1869-1871 (1 package) (*P. 12*).

Reports and memoranda.

(21) Electoral commission, 1877 (2 vols.) (*V. 24*).

Journal, minutes, and miscellaneous papers.

II. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Ceremonial letters.

(Cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Regular Series, no. 7).

(22) Communications to foreign sovereigns and states, 1829-1877 (4 vols.) (*V. 31*).

(23) Ceremonial letters from foreign sovereigns and states (5 vols. and 4 packages) (*V. 69, P. 15*).

(24) Assassination of President Lincoln, 1865 (2 vols.) (*V. 6*).

Letters of sympathy from Switzerland (cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 40).

- (25) Assassination of President Garfield, 1881 (1 package) (P. 48).

Resolutions of condolence.

- (26) Columbian quater-centenary, 1892 (1 package) (P. 3).

Congratulatory telegrams on the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

- (27) Death of Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, 1895 (1 package) (P. 83).

Letters of condolence.

Diplomatic and consular correspondence, etc.

- (28) Diplomatic notes, 1783-1876 (2 packages) (P. 41, 42).

The first of these packages (P. 41) contains abstracts of the following series of Notes to the Department: *Austria*, November 8, 1820-May 13, 1870; *Belgium*, January 3, 1832-May 24, 1870; *Brazil*, April 5, 1824-May 10, 1870; *Bolivia*, June 25, 1868-October 11, 1876; *Chili*, February 15, 1828-December 1, 1869; *Colombia*, April 8, 1820-May 27, 1870; *Denmark*, November 14, 1812-July 9, 1862. The second package (P. 42) labelled "Diplomatic notes, old-France" contains important material, some of which is not to be found elsewhere; it consists of the following groups of Notes to the Department, abstracts, and other papers: *New Granda*, *Guatemala*, *Salvador*, *Mexico*, *Peru*, *Costa Rica*, and *Venezuela*, commencing November 9, 1856; *Nicaragua*, November 6, 1849-July 2, 1852; *Honduras*, February 7, 1856; *Nuevo Leon*, *Monterey*, *Mexico*, December 27, 1851; *Salvador*, December 25, 1847; *Sweden*, November 8, 1814, and February 25, 1815; *Netherlands*, September 17, 1784-May 3, 1796; *France*, miscellaneous material including a number of Notes, July 21, 1783-September 28, 1816; *Spain*, August 19, 1797-December 8, 1813; *Denmark*, February 19, 1812-August 1, 1814; *Russia*, April 25, 1813-June 25, 1814.

- (29) Diplomatic despatches (5 packages) (P. 38, 39, 40).

These contain fragmentary indexes and other miscellaneous material, all apparently of no value.

- (30) Diplomatic despatches, Sardinia, 1856-1860 (8 vols.) (V. 22).

Transcripts of diplomatic correspondence with J. M. Daniel, United States minister to Sardinia (see above, Analysis of Diplomatic Archives, Italy).

- (31) Executives of American States, 1822-1859 (3 vols.) (V. 25).

These volumes contain Notes to the Department and communications from executives from the following states, commencing in each case with the dates indicated: *Central America*, commencing March 13, 1824; *Colombia*, September 1, 1822; *Costa Rica*, September 15, 1845; *Buenos Ayres*, January 5, 1824; *Brazil*, January 17, 1827; *Bolivia*, March 16, 1837; *Chili*, August 8, 1827; *Ecuador*, August 2, 1837; *Guatemala*, July 18, 1829; *Honduras*, April 5, 1854; *Mexico*, September 25, 1822; *Peru*, June 21, 1827; *Texas*,

May 12, 1837; *New Zealand*, September 7, 1837; *Venezuela*, September 2, 1842; *Hawaii*, July 1, 1843; *Uruguay*, April 3, 1856; *Paraguay*, November 7, 1853; *Nicaragua*, September 24, 1844; *Salvador*, September 8, 1833; *Santo Domingo*, December 5, 1844; *Yucatan*, December 28, 1846; *Friendly Islands*, April 10, 1856.

(32) Credences, October 9, 1789, to date (8 vols.) (*V.* 15).

(33) Credentials, powers, and recalls, 1867-1870 (1 vol.) (*V.* 16).

(34) Consular despatches (3 packages) (*P.* 34).

(35) Letters from foreign consuls (5 packages) (*P.* 46).

These relate mainly to the individual interests of citizens of other states. In general the material is quite unimportant, but would seem to belong among the consular Notes to the Department.

Special agents and missions.

(36) Special missions, 1823 to date (4 vols.) (*V.* 59).

Reports, notes, and other papers connected with special missions.

(37) Special missions, precedents (1 package) (*P.* 71).

(38) Special agents of the United States (7 packages) (*P.* 70).

Lists of agents together with despatches from them.

(39) Special agents of the United States, 1867-1889 (2 vols.) (*V.* 59).

(40) Special agents of other states (1 package) (*P.* 69).

Notes and miscellaneous papers.

(41) Secret service, 1849-1862 (1 vol.) (*V.* 60).

Similar in character but of less importance than the papers of special agents.

(42) Special service, 1854-1861 (1 vol.) (*V.* 61).

Notes respecting the services of William Carey Jones, 1857-1860, and William L. Cazneau, 1854-1861.

(43) Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, 1817-1820 (1 vol.) (*V.* 70).

Letters from W. G. D. Worthington, United States special agent.

(44) Germany, 1846-1852 (1 vol.) (*V.* 57).

Letters from A. Dudley Mann, United States special agent.

Arbitrations.

(Cf. below, Bureau of Rolls and Library, Regular Series, no. 6.)

(45) Case of the brig "General Armstrong" (1 vol.) (*V.* 31).

This relates to the claim of Samuel C. Reid, supported by the United States, against Portugal for allowing the "General Armstrong" to be attacked in the harbor of Fayal by British vessels in September 26-27, 1814. The arbitration was by Napoleon III. See Reid's "Report of the Case of the Private-Armed Brig of War General Armstrong before the United States Court of Claims" (New York, 1857), and Moore, "International Arbitrations", 1071-1132.

(46) Chincha Island affair (1 vol.) (*V.* 12).

Report, August 9, 1858, by J. S. Mackie, arbitrator of the claims against Peru arising out of the Chincha Island affair of August 17, 1858. Moore, 1593-1614.

(47) Geneva arbitration, Alabama claims, 1871-1872 (11 vols.) (*V. 1, 5*).

Letters from J. C. Bancroft Davis, extracts from London newspapers, and index.

(48) Bulama arbitration, Great Britain and Portugal, 1869 (1 vol.) (*V. 3*). Moore, 1909-1922.

(49) Berlin arbitration, Northwest boundary, 1871-1872 (1 vol.) (*V. 47*). Moore, 196-236.

Copies of papers used in preparing the case of the United States against Great Britain.

(50) Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 1887-1888 (4 vols.) (*V. 5*).

Papers relating to the arbitration by the President of the United States. Moore, 1945-1968.

(51) Behring Sea arbitration, 1893 (1 vol. and 4 packages) (*V. 7, P. 74*).

A volume of despatches from John W. Foster (see S. Ex. Doc. 177, 58 Cong., 2 sess.), and (in the packages) depositions of native hunters, duplicate affidavits, register, index, note-books, correspondence, and miscellaneous papers.

Congresses and expositions.

(52) Statistical congresses at the Hague, Berlin, and elsewhere, 1863, 1869, etc. (1 package) (*P. 73*).

(53) Monetary conference, Paris, 1881 (1 vol. and 1 package) (*V. 44, P. 61*).

The volume contains a report on the conference by S. Dana Horton, who had been secretary of the delegation from the United States to the conference of 1878.

(54) Sanitary conference, 1882 (1 package) (*P. 67*).

(55) Paris exposition, 1867 (2 vols.) (*V. 51*).

Letters of the Department of State, and receipts for medals.

(56) Vienna exposition, 1872-1873 (5 vols.) (*V. 66, 67, 68*).

Letters to United States commissioners, report of commission, and papers of the special commission in the case of General T. B. Van Buren (cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 43).

(57) Sydney exhibition, 1879 (1 package) (*P. 5*).

Receipts for awards.

(58) Melbourne exposition, 1888 (1 package) (*P. 4*).

Receipts for awards.

Miscellaneous.

(59) Treaties (cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Regular Series, no. 3).

(a) Indexes and notes (1 vol.) (*V. 64*).

(b) Drafts of treaties (3 packages) (*P. 48*).

(c) Memorandum-books kept by Daniel Brent, 1795-1806 (1 package) (*P. 79*).

(60) Claims against foreign states.

These include one volume (*V. 71*) of the papers of Samuel Bayard, 1794-1797, agent for the prosecution of United States claims before the British admiralty courts; one volume (*V. 11*) of reports by H. D. Johnson on claims against foreign governments, 1854-1855; a package of old spoliation papers (*P. 72*); and 9 packages relating to various claims as follows: Carlos Butterfield against Denmark (*P. 19*); Central American Transit Company against Nicaragua (*P. 20*); Samuel Huggins against Brasil (*P. 21*); Kindineco Bros. against Egypt (*P. 22*); La Abra Silver Mining Company and Benjamin Weil against Mexico (*P. 23*); A. H. Lazare and Antonio Pelletier against Hayti (*P. 24*); B. W. Perkins against Russia (*P. 25*); various claims against Chili, the papers in regard to which were taken from the files for the Chilean Claims Commission of 1894 but not docketed by the commission (*P. 27*); a tabular statement of claims against the Hawaiian government in 1847 (*P. 28*). See Moore, *o. c.*

(61) Counsel in suits against parties in foreign countries (1 package) (*P. 36*).

(62) Cipher codes, old (1 package) (*P. 17*).

(63) Custom-house papers (1 package) (*P. 37*).

These papers relate in the main to relations with France, Spain, and Turkey and are all of early date.

(64) France.

One volume of papers bearing on negotiations with France in 1795 (*V. 32*), and a package of papers relating to commercial intercourse, reciprocity, etc. (*P. 47*).

(65) Impressment of seamen (1 vol.) (*V. 34*).

This volume contains a general review of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States respecting the impressment of Americans for service upon British vessels. It serves as a synopsis of the original negotiations (cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, nos. 16, 17).

(66) Commissioners to Ghent, 1813-1816 (1 package) (*P. 32*).

Miscellaneous papers bearing on the work of the American commissioners.

(67) Canadian fisheries.

One volume of letters, documents, and other papers of R. D. Cutts, E. H. Derby, and others, 1816-1869 (*V. 8*) and 2 packages of protocols of the conference at Washington in 1887, together with material, mainly printed, antecedent to the treaty of 1871 (*P. 13*).

(68) Orinoco River exploration, 1819 (1 vol.) (*V. 39*).

Journal kept on board the U. S. S. "Nonsuch" on a voyage up the

Orinoco river to Angostura in 1819. Interesting details are given as to conditions in the river valley.

(69) Panama congress, 1825-1827 (1 package) (*P. 63*).

(70) Northeastern boundary, 1828-1829 (1 vol.) (*V. 46*).

Instructions to Albert Gallatin, United States minister to Great Britain, respecting questions arising in the discussion over the northeastern boundary of the United States.

(71) Republic of Texas.

One package of the archives of the United States legation in Texas (*P. 75*), and a record book belonging to the United States consulate at Galveston (*V. 33*) (cf. above, Analysis of Diplomatic Archives, Texas; and below, Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 31).

(72) Consulates in China.

A report in one volume by J. Balistier, 1851, on the importance of establishing consulates in China (*V. 9*), and a similar report, 1870-1873, by Treasury agent DeB. Randolph Keim, in 2 volumes (*V. 72*).

(73) Bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, by the U. S. S. "Cyane", 1854 (1 package) (*P. 8*).

(74) Santo Domingo, 1859-1871.

One volume of reports, 1859-1871, relating to the movement for annexation (*V. 55*); two packages of negotiations, 1859-1871, relative to securing a coaling station in the Bay of Samaná (*P. 29, 30*); and a volume of the journal of the commission sent by Grant to Santo Domingo in 1871 (*V. 54*).

(75) Slave trade, mixed courts on the coast of Africa, 1862-1870 (1 package) (*P. 68*).

These papers throw some light on the work of the tribunals at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, established under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain.

(76) Alaska purchase, 1866-1867 (1 package) (*P. 2*).

(77) St. Thomas, contemplated purchase, 1867 (1 package) (*P. 74*).

(78) Canada, annexation, reciprocity, etc., 1867-1869 (1 package) (*P. 9*) (cf. Bureau of Rolls and Library, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 35).

(79) Tehuantepec Isthmus, 1869 (1 package) (*P. 76*).

Documents received from Simon Stevens relating to the convention for right of way across the isthmus.

(80) Extradition.

One volume of papers relating to extradition cases prior to 1877 (*V. 26*), and a volume of miscellaneous papers and notes bearing on extradition agreements, 1870-1874, between the United States and Great Britain (*V. 27*).

(81) Treaty of Washington, 1871 (1 vol.) (*V. 65*).

In addition to the text of the treaty this volume contains many papers relating to its provisions, notes made by officials, etc.

(82) Samoa.

A report in one volume by special agent A. B. Steinburger on Samoan conditions in 1872-1874 (*V. 58*) and a package and a volume relating to the Samoan conference at Berlin in 1889 (*P. 66, V. 53*).

(83) Isthmus of Panama, 1875 (2 vols.) (*V. 38*).

Report of commission on conditions at the isthmus. In this report are considered the methods of government, social life and industries in Panama, as also the policy of the United States toward that country.

(84) Ship canals (1 package) (*P. 14*).

Memoranda and notes regarding ship canals proposed at Panama, Nicaragua, etc.

(85) Reciprocity negotiations, 1884, 1891-1892 (1 package) (*P. 64*).

The earlier papers relate to the British West Indies.

(86) American Congress, 1889-1890 (2 vols.) (*V. 2*).

Minutes and other papers of the congress with Mexico and countries of Central and South America held to consider questions of international trade, reciprocity, etc.

(87) Mrs. Maybrick, imprisonment of, 1889-1904 (1 package) (*P. 50*).

Papers relating to the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick in England. The papers are mainly memorials praying for an investigation into the causes of the imprisonment or requesting that steps be taken to secure the release of the prisoner.

(88) Fiji land claims, 1893 (4 vols.) (*V. 29*).

Report of special agent, G. H. Scidmore, regarding claims in the Fiji Islands, July, 1893. This report is of interest to students of conditions in the islands at the time of the revolt against British authority.

(89) Hawaiian papers, 1893 (3 packages) (*P. 49*).

One package contains the printed report of Commissioner James H. Blount, with affidavits, letters, etc.; the second has letters, petitions, etc., to Mr. Blount; and the third is composed of newspapers giving information as to conditions in Hawaii.

(90) Mosquito territory, Nicaragua, 1894.

A volume (*V. 45*) containing a memorial of facts and evidence, and a package (*P. 62*) of miscellaneous papers.

(91) Armenian massacres (1 package) (*P. 82*).

Letters and resolutions of protest.

BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library promulgates the laws and treaties of the United States and the proclamations of the President, is the custodian of those laws, treaties, and proclamations, and also of the various classes

of documents described below, and maintains and superintends the library of the Department of State. The duties of the bureau are set forth in Michael's "*History of the Department of State*" (p. 60 ff.), but much of that account, especially such part as relates to the archives of the bureau, is no longer pertinent because of the transfers of documents from the bureau to the Library of Congress. The same is true of the other descriptive accounts of the archives of the bureau: *viz.*, "*The Historical Archives of the Department of State*", by A. H. Allen, in the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1894* (pp. 281-298); "*What the United States Government Has Done for History*", by A. H. Clark, in the same volume (pp. 549-561); *Sen. Ex. Doc. 22, 53 Cong., 3 sess.* (largely reprinted in Michael), and the "*Bulletins of the Bureau of Rolls and Library*" (nos. 1-11, State Department, 1893-1905).

The archives of the bureau consist of the Declaration of Independence, the laws, treaties, proclamations, executive orders and announcements, the proceedings of international commissions, documents relating to the Constitution, territorial papers, and a large body of miscellaneous material. Within the last few years several of the most valuable collections in the bureau have been removed. In 1903-1904 by executive order the Continental Congress, Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin Papers were transferred to the Library of Congress, with the exception of such papers, amounting to over a hundred volumes, mainly of the Continental Congress and Franklin papers, as bore upon foreign relations or upon the Constitution of the United States in such a way as to be "required for the continuity and completeness of the records and archives of the Department of State". Again, in 1906, an executive order provided for the transfer to the Library of Congress of thirteen groups of documents, described below among the collections of the Library. About the same time a large collection of papers relating to the War of 1812 was transferred to the Navy Department, and a considerable group of documents belonging to the state archives of North Carolina, which had long been in the bureau, was returned to North Carolina. The remaining material, however, is of much value; of that which is in the main unprinted, the territorial papers are perhaps the most interesting.

The library of the Department of State is especially rich in works on foreign relations and international law. It published periodically for some years "*A List of Books, Pamphlets, and Maps Received*" (1886-1905).

I. REGULAR SERIES OF DOCUMENTS.

1. *Papers relating to the Constitution.*

The journal of the Federal Convention and all papers relating to it or forming part of its archives, together with other papers relating to the

Constitution and its amendments, such as Madison's original journal, ratifications by the states, etc., are preserved here. They have been printed in the "Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States, 1787-1870" (Washington, Department of State, 1894-1905, 5 vols.).

2. Acts and resolutions of Congress, 1789 to date.

3. Treaties with other states, 1778 to date.

All treaties between the United States and foreign states are promulgated by this bureau, and the originals preserved here; see Haswell's "Treaties and Conventions—1776-1889" (S. Ex. Doc. 47, 48 Cong., 2 sess.), and "Compilation of Treaties in Force", 1904 (S. Doc. 318, 58 Cong., 2 sess.). See also above, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 59.

4. Treaties with Indian tribes, 1722-1868.

No treaties have been concluded with Indian tribes since 1871 (16 Stat. L. 566). While there are in this bureau a large number of treaties, both prior to and later than 1789, it cannot be said that the series is complete. Many treaties since 1849 have been filed in the Department of the Interior (see "Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties", in two volumes, compiled by C. J. Kappler and published as S. Doc. 319, 58 Cong., 2 sess.).

5. Presidential proclamations, executive orders and announcements, 1789 to date.

6. Records of commissions for the settlement of international disputes.

The records of international commissions consist of minutes of proceedings, dockets, arguments, opinions, registers, awards, etc. There are also the papers relating to the claims or other matters before the commissions, containing in large part the material that serves as evidence. It should be noted that there are many records and papers of this class in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives (cf. Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, nos. 45-51) and that in some cases certain papers have been transferred to the Court of Claims. Much of this material has been printed in the Congressional documents (see the various document-catalogues and indexes under the names of the different commissions) and exhaustive use of it was made by J. B. Moore in his "International Arbitrations", which serves as a digest.

7. Letters of ceremony.

These are addressed to the government of the United States on extraordinary occasions, by the heads and governments of foreign states. Napoleon's announcement of his return from Elba serves to illustrate this class of material. Deaths, births, abdications, changes of government, etc., are in the main the subjects of these letters. Letters of the same sort are

also to be found in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives (cf. Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, nos. 22-27).

II. TERRITORIAL PAPERS.

Until 1873 the correspondence with the territorial governments was carried on by the Department of State. Governors of territories ordinarily transmitted copies of their own proceedings, as well as of the proceedings of the legislatures, to the Secretary of State. A great many miscellaneous papers were also transmitted, so that there has come to be a large body of this class of material. It is in general of considerable value, and frequently supplies documents not to be found in the archives of the states that were formerly territories. The territorial papers since 1873 are in the Department of the Interior (cf. below, p. 202). Until 1905 the greater part of the territorial papers were in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, but were transferred in that year to the Bureau of Rolls and Library. Even now however there is in the form of letters from governors and other territorial officers considerable territorial material in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, particularly in the series of Miscellaneous and Domestic Letters. The territorial papers are at present rather roughly arranged in about sixty volumes and bundles (exclusive of the records of Alaska), each one labelled according to its contents. Some of the volumes contain the papers of several territories and for this reason, and also because the arrangement of the papers is frequently very irregular, it is more convenient to describe the papers of each territory separately, indicating the various bundles or volumes in which they are found.

Alabama.

(a) 1817-1819 (1 envelope).

These papers consist of a few letters, some legislative papers, and a census of Alabama territory taken in 1818, which gives the different classes of population in each county.

Alaska.

(a) Despatches and correspondence of the board of directors of the Russian-American Company, 1802, 1817-1866 (25 vols.).

(b) Journals of correspondence between the governors of the colonies and the board of directors of the Russian-American Company and other persons, 1818-1867 (34 vols.).

(c) Log-books kept on fifteen of the Company's ships on their voyages in the colonies, 1850-1867 (16 vols.).

(d) Journals of explorations of the northwest coast of Kadiak, by Captain Archimandritoff, 1860-1864 (1 vol.).

(e) Journal of an overland expedition of Lieutenant Fagoskin, 1842-1844 (1 vol.).

These volumes are entirely in Russian. They were delivered to the United States by the Russian authorities at the time of the cession of Alaska, and were transferred from the War Department, to which they had been forwarded by the commander of the department of Alaska, to the State Department on December 6, 1870. A few translations and facsimiles of these documents are published in S. Ex. Doc. 177, 53 Cong., 2 sess. (pt. 8, pp. 305-378; pt. 16).

Arizona.

(a) April 4, 1864-December 4, 1872 (first part of volume labelled "Arizona").

The executive proceedings cover the period from the organization of the territory to December 31, 1867. There are also printed messages from the governor, newspaper clippings, and correspondence with the delegates in Congress and with the Department of State.

Arkansas.

(a) 1819-1821 (1 envelope).

Laws passed by the legislative assembly, 1819-1821, lists of officers, and letters from Robert Crittenden to J. Q. Adams.

California.

(a) 1846 (1 envelope).

A letter from R. F. Stockton to Buchanan of August 21, 1846, relates to the Sandwich Islands. There are also found the proclamation to the people of California of August 17, 1846, the proclamation of the blockade, August 19, 1846, and the proclamation establishing civil government in California.

Colorado.

(a) 1859, 1860, 1864-1872, 1874 (nearly half of the volume labelled "Territories of Minn., Neb., Ore., Wym., . . .").

(b) 1860-1868 (1 bundle).

Among these papers are two letters (b) from G. M. Willing to Lewis Cass (December 28, 1859, June 11, 1860) representing himself as the legally elected delegate from Jefferson Territory, and urging the prompt establishment of territorial government. There are also (a) the executive proceedings from the organization of the territory to December 1, 1861, a package of legislative papers, and a package of general correspondence, as well as (b) annual messages, proclamations, correspondence respecting leaves of absence and other business, papers relating to the charges against Secretary Elbert, a petition (January 20, 1866) from colored citizens complaining of the exclusion of colored children from the schools, and of the law of 1864 which deprived them of certain rights, papers relating to the dispute between Governor Cumings and Secretary Elbert over the custody

of the seal (January, 1866), a printed copy of the constitution adopted by the convention of August 12, 1865, and an abstract of the state vote on the constitution, September 5, 1865.

Dakota.

(a) March 28, 1861–January 7, 1873 (1 vol.).

This volume contains the executive proceedings from March, 1861, to November, 1866, together with correspondence relating to leaves of absence for territorial officers and other matters of business.

District of Columbia.

(a) 1790–1816 (10 vols., labelled "District of Columbia, Letters and Papers, Site and Building for Federal City").

(b) June 24–September 7, 1861 (part of volume, labelled "Territories of Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom., . . .").

The first group consists of eight volumes of letters and two volumes of miscellaneous papers, all well mounted and bound, relating to the beginnings of the city of Washington. They are not, strictly speaking, "territorial papers", but are the correspondence of the commissioners for laying out the Federal city, and supplement the material described below, under Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department (pp. 128–131). A list of these papers is printed in Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1900, part 8, pp. 5283–5286.

Florida.

(a) 1811–1832 (1 large bundle, together with smaller bundles and loose papers).

These papers do not all relate to the territory of Florida. The earlier ones relate to the East Florida revolution, and include letters to James Monroe from John H. McIntosh, "director", a copy of the constitution of East Florida, passed on March 17, 1812, proclamations, etc. There are also various series of letters from 1811 on, *e. g.*, 13 letters from John McKee to James Monroe, written from Fort Stoddard, April 17, 1811–March 11, 1812; 9 letters from George Mathews to the Secretary of State, February 25, 1811–June 22, 1812; letters from D. B. Mitchell to James Monroe and to Sebastian Kindelan, governor of East Florida, May 2–November 2, 1812; letters from Governor Kindelan to T. A. Smith, June, 1812, and Thomas Pinckney, April, 1813; 12 letters from Thomas Pinckney, mainly to Governor Kindelan, February 12, 1813–January 18, 1814, etc. A small amount of later material relates to Jackson's Seminole War, including a manuscript report of the trial of A. Arbuthnot and R. C. Ambrister, April, 1818, printed in American State Papers, Military Affairs, I. 721. The greater part of the material, however, relates to the transfer of Florida and to Jackson's government during 1821–1822. This consists

of a large number of letters from Jackson to John Quincy Adams, President Monroe, and others; letters of José Callava, Joseph Coppinger, Colonel Robert Butler, James G. Forbes, John R. Bell, John G. Bird, James Gadsden, William P. Duval, George Walton, H. M. Brackenridge, Judge E. Fromentin, and others, bearing on the disputes between Jackson and Callava, the problems encountered in establishing a new government, etc. Part of this material is printed in *American State Papers, Miscellaneous*, II. 799 ff. Especially should be noted a set of manuscript maps and drawings relating to East Florida, transmitted by Jackson to John Quincy Adams on October 4, 1821. Finally may be mentioned transcripts of the Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, December 18, 1827–January 19, 1828 (incomplete) and January 2–February 12, 1832.

Idaho.

July 11, 1863–December 1, 1872 (2 vols., labelled "Idaho").

The first volume contains correspondence on various matters with the Department of State, and some legislative papers, such as bills, resolutions, acts, etc., of December–January, 1866–1867. The second volume contains correspondence respecting Indian affairs and depredations, but is largely filled with papers, such as charges, petitions, and correspondence, relating to the removal of Governor Ballard.

Illinois.

(a) 1809–1818 (1 envelope).

(b) 1812–1816 (part of "Papers and Records of the Territories", volume 1).

The executive register (*i. e.*, proceedings) extends from March to December, 1811 (*a*) and from March, 1812, to February, 1813 (*b*). There are also to be found the "Laws Enacted by the Governor and Judges", March–August, 1811 (*a*), letters from the territorial officers to the Secretary of State (*a*), and miscellaneous papers.

Indiana.

(a) 1811–1816 (1 bundle labelled "Indiana Territory").

(b) 1807–1816 (part of "Papers and Records of the Territories", volume I).

(c) 1804 (1 envelope).

The earliest paper (*c*) is a letter from Judge Thomas J. Davis (April 15, 1804); a few papers (*b*) of 1807–1808, such as resolves, bills, etc., relate to legislative proceedings, while the executive proceedings (*a* and *b*) extend from January, 1811, to December, 1813, and from July, 1814, to June, 1816. Among other papers (*a*) are a memorial from the territorial legislature to Congress, resolves of a meeting of the inhabitants of Vincennes (July 9, 1812) respecting the war against Great Britain, and letters from Governor

Thomas Posey to James Monroe (*e. g.*, March 4, 1813, relating to Indians, and January 26, 1816, relating to statehood).

Kansas.

(a) June 29, 1854–April 30, 1861 (3 vols., labelled “Kansas Territory”).

(b) October 27, 1856–February 5, 1861 (part of the volume labelled “Territories of Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom. . .”).

The first volume (a) is composed entirely of the executive minutes from June 29 to December 23, 1854, and from September 9, 1856, to December 31, 1858. The minutes for the years 1856 and 1857 are unusually full and include the executive correspondence. The second and third volumes (a) extend from July 6, 1855, to April 30, 1861, and consist largely of correspondence, reports, newspapers, and other material relating to political affairs, crimes, acts of violence, etc. A letter from John W. Geary to James Buchanan (February 20, 1857) contains a long account of affairs in Kansas, while one from Epaphroditus Ransom to Lewis Cass (March 25, 1858) discusses the persons proposed for the state offices. There may also be mentioned a transcript of affidavits and letters of August, 1856, and (b) a few miscellaneous letters of 1856–1861.

*Louisiana and Missouri.*¹

(a) 1804–1816 (part of “Papers and Records of the Territories” volume I).

(b) 1806–1820 (1 bundle labelled “Missouri”).

The executive proceedings are incomplete, being found only for the following terms, April–September, 1808 (b), April–September, 1813 (b), April, 1814–September, 1816 (b, a), October, 1817–March, 1818 (b). There are registers of appointments for October, 1807–March, 1808 (a), October, 1810–September, 1811 (a), April 1–September 30, 1813 (b), October, 1816–March, 1817 (b), and October, 1817–March, 1818 (b); lists of officers dated April 1, 1808 (b), October 1, 1811 (a), April 1, 1813 (b), October 1, 1813 (b), October 1, 1814 (b), April 1, 1815 (b), October 1, 1815 (a), April 1, 1817 (b), and April 1, 1818 (b); and lists of licenses granted to trade with the Indians for April–September, 1807 (b), October, 1807–March, 1808 (a), October, 1810–September, 1811 (a), and August 18, 1817–April 1, 1818 (b). Of the legislative proceedings there are the “Acts of the Governor and Judges”, 1806 (b), 1807 (a), 1808 (b), and “Acts of the General Assembly”, July–August, 1813 (b), and Resolutions of the General Assembly, December, 1814–January, 1815 (b), and December, 1815–January, 1816 (b). There are also a number of proclamations (a) and letters (b), and an unsigned document (a) entitled “Separate Obser-

¹ The present state of Missouri was Louisiana Territory from 1805 to 1812 when the name was changed to Territory of Missouri.

vation", St. Louis, November 4, 1804, which is an interesting account of political and social conditions by a man who had resided long in France, and was engaged in an expedition up the Mississippi in an effort to divert the fur-trade from Canada.

Michigan.

(a) 1805-1815 (1 vol. labelled "Letters and Papers from the Territory of Michigan").

(b) 1859 (1 letter in volume labelled "Territories of Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom. . . .").

(c) 1805, 1808, 1811-1813 (part of "Papers and Records of the Territories", volume I.).

(d) 1807-1820 (1 envelope).

(e) October, 1814-December, 1826 (1 bundle of "Executive and Legislative Proceedings").

An incomplete set of executive proceedings is contained in the above volumes and bundles; July-December, 1805 (a); July, 1807-June, 1808 (a); July-December, 1811 (c); October, 1814-December, 1826 (e). Of the legislative proceedings there are to be found "Acts adopted and made by the Governor and Judges", January-July, 1807 (a), and "Proceedings of the Legislative Council, Governor, and Judges", October, 1814-June, 1823, and January, 1824-December, 1825 (e). There are also scattering legislative and judicial papers (a), and papers relating to the government of the territory under Colonel Proctor after the surrender to the British (a). A large amount of correspondence covers the years 1805-1820 (a, c, d), and includes letters from William Hull, A. B. Woodward, Stanley Griswold, Lewis Cass and others. These relate to the territorial government, to disputes in 1807 with Great Britain (a), and to the war of 1812 and the surrender of Detroit. Especially should be mentioned a long letter from A. B. Woodward to James Monroe dated at Albany, March 22, 1813 (c), with a large number of inclosures, all relating to the surrender of Detroit. Some of this material has been printed in the "Collections" of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

Minnesota.

(a) 1858 (part of volume labelled "Territories of Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom., . . .").

Two unimportant letters, February 19, April 19, 1858.

Mississippi.

(a) 1800-1819 (1 small bundle).

(b) 1801, 1808, 1810 (part of "Papers and Records of the Territories", volume I.).

(c) 1804-1815 (1 vol., labelled "Governor's Correspondence in the Mississippi Territory").

(*d*) 1809–1816 (2 vols., labelled “Proceedings of the Executive Council and Legislature in the Mississippi Territory”).

The executive proceedings are complete from January, 1809, to December, 1816 (*d*, except January–July, 1810, which are in *c*). The semi-annual registers of appointments extend from January, 1809, to December, 1815, except that those for July–December, 1811, and January–December, 1813, are missing (*d*, except July–December, 1815, which is in *c*). Of the legislative proceedings are to be found only the “Acts of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives”, January to June, 1809 (*d*, I). The “Proceedings of the Governor as Superintendent of Indian Affairs”, January 28, 1803–June 31, 1804 (*c*), contains correspondence between Claiborne, Henry Dearborn, and others. There are also some miscellaneous legislative papers (*c*), and much correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State (*c*) some of which, 1810–1811, relates to West Florida, and is accompanied by important inclosures. The executive proceedings, already noted, contain also much official correspondence dealing with such matters as the situation in West Florida in 1810, the filibustering movements about Mobile in 1810–1812, the military movements resulting from the War of 1812, Indian hostilities, etc.; a number of letters (*a*) from Winthrop Sargent, Henry Dearborn, Cowles Mead, W. C. C. Claiborne, Cato West, B. Metcalf, David Holmes, Henry Danigerfield, Judge Harry Toulmin, and J. P. Kennedy, to Wilkinson, Pickering, Madison, Monroe and others, relate to territorial affairs, relations with Spain, the expedition against West Florida, etc.

Montana.

(*a*) October 11, 1861–March 8, 1872 (1 vol., labelled “Montana Territory”).

(*b*) 1868 (1 envelope).

There are executive proceedings for July–December, 1867 (*a*), January–June, 1868 (*b*), and July, 1870–June, 1871 (*a*), together with nearly half a volume (*a*) of legislative papers—acts, bills, resolutions, memorials, committee reports—for 1866, as well as (*a*) reports of territorial officers, newspapers, correspondence, etc.

Nebraska.

(*a*) 1854–1866 (1 small bundle labelled “Nebraska Territory”).

(*b*) June 13, 1855–March 27, 1867 (part of volume labelled “Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom., . . .”).

The executive proceedings (*a*) extend from the organization of the territory to December, 1854, and from July, 1855 to December, 1856, and include the official correspondence. There are also letters (*a*) from the Governor to the President and the Secretary of State, correspondence (*b*)

relating to leaves of absence, governor's proclamations and messages (b), newspaper clippings (b), a long letter (a) of May 12, 1866, from H. H. Heath to Colonel Cooper, private secretary to the President, respecting political affairs, appointments, etc., and a letter (b) from James M. Woolworth to President Johnson, July 30, 1866, opposing the resolution of Congress for the admission of Nebraska.

Nevada.

(a) 1861-1863 (1 bundle).

(b) June 1, 1863-December 2, 1864 (first part of volume labelled "Nevada and Utah").

There are executive proceedings for 1861 (a), 1863 (a), and to October 31, 1864 (b). A long letter (a) from Governor Nye, of December 21, 1861, is descriptive of general conditions, while there are papers (a) of 1863 relating to the Nevada-Colorado boundary. A communication (b) of October 27, 1864, is accompanied by 175 pages of documents including the constitution, ordinances, and resolutions adopted by the constitutional convention of July 28, 1864.

New Mexico.

(a) March 3, 1851-November 16, 1872 (3 volumes labelled "Territory of New Mexico").

(b) 1858-1872 (1 bundle).

The executive proceedings cover the following periods: March 3, 1851-September 24, 1851 (a, I), May 28, 1853-October 16, 1854 (a, I), December 1, 1856-November 30, 1860 (a, I), December 4, 1860-October 21, 1863 (b), November 2, 1863-October 19, 1864 (a, II), November 4, 1864-September 26, 1865 (b), October 6, 1865-July 18, 1867 (a, II), December 2, 1867-November 26, 1868 (a, III), November, 1869-October 31, 1870 (a, III), October 1, 1871-September 30, 1872 (b). Of the other material mention may be made of the "Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials of the Legislative Assembly in the Session begun on June 2, 1851" (a, I), of correspondence with the Secretary of State relating to Indian affairs, territorial matters, etc. (a, I), of memorials, governors' messages, proclamations, petitions, committee reports, and other legislative papers (a I, II), of correspondence relating to the postmastership at Santa Fé (a, II), of papers relating to the charges, 1864, against the territorial secretary, W. F. M. Army (a, II), of correspondence with the delegates in Congress and with federal officers (a, III), and of the journal of the House of Representatives, January 5-10, 1872 (a, III).

Northwest Territory.

(a) 1787-1801 (1 envelope).

(b) 1788-1795 ("Papers and Records of the Territories", part of volume I., and all of volume II.).

(c) July 9, 1788–December 7, 1793 (2 volumes of “Journal of the proceedings of his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio”).

(d) 1788–1792 (1 volume labelled “Laws of the Western Territory”). See also below, Continental Congress papers, p. 47.

In the envelope (a) are several copies of the ordinance of 1787, signed by Charles Thomson, a draft, signed by Washington, of Winthrop Sargent’s commission as territorial secretary, September 1, 1789, an undated report of Governor Arthur St. Clair commencing with his departure for the territory on December 20, 1789, and letters from Winthrop Sargent, Rufus Putnam, and Arthur St. Clair to the President, 1791–1801. The first volume of “Papers and Records of the Territories” contains letters from Winthrop Sargent to the President, 1788–1790, a survey of the lands in the Cahokia district, a list of the heads of families settled at Fort Vincennes before 1783, a schedule of lands to be surveyed, etc. The second volume contains the laws adopted and published to December 31, 1788, together with the appointments of officers and the laws passed in 1790, 1791 and 1792, and the executive proceedings, including the official correspondence, from January, 1789, to June, 1795, except the periods July–November, 1789, and January–June, 1794, for which there are no entries. The last three volumes contain (c) fair copies of the executive proceedings, including copies of letters, proclamations, decisions in land cases, etc., from July 18, 1788, to December 7, 1793, and (d) the laws from July, 1788, to August 1, 1792. Thus the material in the second volume of “Papers and Records of the Territories” is duplicated.

Oregon.

(a) July 1, 1853–September 4, 1858 (1 vol., labelled “Oregon Territory”).

(b) 1856–1858 (part of volume labelled “Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom., . . .”).

The “Proceedings and Correspondence of the Executive” (a) extend from July, 1853, to July, 1857. There are reports (a) of June 21, 1854, on the claims of the Hudson’s Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a printed copy (a) of the “Correspondence and Official Proceedings relating to the Expedition against the Indians” (Salem, Oregon, 1855), and miscellaneous letters (b).

Orleans Territory (i. e., Louisiana) (cf. below, Miscellaneous Papers, no. 14).

(a) August, 1803–August, 1811 (6 vols., labelled “Gov. Claiborne’s Correspondence”).

(b) 1803–1815 (1 bundle).

(c) 1807, 1808, 1813 (part of "Papers and Records of the Territories", volume I.).

The material relating to Orleans Territory is among the most valuable of the territorial papers. It is unfortunately very roughly arranged; the bound volumes approximate a chronological order, but in many cases papers which should be grouped together are bound in several different places and the effect is confusing. As will be noticed, the papers commence before the establishment of the Orleans Territory, while the present Louisiana was unorganized. They show very clearly the conditions at the cession, the problems arising out of the change of jurisdiction, and the process of erecting a new government.

The executive acts or proceedings are not complete for the territorial period. The papers that may be classed as such are the governor's letter-book, January-June, 1805 (*a*, III), registers of civil appointments, January, 1805-December, 1806 (*a*, IV), general orders and letters as commander-in-chief, April, 1805-February, 1806 (*a*, IV), register of appointments in the militia, 1806 (*a*, IV), pardons and proclamations, January-June, 1806 (*a*, IV), executive acts, January, 1807-December, 1808 (*a*, V), January-June, 1809 (*a*, VI), executive proceedings, 1811 (*b*), and returns of the militia, June 30, 1806 (*a*, IV) and June 30, 1810 (*b*).

A considerable amount of early material relates to the condition of the territory before and at the time of the cession. There are printed and manuscript copies of laws, regulations, etc., of the French régime (*a*, I), a census of the districts or posts of Louisiana and West Florida (*a*, I), a proclamation by Alexander O'Reilly, captain-general, dated at New Orleans, February 18, 1770 (*b*), a statement of the imports and exports of New Orleans for 1800 (*a*, I), of the imports for 1801 (*a*, IV), census of Louisiana, 1785 (*a*, IV), census of New Orleans, 1803 (*a*, IV), a journal, in French, kept by Baptiste Trudeau, agent for the Company of the Upper Missouri, commencing June 1, 1795, designated as "Seconde Partie", and descriptive of the natives and country in what is now Missouri (*a*, IV), a statement of the population of the settlements of Upper Louisiana, with the births, marriages, deaths, stock and productions for the year 1799 (*a*, IV), and a long document by Daniel Clark, compiled about 1803, containing the answers to 37 inquiries respecting Louisiana (*a*, IV).

Other material relates to the cession of Louisiana and to its boundaries. There is much correspondence with the Marquis of Casa Calvo (*a*, II, III), and between the French and English commissioners (*a*, I), lists of the members of the Spanish boundary commission, August 20, 1804 (*a*, III), of the civilians and officers in the employ of the King of Spain who are to depart when their business is accomplished (*a*, III), and of persons who are to remain in Louisiana, July 30, 1805 (*a*, III), a manuscript copy of

Jefferson's "Memoir upon the Boundaries of Louisiana" with his comments on the margin (*a*, III), and a criticism of Pickering's "Enquiry concerning the Northern Boundary of Louisiana" (*a*, III).

The establishment of government is illustrated by such papers as a report by Dr. John Watkins to Claiborne, February 2, 1804, of his tour to the parishes and districts above New Orleans for the purpose of appointing suitable commandants (*a*, I), a document endorsed "Hints of Evans Jones respecting the mode of administering justice in Louisiana" (*a*, IV), and a great number of letters (*a*, *b*).

The later material consists for the larger part of Claiborne's letters (*a*, *b*, *c*), with their inclosures. Thus there are many groups of correspondence containing both letters to and from Claiborne. There is correspondence with Madison, James Wilkinson, John Watkins, Governor Folch, William Dunbar, Jefferson, Daniel Clark, and many others. Among the matters touched on are Indian affairs, the Kemper outrages in West Florida, relations with Spanish officials in West Florida, navigation of the Mobile, increase of Spanish garrisons, Morales and the sale of lands in West Florida, commerce of Mobile, Spanish advances beyond the Sabine, fugitive slaves, effect of embargoes on relations with West Florida, revolution in West Florida, reports of revolution in Texas and Mexico, Burr's conspiracy, Cuban refugees, etc.

Much of the above material is printed in American State Papers, especially in Miscellaneous, I. See also the lists of contents of the journals of the territorial governors in Third Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi, 1903-1904, p. 173 ff.

Southwest Territory.

(*a*) 1790-1796 (part of "Papers and Records of the Territories" volume I.).

(*b*) 1791-1796 (1 envelope).

The executive proceedings are grouped by periods as follows: October 22, 1790-February 6, 1791 (*b*), March 7-July 26, 1791 (*b*), September, 1791-April, 1792 (*a*), March-July 29, 1792 (*b*), September, 1792-April, 1793 (*a*), March, 1793-March, 1794 (*a*), March 1794-February, 1795 (*a*), July, 1795 (*a*), August 2, 1795-February 6, 1796 (*b*). Among the other papers may be noted many letters from William Blount (*a*), proclamations (*a*), a memorial from the civil and military officers of the Mero district, dated August 1, 1791, to the President desiring protection (*b*), a letter from Dan Smith to Jefferson (Knoxville, October 27, 1792), relating to the sufferings of the Indians (*b*), and a letter from William Blount to the Secretary of State (November 28, 1795), with a schedule showing the numbers of the various classes of persons in the territory, with the vote on

Blount's recommendation that members be elected to a constitutional convention (b).

Utah.

(a) April 30, 1853–April 18, 1861 (1 vol., labelled "Utah Territory").

(b) February 20, 1858–January 3, 1873 (second part of volume labelled "Nevada and Utah").

There is much interesting material in these volumes. There may be mentioned, of the documents in the first (a), "Acts and Proceedings of the Governor" (Brigham Young), July 13, 1852–October 1, 1853, correspondence, memorials, addresses respecting the conflict with the United States of 1857–1858, a chronological summary of "Utah Affairs", July 11, 1857–June 29, 1858, proceedings of the United States Courts, 1856–1857, correspondence relating to the case of Henrietta Polydore, abducted from her father in England and found among the Mormons, acts and resolutions of the legislature, 1858–1859, newspapers, letters, etc. In the second volume (b) are letters from Governor Harding to the Department of State, 1862–1863, relating to various matters but especially to the loyalty of Utah, executive commissions, proclamations, and pardons of 1869, a long letter from Governor Shaffer to S. M. Cullom (April 27, 1870) respecting the Mormon theocracy, miscellaneous correspondence, newspaper clippings, etc.

Washington.

(a) February, 27, 1854–April 10, 1861 (1 vol., labelled "Territory of Washington").

(b) December 7, 1857–December 4, 1872 (second part of volume labelled "Arizona").

(c) 1854–1889 (1 bundle).

In the first volume (a) are found executive proceedings and official correspondence from the organization of the territory to July 1, 1854, July–December, 1857, August 8–November 30, 1859, and January 19–April 23, 1860, and the official correspondence for July–December, 1860. There are also a "Journal of the Council of Washington Territory", February 27–May 1, 1854, a report of John Nugent, special agent on Fraser River, January 8, 1859, and correspondence respecting the northwest boundary. The remaining material consists of (b) "Journal of the House of Representatives of Washington Territory", February 27–May 1, 1854, and (b, c), correspondence, messages, newspapers, and papers relating to the admission of the territory.

Wyoming.

(a) August, 1868–January, 1873 (part of volume labelled "Territories of Minn., Neb., Ore., Wyom. . . .").

(b) 1889 (1 envelope).

These papers are mostly unimportant. They include (a) the appointment of the territorial governor, his first annual message, and leaves of absence, and (b) the memorial of the people of Wyoming transmitted November 29, 1889, and the constitution.

III. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

1. *Mason and Dixon's Line, 1763-1768 (1 vol.).*

The original journal of the commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Surveyor's notes, mostly technical, with some descriptions and correspondence.

2. *Continental Congress Papers, 1775-1792 (98 vols.).*

These papers constitute that part of the collection of the Continental Congress papers that was not transferred to the Library of Congress. In the inventory of the Continental Congress papers printed in Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 1 (1893), pp. 7-22, they are included in the items nos. 5, 79-130, 135, 175, 176, and 187. They comprise the "Secret Journal of Foreign Affairs", the letters of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the letters from and to the ministers, agents or commissioners of the United States abroad, and from or to representatives of foreign states in the United States, various record-books of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and records of treaties and ordinances of Congress, etc. In particular may be mentioned certain volumes which are the beginnings of various series described above: "American Letters", in four volumes, 1785-1792, are communications from the Department of Foreign Affairs to persons within the United States, and constitute the beginning of the series of "Domestic Letters" and diplomatic Notes to and from the Department, described above under the Bureau of Indexes and Archives (pp. 5, 21); "Foreign Letters", in one volume, 1785-1790, are communications to diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and commence the series of diplomatic and consular Instructions described above (pp. 4, 20); "Ordinances for the government of the western territory of the United States, 1787 and 1788", in one volume, should be noted in connection with the series of territorial papers described above under "Northwest Territory" (p. 42). Much of the material just described, particularly the diplomatic correspondence, has been printed in Wharton's "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution" and in the three volumes of "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States", 1783-1789 (Washington, 1837).

3. *Franklin papers, 1775-1783.*

Of the Franklin papers inventoried in Bulletin of Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 5 (1894), pp. 12-14, those included in nos. 1-16, First Series,

have been retained in the Bureau of Rolls and Library. They consist of the records and letter-books of the United States legation in Paris, 1776-1783, the Craven Street letter-books, 1772-1773, the records of the negotiations in London in 1775, the correspondence with David Hartley, 1775-1781, Oswald's and Franklin's journals, Peace Commission, 1782, and the petition of the Continental Congress to the King. Most of this material is printed in the various editions of Franklin's works, and in Wharton's "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution".

4. *Beaumarchais claim papers, 1778-1787 (1 envelope).*

5. *Lists of negroes carried away from Charleston by General Carleton, 1783.*

6. *Washington papers, 1789-1794 (3 vols.).*

Of the collection of Washington papers, an inventory of which is printed in Bulletin of Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 3 (1894), pp. 5-21, the following volumes were not transferred to the Library of Congress but have been retained in the Bureau of Rolls and Library: "Record-book of letters written by Washington, June 8, 1789-March 19, 1791" (1 vol.) and "Communications between the President of the United States and the Department of State", March 27, 1791-October 11, 1796 (2 vols.).

7. *Transcript of the journal of the executive proceedings of the Senate, May 25, 1789-1836 (10 vols.).*

These transcripts were made in accordance with the order of the Senate, January 27, 1792, "that the President of the United States be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the Executive Records of the Senate from time to time". Printed in "Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States".

8. *Papers relating to the Columbia River and the Oregon Country, 1787-.*

These papers include the log-book of the ship "Columbia", Robert Gray, commander, September 28, 1790-February 20, 1792, an "Account of the discovery of the Columbia River, extracted from the Journal of Capt. Robert Gray-May 7-20, 1792"; instructions to Captain Kendrick, signed by Joseph Barrell [1787?]; a description of the Columbia River extracted from the journal of Josiah Sturgis, on board the "Levant", 1818; an account of the exploration of the Columbia River and the settlement of the country, in a letter from William Sturgis to Captain Charles Morris, U.S.N. (Boston, August 22, 1816); and an account of the trade with the northwest coast in a letter from Thomas H. Perkins to Charles Bulfinch (Boston, December 21, 1817).

9. *Letters from governors of states, 1790-1812 (1 vol.).*

These letters are on various matters. There are about twenty papers relating to the ratification of constitutional amendments, such as the formal

ratifications, opinions, etc. Many letters from Rhode Island relate to breaches of neutrality by British vessels.

10. Letters and opinions of the Attorneys-General, 1792-1810 (1 vol.).

A comparison of ten opinions taken at random between 1792 and 1803 shows all to have been printed (H. Ex. Doc. 123, 26 Cong., 2 sess.; H. Ex. Doc. 55, 31 Cong., 2 sess.). There are many papers, however, aside from opinions, consisting of correspondence, generally with the State Department, inclosures accompanying requests for opinions, etc., which are not in the volumes of printed opinions. One document perhaps deserves especial mention: "Extracts of the material parts of depositions and papers relative to a secret society formed at Montreal, and to a proposed invasion of His Majesty's Province of Lower Canada, 1801" (18 pages). There are very few papers after 1804. There is no index; the arrangement is approximately chronological.

11. Mississippi and Tennessee lands, 1795-1816.

There are 17 ledger volumes of indentures made by the Tennessee Company of certificates of stock, etc.; a so-called "Journal of the Tennessee Company", which is a list of the shares issued; a bundle of papers relating to the Yazoo claims, etc. For information relating to these claims see American State Papers, Public Lands, I. (in index, under "Tennessee Company", "New England Mississippi Company", and "Yazoo Company").

12. Southern boundary, Andrew Ellicott papers, 1796-1799 (1 vol.).

This volume contains a "Journal of Mr. Ellicott's Voyage from St. Marks to the Mouth of the River St. Mary, Oct. 17, to Dec. 19, 1799", and correspondence of Ellicott with the Secretary of State, with Spanish and American officials including Wilkinson, Anthony Hutchins, Gayoso, Daniel Clark, William Dunbar, and others, and his expense accounts, engineering notes, etc. Some of this material is printed in Ellicott's "Journal" (Philadelphia, 1803) and in American State Papers, Foreign Relations, II. 20-27, 78-87. Among the matters treated are disturbances in the Natchez District in 1797-1798, early phases of the West Florida controversy, Indian affairs, the situation in New Orleans in 1799, etc.

13. Walker charges, 1796.

Charges against Sylvanus Walker of the internal-revenue service, district of South Carolina, reply of Walker and a letter from Mr. Stevens to Tench Coxe.

14. Louisiana purchase and boundaries (cf. above, Territorial Papers, Orleans Territory).

(a) Louisiana purchase, 1803-1804 (1 bundle). This bundle contains a manuscript copy of the treaty of San Ildefonso, and correspondence from

Wilkinson and Claiborne regarding a possible military demonstration in order to insure the transfer of Louisiana. There is also a letter giving the views of Laussat on the boundaries of the purchase (cf. "Third Report of the Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi", p. 185).

(b) *Journal of Benard de la Harpe* (1 vol.). The full title of this document is "Journal historique concernant l'établissement des français à la Louisiane. Tiré des mémoires de Messieurs D'Iberville et de Bienville, commandants pour le Roi au dit pays, et sur les découvertes et recherches de M. Benard de la Harpe nommé au commandement de la Baye St. Bernard". It appears to have been written about 1725 and was discovered at Natchitoches by Dr. John Sibley in 1804 and forwarded through Governor Claiborne to Jefferson (Ford, "Writings of Jefferson" X. 389; see also Winsor's *America*, V. 68). It reviews the history of Louisiana from 1510 to 1723. It was printed in 1831. Along with it are found a letter from P. Cevallos, Aranjuez, April 13, 1805, endeavoring to demonstrate that Louisiana as a French province did not include Texas (see *American State Papers*, Foreign Relations, II. 660), a letter from A. Cordero to Wilkinson, October 11, 1806 (see *ibid.*, Military Affairs, I. 205), and a letter from N. Salcedo to Claiborne, September 18, 1806.

15. *Curaçao consular archives, 1797-1801.*

A bundle of manuscripts used as evidence in the French spoliation claims.

16. *Applications for relief of impressed seamen, 1797-1802 (2 vols.).*

Papers of David Lennox, United States agent for impressed seamen (cf. below, no. 16, and above, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 65).

17. *Impressed Seamen, 1809-1816.*

Account-book of the United States consul at Plymouth in 1812: "Expense of relief of American Seamen"; also a "Descriptive list of Seamen, 1809-1816" (cf. above, no. 16, and Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 65).

18. *Correspondence of Talleyrand, R. R. Livingston, and M. Cathelan.*

Evidence in French spoliation claims relating to seamen.

19. *Miscellaneous papers, 1806-1828 (1 package).*

These hundred or more papers are of date chiefly between 1812 and 1828 and include the following documents: an undated report, later than 1822, on the island of Cuba, prepared by J. R. Poinsett for the President of the United States in which he comes to the conclusion that Cuba is important to the maritime security of the South and that care should be taken that no foreign power nor negro republic establish itself there; General Hull's

proclamation of 1812; Tench Coxe's observations on the subject of a treaty with England, later than 1805; general reflections on American independence (Madrid, December 23, 1814), urging that Spain take advantage of present circumstances to fortify her possessions in America against the encroachment of the United States (twenty pages of manuscript); proclamation of Brigadier-General Alexander Smith, in camp near Buffalo, November 17, 1812; memorandum of the dress of an American minister as fixed by the mission to Ghent; "An account of a mission or tour of Observation and Inquiry throughout the British W. I. Colonies, by command of the President of the United States. Commenced July 28, 1827, and closed June 2, 1828, by R. M. Harrison, consul of the United States for the island of St. Bartholomew" (this account takes the form of letters to Henry Clay, Secretary of State); "Notes on the restrictions imposed by Great Britain on Commerce of Neutrals with the Colonies of their Enemies in time of War" (this is undated and unsigned and comprises fifty pages of manuscript); "Journal No. 10. Begun 17th of June, 1790", ended July 8, 1791 (a journal kept, apparently, by the private secretary of Jefferson).

20. Livingston's batture, 1808-1810 (1 vol.).

"Examination of the claims of the United States and the pretensions of Edward Livingston, Esq., to the batture in front of the suburb of St. Mary." A collection of papers with opinion sent to Thomas Jefferson from the State Department, and returned by him with additions. For information about this claim see American State Papers, Public Lands, II. 1 ff.

21. Papers relating to the revolted Spanish provinces, 1810-1820 (1 vol.).

This volume contains correspondence, credentials, declarations, appeals to the United States, reports of special agents of the United States on conditions in the revolted provinces; the correspondence of José Alvarez Toledo with Monroe, Humbert, Robinson, and Shaler; the correspondence of Bernardo Gutierrez with John Graham; the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Sparks of February 12, 1810, on the situation on the West Florida frontier; the report by J. H. Robinson, July 26, 1813, on Mexican affairs, based on his journey to Chihuahua, in 1812-1813, etc., etc.

22. Papers relating to the Mexican Revolution, 1811-1817 (1 vol.).

This volume is labelled "Papers relating to Louisiana and the Southern Boundary". The first half of it contains correspondence of José Alvarez Toledo, Gregor McGregor, and others; papers relating to William Shaler's mission to Texas in 1813, and to the controversy between Robinson and Toledo which resulted in a division among the Texas filibusters in 1814; documents illustrating conditions on the Louisiana-Texas frontier after 1811, etc. The second half of the volume contains a copy of the journal of Bernard de la Harpe noted above (no. 14).

23. Vessels and sea-fights, 1812.

Several bundles of papers relating to various American and foreign vessels, both merchantmen and men-of-war, to sea-fights, etc. There is an index to these papers in a manuscript volume.

24. Privateer Abaellino, 1814-1815.

Journal of the "Abaellino", bound from Boston to the Mediterranean, December 12, 1814-August 4, 1815, Captain William F. Wyen. It contains accounts of actions, captures of 13 prizes, etc.

25. Kosloff affair, 1815-1816 (1 vol.).

Papers relating to the complications arising out of the arrest of N. Kosloff, consul-general of Russia, at Philadelphia. The questions which arose were those of the status of a consular officer, the jurisdiction of state and federal courts in such a case, etc. The papers consist of diplomatic correspondence, copies of judicial proceedings, evidence, etc.

26. J. B. Prevost papers, 1817-1825 (1 vol.).

Mr. Prevost's instructions from the President, September 25, 1817, were to discharge several commissions at Rio Janeiro and other South American ports, to which he was to be carried on the sloop "Ontario" (Captain Biddle), and thence "proceed to the River Columbia with a view to assert there the claim of sovereignty in the name and on the behalf of the United States, by some symbolical or other appropriate mode of setting up a claim to national authority and dominion", though without force. In 1818, after discharging his duty in the matter of the Columbia River, Mr. Prevost returned to Chile and Peru, whence he kept up an active correspondence with the President of the United States until 1825. The correspondence bears on the revolt of the Spanish provinces. Three of the letters are printed in American State Papers, Foreign Relations, IV. 826-827.

27. Privateers in South American waters, 1819 (small bundle).

Depositions relating to privateers fitted out in Baltimore, and to their depredations in South American waters. These vessels, acting as privateers for the provinces of La Plata, attacked French ships.

28. Piratical acts, about 1820.

Letters, memorials, etc., containing lists of piratical acts and accounts of individual cases of piracy.

29. Transfer of Florida archives, May, 1832-Nov., 1834 (6 vols.).

Journal of Jeremy Robinson, special agent and commissioner of the United States, who was endeavoring to obtain the transfer of the archives of Florida and Louisiana to the United States as provided for in article II. of the treaty with Spain of 1819. He kept a very detailed account of what he saw and did, and in these journals are to be found vivid descrip-

tions of social and political life in Cuba, correspondence with the United States and Spanish officials, an extended description of the archives, etc. (cf. L. M. Pérez, "Guide to the Materials for American History in Cuban Archives" (Washington, 1907) pp. 117-121).

30. Spanish pirates, 1835.

Chest of papers relating to the capture and trial of, and the attempts to release seven Spaniards condemned in the United States for piracy.

31. Archives of United States legation in Texas, 1841-1884 (1 bundle).

These papers consist of correspondence between the legation and the governments of Texas and Mexico, of Despatches to the Department of State and Instructions to the legation, and of correspondence with the United States consulate at Galveston, and with individuals (cf. above, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Analysis of Diplomatic Archives, Texas; and Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 71).

32. Buenos Ayres, 1844 (1 vol.).

Correspondence of Captain Vorhees, Commodore Turner, and others, 1844. The two commanders had a controversy with the fleet of the Buenos Ayres belligerents, and this correspondence of 200 pages resulted.

33. Liberia, 1844 (small bundle).

Petitions to acknowledge independence of Liberia.

34. List of French imports under tariffs of 1846 and 1857.

Showing the reduction of imports.

35. Reciprocity with Canada, 1848-1874 (1 vol. and an envelope of loose papers).

Papers relating to treaty of 1854 with Great Britain, together with miscellaneous loose papers, such as letters from manufacturers concerning reciprocity with Canada, statements as to Canadian trade, etc. (cf. Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 78).

36. Miscellaneous letters, 1861-1862.

A bundle of letters, mostly to Secretary Seward, on various subjects, mainly about appointments. There are a few papers of some value, as reports and letters of special agents relating to aid furnished Confederates through the West and Canada, and to such organizations as the Knights of the Golden Circle, but with little detailed information. There are newspaper clippings and letters of advice sent to Seward in regard to the Mason-Slidell affair, including two letters from Edward Everett. A letter from Bristol, England, to London (February 12, 1862), forwarded to Seward, contains information about vessels loading and intending to run the blockade. There are some applications of foreign officers for appointments in the United States army, and a few applications for the exchange of certain prisoners

(cf. Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 19).

37. Affairs in New Orleans, 1862.

Report by Reverdy Johnson on difficulties between General Butler and various inhabitants of New Orleans, especially Amadée Couturié, consul of the Netherlands. Except a few letters between Johnson and Couturié, all is printed in S. Ex. Doc. 16, 37 Cong., 3 sess.

38. Memorial to William Seward, 1863.

Relating to Washington A. Bartlett, ex-lieutenant United States Navy, and asking for his restoration to office in the Navy (see S. Rept. 237, 34 Cong., 1 sess.).

39. Journal of Midshipman Clarence Cary, Confederate Navy, 1864.

Evidence in the Alabama claims.

40. Address of the citizens of Switzerland, 1865.

Expressing satisfaction at the close of the war and sorrow at the death of Lincoln. Autograph copy, May 1, 1865 (cf. Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 24).

41. Mississippi papers, 1865-1869.

Constitution of Mississippi as amended August, 1865, and adopted November 30, 1869; ordinances of the convention, nos. 1 to 21; a letter of transmittal from Provisional Governor W. L. Sharkey, of August 28, 1865.

42. Texas papers, 1866.

Constitution and ordinances transmitted with letter of Leigh Chambers, April 2, 1866.

43. Ten letter-books of the commissioners of the United States to the Vienna Exposition of 1876 (cf. Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Miscellaneous Volumes and Papers, no. 56).

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

The Diplomatic Bureau is wholly occupied with conducting the diplomatic correspondence. It has no archives of its own, all the correspondence which it conducts being deposited in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives (see Michael, 47-49).

CONSULAR BUREAU.

The Consular Bureau conducts all the correspondence of and relating to the consular service. This correspondence is filed in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives. Like the Diplomatic Bureau, the Consular Bureau has no important files of its own. It keeps a record of the notarial fees received by consuls, leaves of absence, dates of transfers, etc. (see Michael, 50-54).

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS.

The files of the Bureau of Appointments consist of applications for appointment to office, recommendations, copies of commissions, records of nominations and appointments since 1789, oaths of office, amnesty oaths, extradition papers, and the records of pardons issued prior to June 16, 1893. The application papers, which constitute the larger part of the files, are arranged by names of applicants, and with each application are filed the papers, recommendations, etc., relating thereto. A card-index renders the papers readily accessible (see Michael, 83-86). The earlier papers are calendared in Gaillard Hunt's "Calendar of Applications and Recommendations for Office during the Presidency of George Washington" (Washington, 1901). The Great Seal of the United States is in the custody of this bureau, and the bureau publishes the "Annual Register of the Department of State" and the periodical lists of diplomatic and consular officers. Robert Brent Mosher's "Executive Register of the United States, 1789-1902" (Baltimore, 1903) contains a list, compiled from the files of this bureau, of all cabinet officers since 1789, together with the exact dates of their terms of office.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

The Bureau of Accounts has the records and accounts of all money received or disbursed through the Department of State. These accounts are classified as follows: (1) international indemnities or trust funds; (2) diplomatic and consular accounts; (3) accounts of the department proper.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS.

The act approved February 14, 1903, establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor, also makes it the duty of the Bureau of Trade Relations to formulate, under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the instruction of consular officers, the requests of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Among its other functions and duties are included the preparation of memoranda and compilation of statistics for the use of the Department of State in the consideration of questions arising in the foreign relations of the United States, for example, in the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity; the drafting of instructions to diplomatic officers in relation to foreign treatment of American exports, particularly in the case of protests on the part of the American exporting interests against burdensome restrictions upon their trade; development, classification and use of a commercial library for the proper equipment of the bureau for the performance of its various duties.

This commercial library, which now contains about 900 bound volumes and 2,500 pamphlets, is devoted almost exclusively to statistical and other publications issued by foreign governments and received through the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, and of similar publications of this government. Duplicate copies of foreign commercial documents are transmitted by the Bureau of Trade Relations to the Department of Commerce and Labor or to such other branches of the government as would be most likely to be interested in the subject matter.

PASSPORT BUREAU.

The archives of this bureau date from 1796 and are confined to applications for passports and records of passports issued. In the department's publication by Gaillard Hunt, "The American Passport: Its History, and a Digest of Laws, Rulings and Regulations governing its Issuance by the Department of State" (Washington, 1898), is a considerable amount of historical data concerning the archives of this bureau which furnish a good index of the character of the archives. Chapter II. deals with the special passport and gives a number of interesting forms of passports issued by the federal government; chapter III. shows various forms issued by state authority, and chapter VII. shows the earliest forms used.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There is no general history of the Treasury Department. A book published in 1847 by Robert Mayo, entitled "The Treasury Department and its various Fiscal Bureaus" (Washington, 1847), is valuable for the account it contains of the history of the department and of its bureaus during the first half-century, and for the picture it gives of the workings of the department in 1847. In the same way George N. Lamphere's "The United States Government" (Philadelphia, 1880, pp. 44-141) contains an excellent account of the duties and functions of the various bureaus of the department as they were performed in 1880; and part two of the "Cockrell Report" (S. Rept. 507, 50 Cong., 1 sess.) constitutes a very detailed description of the methods of work in each bureau and office in 1887-1888. Finally the various reports bound in volume II. of the House Reports (53 Cong., 1 sess.) contain accounts of the methods of work, especially those of accounting, in the department, and recommendations as to changes which were eventually carried out. Under the respective bureaus and offices described below will be found specific references to other descriptions or histories.

The files of the department have suffered severely from fires. The losses in 1801 were comparatively slight, but in 1814 the Register's office lost heavily, and 1833 the correspondence filed in the Secretary's office was burned. In recent years great quantities of papers in various bureaus have been destroyed as valueless. The extent of the files is very great; in one office alone they cover over ten miles of shelving, and this showing could be duplicated in other offices. It is extremely difficult to form any estimate of their aggregate bulk, but it would doubtless be erring on the side of conservatism to put it at nearly one hundred miles of shelving; in other words, at more than twice the present capacity of the Library of Congress. At present the files are somewhat scattered, but most of them are in the Treasury building and a storage building on E Street. The papers filed in the latter are in no danger from fire, but the conditions prevailing there prohibit any research by investigators. In the Treasury building the files in nearly every bureau are greatly crowded, which in many cases prevents their ready use by students.

The proper method of gaining access to the files is by application to the Secretary of the Treasury. Many classes of records are considered confidential and cannot be used for purposes of investigation.

DIVISION OF MAIL AND FILES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The duties of the Mail and Files Division are largely confined to recording and filing the Secretary's correspondence. Letters received are here briefed and indexed, transmitted to the bureau or division to which they relate, and finally returned to this division to be filed, and in like manner letters sent are here briefed and indexed and press copies of them placed on file. Thus this division is the repository of all the Secretary's correspondence, and its files are among the most important in the department. An excellent description of the duties of this division is contained in the "Cockrell Report".

There were no losses in the Secretary's office in the fire of January 20, 1801 ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", I. 241-243) nor during the invasion by the British in August, 1814 (*ibid.*, II. 248-249); but after the fire of March 31, 1833, the Secretary reported to Congress that all the Secretary's correspondence had been destroyed except (1) correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims; (2) correspondence relating to applications under the insolvency laws; (3) two record-books containing letters to banks; (4) two record-books containing communications to Congress (H. Ex. Doc. 22, 23 Cong., 2 sess.). Other correspondence was recovered later and, as is shown below, the files in many cases antedate 1833. For the destruction of useless papers in this division see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess., and S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.

As indicated by what has been said the correspondence constitutes the more important part of the "Secretary's Files". This naturally consists of letters sent and letters received. The former are in two main groups: (1) press copies of letters sent, prior to 1878, duplicated by a set of fair copies, (2) press copies of letters sent since July 1, 1878, at which time the practice of making fair copies was abandoned. In the first group the fair copies are the more accessible. These are arranged in series, each series having a series-letter as "A", "B", etc., according to the persons addressed, *e. g.*, Letters to Congress. The press copies are in corresponding series, but the number of volumes is much greater than that of the fair copies, the copies are frequently poorly made and almost illegible, and the volumes are considerably scattered, all of which makes it more convenient for the investigator to use the fair copies. Gaps that may occur in either set are generally filled by volumes in the other. The account below, under II., is based upon an exhaustive examination made in 1906 of the fair copies, supplemented by the examination made in 1903 of such series of press copies as were accessible. The second group of letters sent consists of press copies only, but as the copies are mostly from type-written letters, and as the volumes have not been scattered but are perfectly accessible, the

material can be readily used. The volumes are arranged in series corresponding to the divisions of the Secretary's office in which they are prepared. In each series the arrangement is chronological.

The letters received are preserved in bound volumes and file cases and are variously classified. Those prior to 1869 were arranged in series corresponding roughly to the series of letters sent. These series consist of bound volumes, supplemented by file-boxes of such papers as for some reason or other failed to be bound. For the most part the letters from 1869 to date have been kept in file-boxes, arranged in varying series. The letters received are relatively inaccessible, most of them having been stored in a warehouse on E Street. Such series as are accessible are described below under II. There is, however, a register of letters received (see I., below) which is accessible and which probably offers to the investigator the most practicable method of commencing his search.

The following account is divided into three sections corresponding to the three groups of material that present themselves to the investigator in such form as to make an examination practicable: (1) the register of letters received; (2) the fair copies of letters sent supplemented by the accessible press copies prior to 1878; together with the accessible series of letters received; (3) the letters sent since 1878.

The account is by no means complete, although it is believed that the most important material has been included. The inaccessibility of much of the material must continue seriously to curtail any investigation until adequate space has been provided for the files.

I. RECORD OF LETTERS RECEIVED, 1789 TO DATE.

For the most part the original letters received are filed in a storage building and are not readily accessible. Such of the letters received as are accessible are described below under II. in connection with the appropriate groups of letters sent. An elaborate record of the letters received has however been kept, and it is by means of this that this class of material can best be used. The method of recording the letters has changed from time to time as indicated in the following account.

1. Index, 1789-1878 (1 vol.).

This is a small volume and is of value only for the material prior to 1834, which is not otherwise indexed.

2. Register of letters received, July, 1834-December 31, 1872 (58 vols.).

In these volumes the letters received are entered alphabetically and chronologically; *i. e.*, under A are entered, in the order of their receipt, all the letters from persons whose names commence with A. The date of the letter, the date of its receipt, the name and residence of the writer, the

subject of the letter and the division to which the letter was referred are all indicated. The subject of the letter is indicated so briefly that it is not generally of much service to the investigator.

3. Record of letters received, 1873-July, 1902 (189 vols.).

This record is in two series, "A", and "B", each devoted to a certain group of subjects. In each series the letters relating to the subjects to which the series is devoted are entered in the order of their receipt; the same information being recorded respecting them as in the earlier series. The alphabetical grouping, however, is abandoned. An index to this record, in a large number of volumes, aids the investigator in finding letters, though the process is somewhat complicated.

4. Card index.

Beginning with August, 1902, letters received have been recorded and indexed by a card system.

II. LETTERS SENT, WITH CERTAIN LETTERS RECEIVED, 1789-1878.

Executive correspondence.

1. Letters to the President ("A"), April 9, 1833-June 30, 1878 (2 vols., fair copies).

This is a valuable series. The letters relate to a great variety of matters connected with the administration of the Treasury Department. Among the subjects touched on may be noted erection of buildings, appointments, surveys, tonnage duties on Mexican vessels, removal of the public money to banks, building of the bridge across the Potomac, issues of treasury notes, pauper immigration, the Smithsonian bequest, the Florida claims, the whale fisheries of New Bedford and Nantucket, sale of lands, erection of lighthouses, payment of indemnity by the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, opinions respecting proposed legislation, etc. Especially interesting are many letters from Secretary Chase, during the period of the Civil War. One of March 20, 1861, deals with the collection of duties and the enforcement of the revenue laws in southern ports; two, of December 7, 1862, and May 26, 1864, relate to the restriction of trade between Illinois and Missouri, and one of May 6, 1864, contains an opinion upon the Fort Pillow "massacre", and recommends the execution of Confederate officers. A series of five volumes of press copies duplicates the series of fair copies and contains many original letters, copies of which were transmitted with the Secretary's letters. These inclosures are frequently not found in the series of fair copies.

2. Letters to Cabinet and bureau officers ("B"), 1833-1878.

These letters are variously grouped, the arrangement having been changed from time to time.

Cabinet and Bureaus ("B"), April 1, 1833–December 31, 1860 (14 vols.).

Cabinet ("B^c"), January 1, 1861–November 24, 1866 (2 vols.).

Interior Department ("B" and "BA"¹), November 25, 1866–June 30, 1878 (10 vols.).

Attorney General and Department of Justice ("B" and "BB"), November 25, 1866–June 30, 1878 (10 vols.).

Navy Department ("B" and "BC"), November 25, 1866–June 30, 1878 (2 vols.).

Post-Office Department ("B" and "BD"), November 25, 1866–June 30, 1878 (2 vols.).

State Department ("B" and "BF"), November 25, 1866–June 30, 1878 (9 vols.).

War Department ("B" and "BG"), November 25, 1866–June 30, 1878 (5 vols.).

Bureaus, *i. e.*, of Treasury Department ("B^b"), January 1, 1861–September 30, 1866 (4 vols.).

Treasury Department, *i. e.*, bureaus ("B"), October 1, 1866–June 30, 1878 (26 vols.).

These letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to officers of the cabinet and to the bureaus of the Treasury Department are on various subjects, such as matters of routine business, appointments, interpretations of tariff laws, deposits in the Bank of the United States, disposition of the French indemnity, captured property, suits for the evasion of the tariff laws, free importations for the use of the government and of foreign ministers, etc. The letters to the Department of Justice show the action taken in cases of disputes over payment of duties, and should be of considerable value.

3. Letters from executive officers, 1819, 1833–1869 (133 vols.).

These volumes are supplemented by file-boxes of papers which failed to be bound with the other papers and which in a few cases are dated as early as 1819. All the papers since 1869 are filed in boxes under various titles. These letters are from the President, cabinet, and officers in executive departments, such as comptroller, solicitor, auditors, commissioners of customs, light-house board, land office, etc.

Congressional correspondence.

These letters are in various series according to the different methods of arrangement that have been adopted from time to time.

Congressional ("E"), December 22, 1806–June 26, 1812;² December

¹ Beginning with July 1, 1874, this and the five series following are designated as "BA," "BB," "BC," etc.

² This volume has on the title-page "Letters and Reports to Congress from Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, . . . Vol. V." It is one of the few original volumes not destroyed in the fire of 1833. The two volumes following were made up some time after the fire.

16, 1816–March 2, 1821; December 22, 1825–March 5, 1830; January 6, 1833–December 31, 1839 (6 vols., fair copies).

President of Senate and Speaker of House ("C"), June 2, 1841–December 31, 1866 (3 vols., fair copies).

Individual Members of Congress ("E"), December 4, 1835–December 31, 1866 (9 vols., fair copies).

Committees ("D"), September 12, 1837–June 30, 1874 (8 vols., fair copies).

Senate ("C"), January 1, 1867–March 18, 1874 (1 vol., fair copies).

House of Representatives ("E"), January 1, 1867–March 18, 1874 (3 vols., fair copies).

Congressional ("C"), March 19, 1874–June 30, 1878 (4 vols., fair copies).

This is an extremely valuable series, but much of the more important material has been printed in the congressional documents. The division of the letters into groups is not absolutely exclusive, as many letters which apparently belong to one group are found in another. The earliest volume (1806–1812) contains much interesting material, most of which is to be found in the American State Papers. These are reports on laying out public roads (January 19, 1807); on Spanish land laws (January 20, 1807); on a survey of the coast of North Carolina (January 26, 1807); on Santo Domingo (February 3, 1807); on the payment of jurors by the United States (February 4, 1807); on Lands in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Michigan; on roads and canals (April 4, 1808); on violations of the embargo act (November 24, 1808); on the revenue-cutter service (November 29, 1808); etc. In the volume for 1816–1821 are letters and reports on the amount paid to Georgia from sale of lands in the Mississippi territory (February 13, 1817); the drawback on wines prevented from being exported by the embargo of 1807 (February 25, 1818); transfer of deposits from local and state banks to the United States Bank (December 10, 1817); redemption of lands sold for payment of the direct tax (February 3, 1818); petition for relief from the operation of the non-intercourse act of 1812 (March 4, 1818); necessity of rule that receivers of public money accept only specie, United States Bank notes, or notes of specie-paying banks (May 12, 1819); on the agency of the Treasury for the War and Navy Departments (January 23, 1821); smuggling by way of the West Indies (January 11, 1821); Cumberland road (April 6, 1820); etc. In general the letters in this series illustrate the co-operation, or lack of it, between Congress and the department. The influence of party is shown in an interesting way in the correspondence of 1841, which contains complete drafts of bills transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the establishment of a "Bank of Exchequer" and of a "Bank and Fiscal Agent", together with an exposition of the views of the

administration respecting such institutions; and in the correspondence of the department with the finance committees during the administration of President Johnson. Numerous letters from the general public, expressing views on various matters of public policy, such as tariff and financial legislation, are found in these volumes, having been forwarded to Congress by the Secretary. There are also a great many letters to members of Congress respecting appointments. Other letters give interpretations of laws of trade, discuss shipments through Canada, the establishment of ports of entry, the condition of the Marine-Hospital Service, and the restoration of American registry to vessels transferred to foreign registries during the Civil War.

Judiciary correspondence.

1. *Letters to the judiciary ("F"), November 26, 1828-June 30, 1878 (8 vols., fair copies).*

Here the policy of the department in regard to cases arising out of customs duties is shown. Letters to marshals, district attorneys, etc., are found, relating chiefly to law-suits and actions arising out of evasion of customs, to salaries, court sessions, etc. Only a few letters prior to 1833 are included and they are all recent copies. The only reference to nullification is in a letter to the United States district attorney in Charleston, expressing the satisfaction of the department with his conduct during the late difficulties.

2. *Letters to attorneys and marshals, 1845-1860 (4 vols., press copies).*

General correspondence.

1. *Miscellaneous letters sent ("K"), September 26, 1789-December 7, 1832; April 3, 1833-June 30, 1878 (120 vols., fair copies)*

This series includes correspondence with the officials of various states, with merchants and importers, and with the general public, and contains much interesting material. Among the earlier letters are several relating to the assumption of the state debts, the redemption of Continental currency, and the claims of the states to moneys accruing from sales of public lands. Other letters show the consistent attempts to bring causes to which the United States was a party, especially at the time of the embargo laws, into the federal courts, while in occasional letters a close connection between the Treasury and War Departments is indicated. The tariff and financial troubles of the period 1830-1846 are illustrated by letters prescribing the character of bank-notes acceptable for customs bonds, and interpreting revenue laws. The controversy between President Tyler and the Whigs over the establishment of a new bank receives more attention in the correspondence with Congress but is mentioned in several letters of this series, and the connection between the Treasury and the private bankers in 1857 and in 1863-1865 is plainly indicated here. Among the later letters are some relating to such subjects as interpretations of the extent to which the

law providing an eight-hour day for government employees applied to employees of firms under contract with the Treasury, but a much larger part of the correspondence relates to claims by importers against the ruling of custom-house officials, these letters duplicating in large measure the information given in the letters to the various collectors.

2. Miscellaneous letters received, 1801-1869 (113 vols.).

Here are letters to the department from the general public dealing with a great variety of subjects, such as personal introductions, importations, frauds, operation of tariffs, blockade running, seizures, detentions, etc. In many cases they possess great interest and much of what is said above respecting the miscellaneous letters sent applies also to this group.

3. Foreign letters ("O"), April 8, 1833-June 30, 1878 (5 vols., fair copies).

These letters are addressed to residents of foreign countries and relate to commercial and financial matters. Here are found answers to complaints from foreign merchants regarding charges under the United States tariff laws and letters to foreign banks or bankers notifying them of drafts drawn upon them by the United States Treasury in payment of diplomatic salaries or other expenses of the government in foreign countries. Other letters explain the provisions of American tariff or banking laws and a few relate to services rendered by foreigners, especially Canadians, in giving information as to proposed or thwarted schemes for smuggling goods into the United States.

Bank correspondence.

1. Letters to banks ("ZO"), November 17, 1832-April 13, 1849 (5 vols., fair copies).

These letters relate to deposits of public money, maintenance of specie payments, relief of public deposit banks, disputes with the United States Bank, refusal of deposit banks to pay drafts drawn by the United States, and various other matters.

2. Letters from banks, 1833-1856 (24 vols.).

These volumes contain much interesting and valuable material. Printed bank-charters, articles of incorporation, lists of stockholders, and similar documents are so numerous as to be of considerable illustrative value. The letters are on all subjects connected with banking: advice as to the redemption of Treasury notes, warnings against national bankruptcy, endorsements of certain banks as being proper institutions to be made public depositaries, agreements respecting special deposits, etc. On the margins or backs of many of the letters are outlined in the writing of the Secretaries the replies to be made by the department.

3. *Letters to foreign bankers ("ZM"), April 28, 1803–March 29, 1833; July 17, 1834–January 19, 1843 (2 vols., fair copies); 1856–1878 (12 vols., press copies).*

These letters relate mainly to the details of foreign exchange.

4. *Letters from foreign banks, 1833–1856 (3 vols.).*

These are concerned chiefly with the payment of international debts and arrangements respecting loans of the District of Columbia. Considerable correspondence is found relating to the payment of the awards in the French Spoliation claims.

5. *Jackson to Duane, June, 1833 (1 vol. of 70 pages).*

Private letters relating to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. Printed in W. J. Duane's "Narrative and Correspondence concerning the Removal of the Deposits" (Philadelphia, 1838).

6. *Amos Kendall's report, September, 1833 (1 vol.).*

This volume supplements the volume of letters from Jackson to Duane. It contains Duane's instructions to Kendall (July 23, 1833) to make an investigation respecting the feasibility of entrusting to the state banks the functions performed by the United States Bank, and Kendall's affirmative report of September 4, 1833, together with transcripts of his correspondence with banks, and Duane's letter (September 9, 1833) transmitting the report. Most of this material is to be found in Taney's report of December, 1833 (S. Doc. 17, 23 Cong., 1 sess.), and in "Niles's Register", volumes 44 and 45.

7. *Letters on state deposits ("RB"), June 27, 1836–September 11, 1837 (1 vol., fair copies).*

This volume contains letters to governors, treasurers, and other officials of the states, relating to the deposits made with the states under the act of June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. L. 52) and also letters to presidents and cashiers of deposit banks chiefly respecting transfers of public money.

Public lands correspondence.

1. *Letters to general and local land offices ("N"), March 1, 1801–June 30, 1878 (8 vols., fair copies).*

These letters illustrate the development of the public land system of the United States. Among the earlier correspondence are recommendations to the President for the removal of receivers of public moneys engaged in fraudulent practices and of United States district attorneys for failure to detect and report these practices to the Secretary of the Treasury. As a result of these conditions the later letters to receivers demand a stricter administration of the law and an immediate deposit and report of moneys received. From 1830 to 1846 and again about 1870 a separate account for the various classes of money received is required. Beyond forbidding its

agents to speculate in land scrip (act of May 30, 1830) the Treasury decided that it could not interfere with this speculation nor with the receipt of this money for lands. Many letters scattered through the various volumes deal with the complaints of individual purchasers. Others illustrate the practice of reserving from sale lands lying along routes of projected canals and railroads, or give instructions regarding the allotment of lands to immigrants coming by invitation of the government, as in the case of the Polish immigration of 1834.

2. Letters from land offices, 1833-1844 (38 vols.).

These letters are of much the same character as the letters sent; they relate to the actual administration of the Land Office, are valuable to the student of land questions, and suggest many of the practical administrative problems.

Customs and internal revenue correspondence.

1. Letters to collectors at small ports ("G"), September 22, 1789-June 30, 1878 (89 vols., fair copies).

These letters contain instructions to collectors respecting matters of routine business, questions of law, etc. For example here is found Taney's order to collectors to deposit in the local banks instead of in the branches of the United States Bank. The first seven volumes of this series were copied after the fire of 1833, presumably from the files of the various customs-houses.

2. Letters to the collector of the port of New York ("H"), July 1, 1847-June 30, 1878 (89 vols., fair copies).

Of the same general character as the preceding series; there are letters relating to cases of fraud, to appointments, to the interpretation of tariff schedules, to expenses of certain officers, to the value of various classes of imports, storage of imports under bond, application for damages, etc.

3. Letters to the collector of the port of Baltimore, 1790-1830 (1 vol.).

A volume of original letters.

4. Letters to the collectors of the ports of Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans ("I"), July 3, 1847-June 30, 1878 (51 vols., fair copies).

The first eight volumes, to July 31, 1859, contain the letters of all four ports. After August 1, 1859, separate volumes are assigned to each port: Baltimore, 10 vols., Boston, 14 vols., Philadelphia, 10 vols., New Orleans, 9 vols.

5. Letters to collectors of Pacific ports ("J"), November 2, 1850-June 30, 1875 (10 vols., fair copies).

6. "Collier cases", 1849-1853 (1 vol.).

Correspondence with surveyor of customs Collier of California, relating to the cases of the ships "Abeille", "Edouard", and "Java".

7. Letters from collectors, 1833-1869 (225 vols.).

These letters correspond in subject matter to the letters to collectors. They contain much valuable material, and constitute an excellent source of information respecting the operation of the tariff laws and the customs service. Particular mention may be made of a group of letters relating to the admission of gold from California in 1849.

8. Letters to appraisors, surveyors, etc. ("W"), June 1, 1845-June 30, 1878 (14 vols., fair copies).

These letters contain much interesting material, such as instructions, interpretations of the law, etc.

9. Customs warehouse division ("GA"), January 9, 1868-January 13, 1870 (2 vols., fair copies).

10. Custom-house nominations, 1841-1865 (49 vols.).

These letters contain recommendations, memorials, nominations, notifications of deaths, etc.

11. Lists of custom-house officers, 1840-1859 (3 vols.).

12. Incidental expenses of customs officers, 1875-1878 (11 vols.).

13. Reduction of custom-house expenses, 1858-1861 (1 vol.).

14. Customs; miscellaneous estimates for expenses of collecting revenue, 1870-1878 (8 vols.).

15. Custom-house building, New York, 1832-1846 (1 vol.).

16. Furnishing custom-house buildings, 1833-1849 (1 vol.).

17. To collectors, refunding duties ("YB"), August 26, 1844-June 18, 1849; July 25, 1851-March 12, 1853 (7 vols., fair copies).

These volumes consist of printed forms, filled in, directing the return of duties to importers in cases where duties have been wrongfully collected.

18. Customs orders of distribution ("YC"), August 7, 1867-June 30, 1878 (12 vols., fair copies).

These volumes consist of printed forms, filled in, indicating the distribution of the proceeds of seizures for evasion of customs duties, between the collector, the surveyor, the naval officer, and the informer.

19. Awards and decisions ("Z"), March 19, 1853-April 26, 1875 (3 vols., fair copies).

These volumes are for the most part made up of the formal awards of moieties to informers, in the cases of seizures for evasion of customs duties.

20. Letters, remissions, etc. ("ZV"), January 10, 1833-April 1, 1852 (2 vols., fair copies).

These are remissions of forfeitures in cases where seizures have been made.

21. Revenue marine letters ("X"), October 1, 1790-June 30, 1878 (66 vols., fair copies).

The title of this series varies: "Letters on Revenue Cutter Service", "Letters on Revenue Cutters and Boats", "Letters on Revenue Marine and Boats". The first volume in the series consists of copies of early letters, made since the fire of 1833. A set of *Registers* in eight volumes (January 1, 1833–December 31, 1871) accompanies the series and furnishes an index to it.

22. Log-books, muster-rolls and journals.

The log-books, muster-rolls, and journals of the revenue cutters and other boats in the revenue marine service are preserved in the Mail and Files Division.

23. Letters to collectors and assessors of internal revenue ("G"), January 1, 1862–June 30, 1878 (37 vols., fair copies).

These letters relate to the expense incurred in the maintenance of custom-houses, etc., and in the performance of duty by officers of the internal revenue service. There are also communications to banks as to deposits, or cashing of drafts. Other letters are to newspapers, respecting the publication of laws, or to corporations and individuals in explanation of tariff and excise regulations. Letters to state governors relate to cession of jurisdiction over sites of federal buildings.

24. Internal revenue warehouse division, January 13, 1868–June 10, 1870 (1 vol., fair copies).

These are letters to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, collectors, etc.

25. Miscellaneous internal revenue correspondence, 1866 to 1871 (38 vols.).

Special agents.

1. Reports of special agents: 1834–1878 (16 vols.); 1878 to date (several hundred file-boxes).

These reports may be divided into two groups; (1) those from 1834 to 1878, and (2) those since 1878. The material in the first group relates to instructions given to agents for the examination of books and records in custom-houses, mints, offices of various departments, etc. In the war periods it is interesting if not valuable. The material since 1878 is regarded by the department as confidential. It relates largely to the investigations of frauds of various kinds but is also of great value to the student of tariff questions, the reports frequently being monographs on the special phases of the tariff and allied subjects. The reports in the first group are arranged chronologically; those of the second group are arranged by names of agents.

Circulars and decisions.

1. Circulars ("T"), September 14, 1789–June 30, 1878 (8 vols., fair copies).

These circulars contain instructions, interpretations, etc., and have considerable historical value. Copies of each circular are now printed for the

use of the Treasury Department, and are bound at the end of each year; see "Circular Instructions of the Treasury Department relative to the Tariff, Navigation, and other Laws" (Washington, 1903-).

2. Secretary's decisions ("SD"), January 2, 1868-April 12, 1870 (1 vol., fair copies).

Decisions of the Secretary on all questions arising in the administration of the department. The printed series of decisions extends from January, 1868 to date: "Synopsis of Decisions" (Washington, 1868-). The 42 volumes that had appeared prior to June, 1906, contained nos. 1-27,458 of the Department Decisions, and, commencing in 1890, nos. 1-6,394 of the General Appraiser's Decisions.

Appointments and removals.

A large amount of unimportant correspondence relates to appointments and removals. The volumes (press copies) are grouped in various series.

1. Appointments and Removals.

Department, 1849-1878 (68 vols.).

Customs, mints and subtreasuries, 1864-1878 (50 vols.).

Internal revenue, 1865-1878 (6 vols.).

Life-saving stations, 1870-1878 (1 vol.).

Marine hospitals, 1868-1878 (1 vol.).

Janitors, 1871-1878 (1 vol.).

Marine, 1870-1877 (2 vols.).

Miscellaneous, 1866-1877 (1 vol.).

2. Letters to heads of bureaus, 1866-1877 (3 vols.).

Removals, promotions, discipline, etc.

3. Leaves of absence, 1861-1878 (40 vols.).

4. Absences, reductions, and remittances, 1869-1877 (1 vol.).

5. Leaves of absence, revenue marine service, 1871 (1 vol.).

Miscellaneous.

1. Correspondence of department ("YC"), April 4, 1851-July 7, 1852; July 28, 1862-May 31, 1871 (4 vols., press copies).

Letters from the chief clerk, assistant secretary, and others replying to requests for publications, acknowledging receipt of articles, etc. Also letters to bank officers, to the President recommending certain persons for appointment, to appointees who have failed to execute their bonds, to the Secretary of War with statements of warrants signed upon requisition of the War Department, etc.

2. Correspondence of department ("ZL"), January 8, 1862-January 3, 1872 (6 vols.).

These volumes are not in consecutive order. Several cover the same period, each containing a distinct class of material. The letters relate to printing, stationery, documents, and official advertising.

3. *Telegrams, 1836-1874 (29 vols.), also a series of fair copies ("X^a"), November 23, 1850-June 30, 1874 (6 vols.).*

These relate to a wide range of subjects; appointments, requisitions, trials of offenders, etc., but are suggestive rather than sources of definite or detailed information.

4. *Transfer drafts ("R"), November 10, 1851-March 15, 1866 (2 vols., fair copies).*
5. *Letters to subtreasury and assistant treasurer ("U"), July 6, 1840-June 30, 1878 (15 vols., fair copies).*
6. *Marine hospital letters ("M"), April 8, 1833-June 30, 1878 (17 vols., fair copies).*
7. *Life-saving stations ("XB"), June 30, 1873-June 30, 1878 (13 vols., fair copies).*
8. *Letters to custodians and disbursing agents ("GB"), November 1, 1877-June 30, 1878 (4 vols., fair copies).*
9. *Correspondence with depositories, 1863-1864 (1 vol.).*
10. *Letters to mints, 1872, 1875-1878 (1 vol.).*
11. *Printing orders, light-house record, 1863-1878 (44 vols.).*
12. *Treasury Department, order-book ("OR"), March 4, 1861-March 29, 1873 (1 vol.).*
13. *Balances due the United States from officers and others ("ZT"), January-December 8, 1856 (1 vol.).*
14. *Resolutions of inquiry ("RI"), December 18, 1843-February 24, 1895 (3 vols.).*

A list of the resolutions with an abstract of the contents of each.

15. *Letters to governors, state officers, and others, 1865-1878 (40 vols.).*

These letters touch on a great variety of subjects. Many are to cashiers of banks.

16. *Letters from territories, 1839-1857 (1 vol.).*

These letters bear on the fiscal relations between the United States and the territories.

17. *Correspondence relating to the Chickasaw Indians ("S"), January 15, 1834-December 19, 1872 (2 vols., fair copies).*

These volumes consist largely of receivers' returns and correspondence relating to the treaty made with the Chickasaws under the act of 1836. They indicate the ways in which the money provided for in the treaty was invested and otherwise disposed of.

18. *Insolvent debtors ("ZP"), March 22, 1831-March 24, 1843 (3 vols.).*

These volumes contain material relating to the administration of the act

of March 2, 1831, "for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States". It consists of letters to officers of the department, and to the commissioners of insolvency, and of decisions and warrants.

19. Insolvent debtors, 1831-1859 (5 vols.).

Letters from commissioners of insolvency reporting on cases.

20. Texas debt, 1837-1840 (8 large note-books); 1856 (1 vol.).

The note-books contain a list of the holders of the Texas debt, both the consolidated fund of 1837 and the loan of 1840, with copies of Texas bonds. The volume contains correspondence with persons to whom the Republic of Texas was indebted, containing information as to the character of the debt.

21. Neapolitan indemnity, 1836-1837 (2 vols.).

Letters of claimants.

III. LETTERS SENT, 1878 TO DATE.

Beginning with July 1, 1878, all letters sent have been preserved by press copies only, and these have been bound in series corresponding to the divisions in which they were prepared. They are a continuation of the series of letters sent in the preceding group, II., and what has been said descriptive of that material applies also to this. Furthermore the titles of the series are sufficiently descriptive. The following list is a statement of the volumes in this class as they were found on the shelves of the Secretary's Files, at the close of 1906. It will be noted that most of the series appear to end in 1902; this is because the later volumes have not yet been placed in the Secretary's Files but are still retained in their respective divisions. The order of filing, as indicated by the series-letters, is followed.

"A". Division of Appointments, July 1, 1878-July 31, 1902, (367 vols.).

"B". Book-keeping and Warrants, July 1, 1878-July 31, 1902, (27 vols.).

"C". Public Moneys, July 1, 1878-July 31, 1902 (226 vols.).

"D". Customs, July 1, 1878-December 31, 1904 (605 vols.).

"E". Division of Internal Revenue and Navigation, July 1, 1878-September 14, 1887 (76 vols.). With volume 57, July 1, 1884, the title changes to Division of Merchantile Marine and Internal Revenue.

"EK". Miscellaneous Division, September 15, 1887-July 31, 1902 (46 vols.). Continuing series "E". In 1906 the Miscellaneous Division was merged in the Division of Book-keeping and Warrants.

"F". Division of Loans and Currency, July 1, 1878-July 31, 1902 (114 vols.).

"G". Division of Revenue Marine, July 1, 1878-July 31, 1902 (218 vols.). With volume 151, January 1, 1895, the title changes to Division of Revenue Cutter Service.

"H". Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, July 1, 1878-July 31, 1902 (62 vols.).

- " I ". Division of Special Agents, July 1, 1878–July 31, 1902 (90 vols.).
- " K ". Division of Captured and Abandoned Property, July 1, 1878–September 14, 1887 (12 vols.). With volume 6, July 1, 1884, the title changes to Division of Captured Property, Claims, and Lands. In this connection should be noted 7 volumes of press copies of similar letters, 1868–1878.
- " L ". Division of Records, Files, and Mail, July 1, 1878–July 31, 1902 (26 vols.). With volume 8, July 1, 1884, the title changes to Division of Mail and Files.
- " M ". Office of Supervising Architect, July 1, 1878–July 31, 1902 (168 vols.).
- " N ". Office of Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, July 1, 1878–July 31, 1902 (12 vols.).
- " P ". Office of Custodian of the Building, July 1, 1878–July 31, 1902 (238 vols.). With volume 212, February, 1901, the title changes to Office of Chief Clerk and Superintendent.
- " R ". Office of General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, July 1, 1878–July 31, 1902 (12 vols.).
- " V ". Personal letters sent from the Secretary's Office, April 15, 1898–July 31, 1902 (7 vols.).

DIVISION OF BOOK-KEEPING AND WARRANTS, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

By the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L. 208) the Division of Warrants, Estimates and Appropriations in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was recognized and established as the Division of Book-keeping and Warrants. It was made the custodian of all the accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money, except those of postal revenues. The books in which these accounts had been kept were transferred from the offices of the register and the various auditors so that at the present time this division contains all the original records of the receipts and expenditures of the government since 1789, except such as have been destroyed by fire (see below under office of Register) or otherwise lost. It has not been possible to provide adequate accommodations for this material, hence it has not as yet been so arranged as to make any systematic examination of it at all practicable. In accordance with a standing order of the House of Representatives of December 30, 1791, the annual statements of the receipts and expenditures were printed from 1789 to 1891 under the title "Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States"; there is at present printed a "Combined Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements . . ." for each fiscal year.

There are also in the custody of this division the archives of the old Miscellaneous Division (consolidated with the Division of Book-keeping and Warrants in 1906). These records consist of books and papers relative to the French spoliation claims and to the various southern claims, and are mainly of the periods 1789-1808 and 1861-1878 respectively. The amount of this material is very considerable, one room being entirely filled with it. It is being listed and indexed.

I. MARINE PAPERS RELATING TO THE FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS, 1789-1808.

These papers consist of registers and manifests of vessels clearing at the ports listed below, including bills of sale, sea letters, letters of marque (New York, 1798-1801), proofs of ownership (especially full for New York). They cover about 200 linear feet of shelving and are in file-boxes, bundles, and bound volumes arranged by ports and dates. They are not indexed, but there are papers from the following ports:

York, Me.	Providence, R. I.
Bath, Me.	Newport, R. I.
Kennebunk, Me.	New Haven, Conn.
Wiscasset, Me.	Middletown, Conn.
Castine, Me.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New London, Conn.
Gloucester, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.	Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Plymouth, Mass.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Fall River (Dighton), Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Marblehead, Mass.	Baltimore, Md.
Salem, Mass.	Petersburg, Va.
Newburyport, Mass.	Edenton, N. C.
Boston, Mass.	Savannah, Ga.

II. PAPERS RELATING TO SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Papers of the Confederate Government.

These papers were purchased under the act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. L. 350) and consist of certain of the archives of the Confederate State and Treasury Departments. The State Department records constitute what are known as the "Pickett papers", from the name of the agent through whom they were purchased; an account, by J. M. Callahan, of the collection and of its purchase is printed in the "South Atlantic Quarterly" for January, 1903. The diplomatic correspondence, the most important part of the collection, was transferred to the Library of Congress in November, 1906. The papers relating to the commission to Washington were, how-

ever, retained. These include the instructions of the commissioners, despatches nos. 1-4 from the Secretary of State, and nos. 1-9 from the commissioners, together with other correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, etc.

1. Miscellaneous papers of the Confederate State Department.

- (1) Book of reports, President to Congress.
- (2) Proclamation-book, and also manuscript and printed proclamations.
- (3) President's messages (pamphlets).
- (4) Pardon-book.
- (5) Domestic letter-book, and domestic letters, 1861-1865, with an index-book of letters received.
- (6) Packages of papers and letters, and record-books relating to office-holding, *vis.*: applications for office, and for issue of commissions, acting appointments, records of commissions, confirmations and resolutions of Congress, oaths of office, letters of resignation, etc.
- (7) Passports, applications for foreign passports, congressional military passports, descriptive lists, etc.
- (8) Financial papers and accounts, *vis.*: correspondence, cash-book, ledger, appropriation-book, requisition-book, foreign service account-book.
- (9) Destroyed property; index to property destroyed by Confederate authorities, and an index to that destroyed by the enemy.
- (10) Letters of marque, register of letters of marque, correspondence relating to letters of marque.
- (11) List of vessels running the blockade.
- (12) Steamer "Sumter", cruise and operations.
- (13) Fort Sumter, correspondence relating thereto, with notes by Judge Campbell.
- (14) Exchange of prisoners, correspondence of Robert Ould relating thereto.
- (15) Ordinances of secession, conventions between the states, and correspondence relating thereto.
- (16) Letters to Secretary of State from foreign consuls in the Confederate States.
- (17) Cypher-tables used in correspondence with Mason, Slidell, Mann, and others.
- (18) Notes of assistant secretary of state and of chief clerk, relating to current events.
- (19) Telegrams, pension papers, commission of Albert Pike, Trescot's correspondence, miscellaneous memoranda.
- (20) Copyright records.
- (21) Exequaturs to consuls.
- (22) Various blank forms, and some printed material, such as newspapers, acts, etc.

2. Papers of the Confederate Treasury Department.

These papers consist for the most part of (1) lists of subscribers to Confederate loans and of parties to the cotton transactions of the government, together with certificates, vouchers, records of payments of interest, etc.; (2) the records of the organization and transactions of the Texas Cotton Bureau; (3) Virginia poll-lists, showing the votes of individuals on the ordinance of secession; (4) "General books" containing the records of sales of bonds and of payments of interest by the Confederate treasury; (5) records of treasury drafts and war warrants; (6) lists of the assessors of the war tax; (7) lists of bondsmen and sureties; (8) records of contracts, correspondence of the treasury, etc. These papers are kept in boxes, bound volumes, and bundles, and are arranged by states and general government, with a subarrangement by subjects.

3. Captured and abandoned property claims (1863-1878).

Correspondence relating to captured and abandoned property; the reports of special agents; records of leases and rents; trade-store accounts, etc. (see act of March 12, 1863, 12 Stat. L. 820). These records are in file-boxes, bundles, and volumes; the correspondence is arranged chronologically, the reports, by districts and agents (see also the volumes of correspondence in Mail and Files Division).

4. Southern claims commission and cotton claims papers.

Book records relating to the claims submitted under section 3, act of March 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L. 820), and section 5, act of May 18, 1872 (17 Stat. L. 134).

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The office of the Register of the Treasury was established in 1789. Until 1894 one of its most important duties was the recording of the receipts and expenditures of the government, and the office was organized in several divisions; but in that year the number of divisions was reduced to two, the Division of Loans and the Division of Notes, Coupons, and Currency, and the recording of the receipts and expenditures was discontinued (see the annual reports of the Register for 1894 and 1895), the books relative to that work being transferred to the Division of Book-keeping and Warrants. At present the office is charged with the issue, exchange, transfer, and redemption of bonds (Division of Loans), and the receiving, counting, examining, arranging, and registering of all redeemed notes, certificates, coupons, interest checks, etc. (Division of Notes, Coupons, and Currency). The files of the Division of Loans, which are the only ones in the Register's office having historical value, include the records of the public debt from the earliest times. It is hardly necessary to describe in detail the current administrative records of this division; they consist of the accounts kept

with all holders of United States registered bonds, of interest schedules, of correspondence connected with the transfer of bonds, coupons, etc. The earlier records, which are of most interest, are described more in detail below.

The first important loss sustained by the office of the Register was in 1814. According to the report made to Congress ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", II. 249-250) the following records were destroyed: (1) ledgers, journals, and auxiliary books connected with the imports, tonnage, and internal revenue, to 1810; (2) export books, to 1808; (3) vouchers and documents relating to the settlement of the accounts of collectors of customs and supervisors of internal revenue and direct taxes, to 1811; (4) records of receipts and expenditures, *vis.*, (a) ledgers and journals, to 1798, (b) 100 large cases of vouchers and reports on settled accounts; (5) records of the public debt, *vis.*, (a) several old journals and ledgers, (b) books containing receipts for certificates of funded debt delivered to the Treasury before 1800, (c) cancelled certificates of the Revolutionary funded debt, *vis.*, loan office certificates, army certificates, and final settlement certificates issued by commissioners of the staff and marine departments and by commissioners of the several states, (d) receipts for the dividends on principal and interest of the funded debt paid at the several loan offices, to December 31, 1812, and receipts for dividends declared at the treasury, to December 31, 1810, (e) transfers or cancelled certificates of the funded debt, to 1811.

In the fire of March 31, 1833, the Register's office reported the following losses: (1) vouchers to the internal revenue accounts and to the accounts settled by the accountants of the War and Navy Departments prior to 1817; (2) abstracts connected with the Post-Office accounts prior to July 1, 1828. In the same report the following records were mentioned as preserved: (1) records of the receipts and expenditures of the government; (2) revenue accounts settled since 1825; (3) revolutionary records; (4) stock records, including receipts for dividends on principal and interest taken at the treasury and loan offices since 1814, with the exception of several small parcels; (5) records of tonnage, commerce, and navigation since 1821 (H. Ex. Doc. 22, 23 Cong., 2 sess.). For lists of the files destroyed as being valueless see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess., and S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

The extent of the files of the Register's office is too great to be readily estimated. The earlier records are arranged approximately by states, and are filed in closets where they are not easily accessible. The later records, in fact the records of all extant loans, are so arranged and filed that immediate reference can be made to any part of them. The card-system is being brought into use in keeping the accounts of the office. The records of the extant loans are of course in constant use by the office, but the early records are seldom if ever used. Their use by investigators would probably be allowed provided no question of any claim was involved.

1. *Earliest extant bond issued by the United States, February 6, 1777.*

No. 188 issued under the act of October 3, 1776. Framed, and kept in a safe.

2. *Continental certificates of indebtedness.*

A list of all the men to whom certificates of indebtedness were given under the act of July 4, 1788 ("Journals of Congress", VIII. 289), giving names, certificate numbers, dates, and amounts. There are over 90,000 entries.

3. *Loan office records, 1784-1835 (over 500 vols.).*

Records of loan offices in the thirteen states, including ledgers, receipts, subscriptions of stock, journals, statements of stock comprising the assumed state debts, etc. Arranged by states.

4. *"Register of the Certificates issued by John Pierce, Esquire. Paymaster-General and Commissioner of the Army Accounts for the United States. New York. Printed by Francis Childs at the New Printing Office, opposite the Coffee House Bridge", 1786 (4 vols.).*

5. *"General government office" records, 1790-1835 (18 vols.).*

These records of the general government are in large ledger volumes with the various titles: "Resolutions and inquiries of Congress", "Foreign treasury dividends", "Funded deferred six per cent. stock", "Summary of stock funded at loan offices and treasury, 1790-1794", "Revolutionary claims allowed, 1829-1831", "Journal of state lottery, first class", "Estimates and statements", "Executive orders and decisions", "Schedule of dividends on assignable stock", "Letters of the secretary of the Treasury" on matters of routine, "Domestic Louisiana six per cent. stock", "Warrants exchanged", "Regulations in regard to United States bonds".

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasurer of the United States is charged with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys that may be deposited in the treasury at Washington and in the subtreasuries at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and in the national-bank United States depositories; is redemption agent for national-bank notes; is trustee for bonds held to secure national-bank circulation and public deposits in national banks; is custodian of miscellaneous trust funds; is fiscal agent for paying interest on the public debt; is special disbursing officer for the Porto Rico tariff fund and for the Philippine Islands tariff fund; is fiscal agent for paying the land purchase bonds of the Philippine Islands, principal and interest; is agent for paying interest on Spanish indemnity certificates, and is *ex officio* commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia. These duties are distributed

among the various divisions of the office of the Treasurer, but all the records and files of the office are preserved in the Division of the Chief Clerk. The records, which are wholly administrative in character, are of two kinds—correspondence and accounts; and while they would probably be of considerable value for an exhaustive study of finance, the daily and other reports of the Treasurer contain the information ordinarily desired.

The office of the Treasurer was established in 1789, but its files are not complete. There were no losses in the fire of 1801 ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", I. 241-248), nor any of importance in 1814 (*ibid.*, II. 248-249), but in the fire of 1833 all the records and accounts of the office prior to June 1, 1829, were destroyed except (1) "Records of Treasurer's quarterly payments for several years prior to June 1, 1829", and (2) "Records of payments into the treasury by collectors and receivers of public money since 1816" (H. Ex. Doc. 22, 23 Cong., 2 sess.). Before 1870 many of the records were scattered through other bureaus of the department, but in that year the clerk in charge of the files was able, after considerable search, to gather together much of the material that belonged in the Treasurer's files. The records can be said to be approximately complete only since 1868. In addition to the losses by fire, there are official destructions of papers that are considered valueless. For lists of such papers see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Rept. 1048, 53 Cong., 3 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; and S. Docs. 97 and 348, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

The records are of very great extent; they are kept in the subbasement of the Treasury building and in the storage-building on E Street, already referred to (see Mail and Files Division). The earlier records, which are stored in the latter place, are practically inaccessible. The method of filing and indexing is described below under the different classes of material.

As would be expected, the records of this office are of great importance to the department, and while there are comparatively few calls for the earlier records, those since 1868 are in almost constant use.

I. CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the office consists of requests, inquiries, and other communications relative to the coins and currency of the United States, the receipts and disbursements of the treasury, national banks and their dealings with the department—in short to all the various items of business of the office. The proportion of letters of historical value is probably very small.

1. *Domestic letters sent, 1814-1877 (42 vols.).*

2. *Letters to the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, 1863-1874 (7 vols.).*

3. *Letters to assistant treasurers and United States depositories, 1863-1876 (17 vols.).*

4. *Letters to national banks, 1863-1877 (17 vols.).*

5. *Letters sent, 1869-1906 (425 vols.).*

The letters sent, arranged in the five series just noted, extend no farther back than 1814, and those before 1863 are incomplete. The letters prior to 1869 were preserved in fair copies only, but after 1869 they were preserved in duplicate until the custom of making fair copies was abandoned. The single series of letters sent from 1869 to date is composed of bound volumes of press copies arranged in strictly chronological order. Before 1861 the letters sent were indexed under the names of the persons to whom the letters were addressed, but since that date they have been fully indexed under names and subjects, with cross references. In each volume of the press copies there is a list of the persons addressed in the letters bound therein.

6. *Letters received, 1791-1868 (several hundred bundles).*

These letters are arranged in an approximately chronological order and tied in bundles. As a series they are very incomplete and are not indexed.

7. *Letters received, 1868 to date (about 800 vols.).*

These later letters are bound in volumes by years with an alphabetical sub-arrangement. In an index or register of over 100 volumes are recorded the name and address of sender, the date, and a brief of each letter.

II. ACCOUNTS.

The accounts preserved in the Treasurer's files are of the following kinds: journals, ledgers, check stubs, certificates of deposit, transcripts from assistant treasurers and national banks, statements of liabilities and assets, reports of balances due to disbursing officers, paid transfer checks and disbursing officers' checks, redemption statements of called bonds, semi-annual returns from national banks, daily reports of movements of standard silver dollars, lists of deposits on account of warrants, receipts for minor and fractional silver coin redeemed, receipts for United States and national bank notes for redemption, etc.

There appear to be no accounts on file prior to 1837, and those before 1860 are very incomplete. This class of records is very great in amount and fills over 100 closets in the sub-basement of the Treasury building alone, there being much more in the E Street building. The accounts are arranged by the divisions of the Treasurer's office, and are rendered accessible by means of a finding index contained in a single volume.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The office of the Comptroller of the Treasury was established in 1789 (1 Stat. L. 65); the powers of the office were more clearly stated in 1809

(2 Stat. L. 536). In 1817 the designation of the office was changed to that of First Comptroller and the office of Second Comptroller was created (3 Stat. L. 366). These two officers examined and revised the accounts passed on by the various auditors, with the exception of the customs accounts, which were examined by the commissioner of customs, and the post-office accounts, which were examined by the comptrollers only in case of appeal from the decision of the sixth auditor. An elaborate account of the organization, duties, and powers of the comptrollers is printed as an appendix of volume I. of the "Decisions of the First Comptroller" (H. Ex. Doc. 81, 46 Cong., 3 sess.). In 1894 (28 Stat. L. 205) the entire system of accounting was reorganized and the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury took the place of the offices of the first and second comptrollers and of the commissioner of customs. The Comptroller of the Treasury no longer examines and revises accounts; his principal duties are: (1) to render decisions, which are final and binding upon the executive branch of the government, in the case of appeals from the action of the auditors; (2) to render decisions called for by disbursing officers or heads of departments; (3) to approve, disapprove or modify all auditor's decisions that involve an original or modified construction of the statutes; (4) to prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts except those of the postal service; (5) to direct the recovery of debts certified by the auditors to be due to the United States.

The records of the comptroller's office consist of vouchers, certificates of adjusted accounts, correspondence, decisions, and dockets. The correspondence consists of "letters received", of which regular files have been kept, and which are recorded in large index volumes, and of "letters sent", of which press copies are kept and bound in numbered volumes, which are indexed. It has not been practicable to ascertain the dates at which these series commence.

A regular file of the decisions of the second comptroller, from 1817 to 1894, has been kept, in 62 manuscript volumes. This material is made accessible in the published "Digest of the Decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury", 1817 to October 1, 1894 (Washington, 1899, 1885, 1893, 1899, 4 vols.).

The decisions of the first comptroller appear not to have been regularly preserved; such as exist are in volumes of fair or press copies. Some of the first comptroller's decisions have been printed: "Decisions of the First Comptroller in the Department of the Treasury of the United States", 1880-1885, by William Lawrence (Washington, 1880-1885, 5 vols.); and "Decisions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury", May, 1893-September, 1894, by Robert B. Bowler (Washington, 1895).

The important decisions of the comptroller, since the reorganization of

the office, are printed in "Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury", October, 1894-June, 1906 (Washington, 1896-1906, 12 vols.), while in "Digest of the Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury", by N. H. Thompson (Washington, 1902) are references to all decisions, published or unpublished, from October 1, 1894, to June 30, 1902.

Since 1894 complete dockets have been kept of all requests for revision of auditors' settlements. There are now 26 volumes of these records and there is a card-index to their contents.

Since 1897 a record has been kept of suits by and against the United States. The records of the former fill one volume, those of the latter, fourteen volumes, all of which are indexed.

Certain classes of papers in the comptroller's office are considered valueless and are destroyed as such (see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.).

AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the reorganization of the accounting system, mentioned above in describing the office of the comptroller of the treasury, the auditors' offices were also reorganized. From 1789 to 1817 there was one auditor; in 1817, four auditors were added, and in 1836 one more, making six in all. They were designated as first auditor, second auditor, etc. The duties of these officers and their legislative history are fully and clearly set forth in H. Rept. 49, 53 Cong., 1 sess. (pp. 31-36), and a detailed statement of their organization and methods of work may be found in the "Cockrell Report", Sen. Rept. 507, pt. 3, 50 Cong., 1 sess.; see also "Organization and Duties of the Accounting Officer in the Department of the Treasury" (H. Ex. Doc. 81, 46 Cong., 3 sess., p. 409 ff.).

In 1894, by the provisions of the Dockery Act (28 Stat. L. 205), the designations of the officers were changed as follows: that of first auditor to auditor for the Treasury Department; second auditor, to auditor for the War Department; third auditor, to auditor for the Interior Department; fourth auditor, to auditor for the Navy Department; fifth auditor, to auditor for the State and other Departments; sixth auditor, to auditor for the Post-Office Department. By the same act the duties of the various auditors were redistributed and enlarged, so that whereas prior to 1894 an account had merely passed through an auditor's office on its way to a final examination in the office of one of the comptrollers, since that date the auditors' examinations, revisions, and decisions have been final except when formally appealed from, and the accounts have remained in the auditors' offices—in other words, single auditing has replaced the previous system of double auditing. For a full account of the changes made by

the act of 1894 see H. Rept. 687, 58 Cong., 2 sess., in which the old system is described at length, the new one set forth, and the reasons for making the proposed changes discussed. For a résumé of the laws relating to the auditors' offices see *Compiled Statutes*, 1901 (pp. 152-179).

The records and files of the various offices were redistributed to correspond with the duties. In the following descriptions of the respective auditors' offices a statement of the duties (taken from the annual reports) suggests the character of the administrative records. Records of especial value, so far as they were revealed in the investigation, are described apart from the purely administrative records.

The office of the auditor for the Treasury Department (formerly known as first auditor) is divided into four divisions, the duties of which are as follows:


(1) The Customs Division examines the collection accounts of the collectors of customs; their accounts relative to the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, the accounts of the revenue-cutter service, accounts of official emoluments, debentures, refunds of duties, and miscellaneous disbursements, and also warehouse and bond accounts.

(2) The Public-Debt Division examines and settles all accounts relating to the payment of interest on the public debt, both registered stock and coupon bonds, Pacific Railroad bonds, payments on Spanish indemnity certificates, navy pension fund, redemption of United States bonds, redemption of coin and currency certificates, old notes, and bounty scrip, and accounts for notes and fractional currency destroyed.

(3) The Internal-Revenue Division has jurisdiction of the collection and disbursement accounts of the internal-revenue service. The accounts are received through the office of the commissioner of internal revenue after they have been given a proper administrative examination.

(4) The Miscellaneous Division is charged with the examination and settlement of all accounts of this department relating to salaries and contingent expenses, life-saving service, outstanding liabilities, bonded and land-grant railroads, mints and assay offices, construction and care of public buildings, the offices of the United States treasurer and assistant treasurers, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, independent treasury, marine-hospital service, and sales of old material.

As is shown above, the records of this office include the accounts of all persons who have disbursed or received money under the Treasury Department. For a detailed classification of these accounts see the annual report of the auditor for the Treasury Department for 1906 (pp. 11-15), where are found such items as: preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, education of the blind, Hawaiian debt, South Carolina free schools trust-fund, Pan-American and other expositions, etc. The mileage accounts of mem-



bers of Congress prior to 1894 are on file here, as are also the warrants for the payments for Alaska, the Philippines, etc. The individual itemized accounts often throw much light on prices, rents, costs of construction, etc., and, especially for earlier periods, should have some interest for the student of economic history.

With the exception of the Washington papers, described below, there are said to be no files prior to 1791. The auditor's office reported that it had suffered few losses of importance in the fire of January 20, 1801. At that time there was but one auditor, but the losses reported would apparently be divided between the present auditors for the War and Treasury Departments as follows: War auditor, (1) ledgers and journals of accounts settled by the late commissioner with the officers of the old quartermaster's and commissary's departments, (2) individual claims for services during the Revolution; Treasury auditor, (1) account of Thomas Claxton, agent for furnishing the Capitol, (2) accounts of the agents of the commissioners of the direct tax in Delaware, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", I. 241-248). Although there is no documentary evidence to that effect, there are said to have been losses in 1814 and 1833. Thus the files, though continuous from 1791, are complete only from 1833.

In addition to these accidental losses, much material considered valueless is destroyed under authority of Congress (see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.).

The bulk of the files is very great. In the annual report of the auditor for 1906 (pp. 16-17) is a comparative statement of the transactions of the office since 1861. From this it is shown that between the reorganization of the office in 1894, and the present time, over 600,000 accounts have been audited, over 260,000 certificates have been recorded, and about 865,000 letters written. The files of the entire office are kept together in bundles and boxes, and at present are located in the attic and basements of the Treasury building, and in an outside building. They are arranged by various classes and chronologically under each class, and are rendered accessible by means of a finding index. The files, even of the earliest dates, are in constant use by the department. The only early records are: 1. *Washington's accounts, 1775-1784.*

These expense accounts and vouchers show Washington's table, travelling and other expenses between 1775 and 1784. Here may be found, for example, the accounts of his table expenses during the winter at Valley Forge and of his travelling expenses from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia and return in 1784.

AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the auditor for the War Department the following classes of accounts are audited: (1) salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, and all bureaus under his direction; (2) military establishment; (3) armories and arsenals; (4) national cemeteries; (5) fortifications; (6) public buildings and grounds under the chief of engineers; (7) rivers and harbors; (8) soldiers' homes; (9) Military Academy; (10) Isthmian Canal commission; (11) all other business within the jurisdiction of the War Department. The office is divided into six divisions: (1) Civil claims; (2) Military claims; (3) Paymaster's; (4) Quartermaster's; (5) Law board; and (6) Records, in which last are brought together the permanent files of the entire office.

It will be seen that the records of the office are for the most part of two classes: (1) accounts of disbursements under the War Department; (2) accounts, papers, etc., relating to claims. As illustrative of the former class may be mentioned the paymasters', quartermasters', and commissary accounts, 1817 to date, together with pay and muster-rolls (of some personal interest are the accounts rendered by such officers as Grant, Sheridan, McKinley, R. E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and others); accounts and rolls of the Western Gunboat Flotilla and the Mississippi Marine Brigade; registers of payments to volunteer organizations during the Mexican War (1 vol.) and the Civil War (14 vols.), etc. As illustrative of the latter class may be mentioned the papers and books of the R. B. Lee Claims Commission for the settlement of claims arising from losses of property during the War of 1812; the books of the United States commission for settling claims against the United States arising from the mismanagement and frauds in the Department of the West in 1861 and 1862 (the evidence and depositions should have considerable interest); claims under the act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. L. 393); Pittsburgh defence claims; claims for the capture of Jefferson Davis (among these papers are many interesting and spirited narratives), etc. Letters received, as well as copies of letters sent, are filed with the particular claims or accounts to which they relate. There are also files not properly included in either of the above classes, such as: a large number of loan-office bonds dating from about 1790 or later, together with correspondence and certificates relating thereto; four volumes of muster- and pay-rolls of the Wayne and St. Clair wars, 1791-1797; letter-books of the accountant's office, 1797; rolls of friendly Indians, 1818-1849, etc.

It is impossible to say how complete are the records of this office. In the case of the quartermasters' and commissary accounts there are no records prior to 1817, when the auditing of such accounts was transferred to the office of the third auditor. Some eight volumes of Revolutionary

accounts, which were formerly in the Records Division of this office, have been transferred to the Library of Congress. There is no record of any loss by fire save as mentioned above under auditor for the Treasury Department. Many papers considered valueless have been destroyed (S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.).

The bulk of the files is estimated at about 620 tons, covering over ten miles of shelving. The files are at present located in the Cox, Winder, E Street, and Corcoran buildings; they are being arranged as rapidly as possible and, for the most part, have already been so indexed as to render the office able to find any papers called for.

Certain classes of this material, especially such as relate to claims, or to the loyalty of individuals, are regarded as confidential.

AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The auditor for the Interior Department audits and settles all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and of all bureaus and offices under his jurisdiction, and all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

To facilitate the dispatch of business the office is organized in four divisions.

(1) In the Pensions Division are examined all accounts of agents for the payment of pensions for disbursements made under appropriations for army and navy pensions, salaries of pension agents, and all expenses of pension agencies, all accounts under the several pension appropriations, and all pension checks in cases where the payees have died without endorsing them.

(2) In the Law Division claims for reimbursement (from accrued pensions) of expenses of last sickness and burial of pensioners under the act of March 2, 1895, receive their final examination.

(3) In the Indian Division are examined the accounts of United States Indian agents, special agents, inspectors, general superintendent of schools, superintendents of schools, supervisors of Indian schools, allotting agents, disbursing officers of special commissions, examiners of surveys, secretary of board of Indian commissioners, superintendents of Indian warehouses, receiving and shipping clerks, and all other accounts relating to the Indian service, and also all claims arising in such service, including the cost of goods and supplies for the agencies and schools and transportation thereof.

(4) In the Land, Files and Miscellaneous Division are examined the accounts of receivers of public moneys, surveyors-general, and all other accounts for receipts and expenditures in the public lands service; the

accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, and of the disbursing officers of the Geological Survey, the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Howard University, and the accounts of the commissioner of patents, and of all receiving and disbursing officers under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, exclusive of those in the Indian and pension service; all claims arising under the appropriations for the endowment of agricultural colleges in the several states and territories; for refunding moneys paid for lands erroneously sold; for surveying the public lands; for the reclamation of arid lands in certain western states and territories; and for the payment to certain states of their per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and claims for transportation and telegraph services rendered the Interior Department and the several bureaus thereunder, except the Indian and pension offices. The original of the two examinations required to be made in this office of claims for reimbursement for expenses of the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners has been made in this division since April 1, 1905. To this division is also assigned the work of boxing, labelling, and arranging in proper order for preservation and convenient reference, all the public records of the office.

The files of the office are not complete, and while there is no documentary evidence of any losses by fire, both the extent of the records and the traditions of the office indicate some losses in 1814 and 1833. The pension accounts date from 1789, but are very incomplete before 1833; the land accounts date from 1832, with a very few of as early date as 1817; the Indian accounts seem to be fairly complete since 1819 and regular files of letters sent and received have been preserved since 1849. For the papers destroyed as valueless see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess., and S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.

It is impossible to estimate the bulk of the files; they appear to extend over some miles of shelving, but are not so extensive as those of the auditor for the War Department. They are stored in file-boxes, bound volumes and bundles, and although all or part of them have been moved three times in recent years, their arrangement is such that no serious difficulty is experienced in finding any paper called for. The card-system has been introduced for recording pension payments. The pension records are the ones most in use by the department, but the files of all classes are frequently called for.

AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The office of the auditor for the Navy Department, now located in the Munsey Building, is organized in four divisions, the duties of which are as follows:

- (1) The law clerk is, under the direction of the auditor, to keep the chiefs

of division advised of the passage of all laws by Congress, and of all decisions of the Court of Claims and comptroller of the Treasury which are pertinent to or control the proper adjustment of claims and accounts pending in this office. He must make reports in all cases referred to this office relating to the navy and pending in the courts; report on judgments of the courts; answer all inquiries from Congress relating to the navy; settle all judgments of the courts pertaining to the navy, act of February 18, 1904 (33 Stat. L. 41); report to the comptroller on all cases of appeal from decisions of the auditor, and assist the auditor in preparing decisions, making an original construction or modifying an existing construction of a statute when requested.

(2) In the Paymaster's Accounts Division are examined and adjusted the accounts of pay officers of the navy at navy-yards and stations, at the Naval Academy, and on vessels in commission; of the pay officers, quartermasters, and commissary officers of the marine corps; of the masters of naval colliers, and the claims of subsidized railroads. In addition, individual accounts are kept of all deposits made by enlisted men of the navy under the provisions of the act of February 9, 1899.

(3) The work of the Navy Pay and Allotment Division consists of the adjustment of the accounts of purchasing pay officers of the Navy Department stationed at the various large seaboard cities; of naval attachés accredited to foreign governments; of consuls acting for the Navy Department; of the fiscal agents of the Navy Department; of recruiting officers of the navy and marine corps; of agents at naval coaling stations; of the disbursing officer of the Navy Department, and various miscellaneous accounts and claims covering demurrage, general average, etc. In addition to the above, all allotments made by officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps are registered in this division, a ledger account being kept of each individual case, together with record of transfers and discontinuances. All naval contracts are registered by and are in the custody of this division.

(4) In the Claim, Requisition, and Prize Division are considered the claims of the personnel of the navy and marine corps. They consist of applications for arrears of pay; differences of pay; pay for detention; bounty and prize money; extra pay for service in the Spanish war; good-conduct medals, bars, and pins; gratuity; mileage, travelling expenses; subsistence; commutation of quarters and rations; indemnity; additional pay for service in foreign waters, and deserters' and prisoners' accounts, when for sundry reasons disbursing officers fail to make payment. Requisitions for the entire naval appropriation are examined and registered in this division, and approved by the auditor. The files, comprising the pay and muster rolls of the vessels of the navy and the official papers pertaining to the claims and accounts settled in the office, are under the immediate super-

vision of this division, as is also the record room, where by the card-system, a record is kept of all letters and papers received by and sent out from this bureau.

As is indicated by the nature of the duties, the records consist of the regular accounts of the department, the accounts and correspondence relating to prize-claims, and the pay and muster-rolls of the various vessels. It is difficult to estimate the historical value of these records: the pay and muster-rolls and certain parts of the correspondence would appear most likely to have some value, especially in the war periods, for a study of which the rolls of such vessels as the "Constitution", "Alert", "Hornet", "Guerrière", "Frolic", and "Macedonian" should be of considerable interest.

The records date from 1798, but, although there is no documentary evidence of losses, there are many gaps in the files due to fires (tradition as usual designates the fires of 1814 and 1833) and to losses of vessels. Some papers have been destroyed as having no value, and lists of such may be found in S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess., and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

It is impossible to estimate the bulk of these records, but it may be said that they consist of thousands of volumes, file-boxes, etc. The pay and muster-rolls are arranged alphabetically by the names of the vessels and chronologically for each vessel. A list giving dates and names of vessels, commanders, and paymasters has been made of the earlier vessels whose rolls are on file, and may be consulted in the office. The account-books and correspondence are filed in chronological order, and an office-index seems to make the material satisfactorily accessible to the officials in charge.

AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The office of the auditor for the State and other departments is organized in three divisions, the duties of which are as follows:

(1) To the Diplomatic and Consular Division are assigned for examination and settlement all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of State, and of all bureaus and offices under his direction; also all accounts relating to the diplomatic and consular service and all commissions and conferences formed by international law or agreement. In this division all treasury fee returns of consular officers are verified by the monthly abstracts of invoices made by collectors of customs, in pursuance of section 2855 of the Revised Statutes. There are also examined all requisitions in payment of the expenses of the Department of State, and of all drafts drawn on the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury by ambassadors, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners, *chargés d'affaires*, agents, secretaries of legations, consuls-general, and consuls.

(2) The Division of Judicial Accounts settles all accounts pertaining to the Department of Justice, *viz.*: salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals; pay of bailiffs; support of prisoners; pay of jurors; pay of witnesses; miscellaneous expenses; district attorneys; assistant district attorneys; clerks of all United States courts; United States commissioners, and rent of court rooms; also the disbursing clerk's accounts for salaries of the Department of Justice; furniture and repairs; books for the library of the department, books for the office of the solicitor; stationary; transportation; miscellaneous items; pay of regular assistant attorneys; prosecution of crimes; defending suits in claims against the United States; defense in Indian depredation claims; punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds; repairs to the court-house, Washington, D. C.; miscellaneous expenses of United States courts; salaries and expenses of the Spanish claims commission; defending suits before the Spanish claims commission; insular and territorial affairs, Department of Justice; salaries of district judges; salaries and expenses of the courts of the District of Columbia; salaries of justices, etc., of the Supreme Court, circuit court of appeals, circuit and district judges, judges, etc., of the Court of Claims and retired judges; salary of the commissioner of Yellowstone National Park; salaries of governors of territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii; salaries of district attorneys and their assistants, and of marshals and their office deputies; salary and expenses of the reporter of the Supreme Court; United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Georgia, Leavenworth, Kansas, and McNeil Island, Washington; building, Department of Justice; salary of the clerk of the district court, northern district of Illinois, and care of rented buildings. Also, all judgments of the courts against the United States upon claims within the jurisdiction of this office, including French spoliation claims allowed and awards by the Spanish claims commission, are settled upon certificates prepared by this division.

(3) To the Miscellaneous Division are assigned for settlement all accounts accruing in the Department of Agriculture and its bureaus, the Executive Office, the Senate, the House of Representatives, Smithsonian Institution, Civil Service Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Commerce and Labor, Government Printing Office (including the construction of the new building), Library of Congress; all accounts for salaries, contingent and legislative expenses in the several territories; all accounts relating to the government of the District of Columbia, and all boards, commissions, and establishments of the government not within the jurisdiction of any of the executive departments.

The records of this office, as is indicated by the nature of its duties, have historical value only incidentally. The diplomatic accounts when itemized are of some interest for the information they contain about ex-

penses, prices, etc. Some rolls of the Cayuse wars, which were on file here, have been transferred to the adjutant-general's office, in the War Department. The records are kept in file-boxes, bundles, and bound volumes, and cover, at an approximate estimate, several thousand feet of shelving. Since 1894 all papers have been given numbers and filed in numerical order, but before that date they were variously arranged. By means of an index or finding list the accounts of any particular person can be readily located. The papers prior to 1875 are said to be seldom used by the department. Carbon copies are made of all typewritten letters, which, together with form letters, are also press-copied. The carbon copies are filed with the accounts to which the letters relate and the press copies are bound in volumes and filed. A large proportion of all the letters received refer to accounts and are filed with said accounts when settled. Other letters received are filed according to a system combining alphabetical, chronological and subject classifications. This system is designed principally to serve the needs of current work and does not involve permanent classification by series. A large percentage of such letters are eventually destroyed as useless. The bound volumes of letters sent, that are press copied, of course preserve in permanent form whatever replies are made to all letters received.

The files are said not to antedate 1814; some are thought, though there is no documentary evidence of the fact, to have been destroyed in the fire of that year. For lists of papers that have been destroyed as valueless see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess., and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The position of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department differs somewhat from that of the other auditors. He is, in a sense, auditor, comptroller, and register, certifying the balances due direct to the Postmaster-General instead of to the Treasury Department. His decisions are final unless an appeal to the comptroller be taken within one year; he superintends the collecting of penalties and of money due the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department, and in case of suits he has direct official relations with the Department of Justice; he receives and accepts, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, offers of compromise, and is the legal custodian of all contracts of the Post-Office Department.

The general character of the records of this office is suggested by the detailed lists of duties given below under the different divisions of the office. It is difficult to form an estimate of the value of these records, but probably the ledger accounts with the various post-offices have the greatest value, especially for local history. While there are some few records dating from 1776 and certain series are complete from 1789, the greater part of the

material does not antedate the establishment of the office in 1836, and the material in most of the series is considered of so little importance that it is destroyed from time to time and only current volumes or files are preserved (22 Stat. L. 228; 28 Stat. L. 107; 30 Stat. L. 317; S. Rept. 1048, 58 Cong., 3 sess.; and S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.). Losses by fire were sustained in December, 1836 (H. Rept. 134, 24 Cong., 2 sess.). The current files are kept in the Post-Office Building; the others, several thousand volumes, are stored in various places about the city.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR.

The files of the office of the auditor, including those of the auditor and deputy-auditors, the chief clerk, the law clerk, and the disbursing clerk are of slight value. The chief clerk has charge of all division correspondence, and the record of attendance of clerks and employees; and prepares requisitions for supplies, excepting those affecting the appropriations for the bureau. The law clerk has charge of all civil suits instituted for the collection of amounts due the Post-Office Department; the submission to the comptroller of all cases requiring his action; the consideration of offers of compromise of claims under sections 295 and 409, Revised Statutes; and the giving of legal advice in all matters pertaining to the work of the bureau. The disbursing clerk has charge of the preparation of pay-rolls and of disbursement of appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees of the bureau.

The files are in charge of the second deputy-auditor and the chief clerk, and consist only of current records, most of the papers prior to about 1890 having been destroyed. The series at present on file are as follows: *Auditor's letter-books*, January, 1890, to date (25 vols.); *Error-books*, 1900 to date (2 vols.); *Law clerk's letter-books*, 1885 to date (45 vols., complete series); *Record of cases of violations of postal laws*, 1887 to date (9 vols., complete series); *Chief clerk's records*, 1890 to date (25 vols.), being reports of time and work, efficiency books, bills, roll-books, etc.

BOOKKEEPING DIVISION.

The Bookkeeping Division keeps the general ledger accounts of the postal service and an individual account with each postmaster and mail contractor, in a card system but recently inaugurated; registers Postmaster-General's transfer drafts and all warrants drawn for transporting the mails, expenses of rural free delivery, purchase of supplies, and miscellaneous expenses of the postal service; prepares the quarterly and annual reports of receipts and expenditures; receives and settles postal accounts of postmasters, postal depositories, and the disbursing clerk of the Post-Office Department;

prepares certificates of vouchers for the consideration of the Postmaster-General.

The principal series of the records of this division are complete from the beginning of the government and are listed below; many of the subordinate series are destroyed at intervals as valueless because they merely duplicate information contained in other places and hence are not included in this account. A manuscript inventory of the files, prepared by L. T. Squire, can be consulted in the office of the division.

1. Ledgers, series B to Q, A to S, 1794 to date (over 1,000 vols.).

This series of ledgers is complete, the volumes prior to 1794 being in the Post-Office Museum. From 1836 to 1842, ledgers and journals were replaced by Returns of postmasters (see below). Since 1842 the accounts have been variously subdivided, and four separate series of ledgers are now kept: Postmasters' accounts, 1794 to date; Contractors' accounts, 1882 to date; Late postmasters' accounts, 1885 to date; Late contractors' accounts, 1885 to date. From 1842 to 1885 a combined series, A to O, of Late postmasters' and contractors' accounts was kept. Among the accounts is that of Abraham Lincoln as postmaster at New Salem, Illinois.

2. Journals, series B to Q, A to O, 1-11, 1790 to date (150 vols.).

The earliest journals are in the Post-Office Museum. This series lacks only the volumes for 1836-1842, replaced by Returns of postmasters for those years (see below). The journals contain miscellaneous accounts, which are transferred to the ledgers.

3. Returns of postmasters, 1836-1842.

These replace ledgers and journals for the first six years after the establishment of the auditor's office.

4. Registers of postmasters' quarterly returns, 1801-1891 (3,195 vols.).

Discontinued in 1891; same information in ledgers of postmasters' accounts.

5. Registers of pay of letter-carriers, 1881 to date.

Series complete.

6. Registers of pay of railway postal clerks, 1884 to date.

Series complete.

7. Registers of disbursements by postmasters, 1893 to date.

These are in several series: Railway postal clerks, 1893 to date; City letter-carriers, 1899 to date; Assistant Postmasters and clerks in first-class and second-class post-offices, 1898 to date; Rural letter-carriers, 1902 to date.

8. Registers of Postmaster-General's drafts (transfer), 1836 to date (over 100 vols.).

Series complete.

9. Registers of auditor's drafts (collection), 1836 to date.

COLLECTING DIVISION.

The Collecting Division reviews the postal accounts in which differences are found by the Bookkeeping Division, collects balances due from and pays balances due to postmasters on postal accounts, keeps a record of all changes of postmasters and the establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, has charge of postal files for accounts of individual postmasters, and conducts its correspondence.

1. Change books of postmasters and post-offices, 1836 to date (84 vols.).

These record changes in postmasters and in location or name of post-offices. Though the series commences in 1836, many entries are of earlier date.

2. Balance books, 1836-1898 (93 vols.).

This series shows balances due to and from postmasters, and the method of closing the accounts. The ledgers contain the same information in another form, and the series has been discontinued. Some entries earlier than 1836 are to be found in the first volume.

FOREIGN DIVISION.

The Foreign Division adjusts and settles postal and money-order accounts with foreign countries, verifies all lists of money-orders certified for payment in foreign countries and all lists received from foreign countries of orders certified for payment in the United States, settles accounts of steamship companies for transportation of mails, and conducts the correspondence connected with the above duties. The principal series of records are as follows.

1. General postal accounts with foreign countries: ledgers, 1883 to date (5 vols.).

2. International money-order ledgers, 1869 to date.

There are one or more volumes for each country with which the United States has money-order conventions. The series is complete, the earliest accounts being those with Switzerland.

3. Ocean mail transportation, October, 1868-June, 1898 (56 vols.).

Records of mail sent to and received from foreign countries, continued in various current series.

4. General accounts with steamship companies for carrying mails, 1894 to date (3 vols.).

5. Contracts with steamship companies, 1891 to date.

6. Letters received, 1868 to date (11 vols.).

7. Letters sent, 1876 to date (75 vols.).

PAY DIVISION.

The Pay Division adjusts and reports to the Postmaster-General for payment all accounts for transportation of mails, audits accounts of post-office inspectors, superintendents and assistant superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, and audits sundry miscellaneous accounts including those for post-office supplies. The principal series of records of the Pay Division are as follows:

1. *Star service pay-books, 1836 to date (1,700 vols.).*

These are indexed in the front to 1854; from 1854 to date a separate index, in over 300 volumes, has been kept.

2. *Railroad pay-books, 1874 to date (150 vols.).*

Indexed in the volumes.

3. *Contracts, 1836 to date (760 vols.).*

In 1900 the 45 volumes prior to July 1, 1836, were destroyed.

4. *Postmaster-General's orders for fines and deductions, 1852 to date (100 vols.).*

5. *Warrants, 1836 to date (2,000 boxes).*

An important class of files, being the final record of all payments.

6. *Postmaster-General's drafts, 1874 to date (450 bundles).*

These originate in the Collecting Division, but are filed in the Pay Division.

7. *Register of disbursements, 1882-1906 (23 vols.).*

Amount spent for post-office supplies; now kept by the card-system.

8. *Salaries and allowances of railway mail superintendents and post-office inspectors, 1880-1906 (3 vols.).*

Now kept by the card-system.

9. *Register of advertisements, 1853-1906.*

Now kept by card-system with original advertisements.

10. *Register of mail messenger service, 1857-1891 (82 vols.).*

11. *Antebellum pay-books, 1858-1861 (45 vols.).*

These have been segregated for use in settling claims for service rendered the United States in southern states between January 1, 1861, and May 31, 1861, when the Confederate Post-Office Department assumed charge of its own mails. The Confederate Post-Office archives listed below are useful in the same connection.

12. *Confederate post-office records.*

(1) One bound volume of miscellaneous printed Confederate postal documents, including reports of John H. Reagan to Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1861 (44 pp.), November 27, 1861 (66 pp.), February 28, 1862 (57 pp.), January 12, 1863 (24 pp., with tables), February 12, 1863 (11 pp.), De-

ember 7, 1863 (34 pp.), May 2, 1864 (19 pp.), November 7, 1864 (21 pp.); advertisement, December 31, 1862, for Virginia mails, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1867 (60 pp.); advertisement, December 31, 1862, for Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina mails (102 pp.); advertisement, January 31, 1862, for Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee mails from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1866 (96 pp.); Act of August 30, 1861, ch. 59; Act of September 27, 1862, ch. 16; communication, March 6, 1863, to Committee on Post-Office, House of Representatives, Confederate Congress, regarding East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad (6 pp.); correspondence between Reagan and the President of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, Richmond, 1864 (25 pp.). This volume was transferred from the War Department, being part of the captured archives of the Confederate government. A large number of Confederate post-office records are still in the archives of the War Department.

(2) "Register of Reports" from October 14, 1861, to April 1, 1865, of amounts paid for mail transportation and miscellaneous expenses of the Post-Office Department. This volume, together with the others listed below, was purchased in 1893 from private persons under authority of Congress. These records are part of those carried out of Richmond at its evacuation, April, 1865, by Henry St. George Offut, chief of the Contract Bureau, Confederate Post-Office Department, and by him deposited with the postmaster at Chester Court House, South Carolina. The history of the purchase is given in a report in the front of this "Register" (see also S. Ex. Doc. 7, 51 Cong., 2 sess., and H. Repts. 13,462 and 2,191, 51 Cong., 2 sess.). The book was much mutilated while in private hands, having been used as a copybook by children. Data are missing for January 6-17, January 29-February 3, and October 4-November 1, 1862. In different places in the book sheets have been torn out, but the remaining memoranda have been found of great service in settling claims. The record of payments for mail transportation between those dates has been copied in a separate book, filed with the original.

(3) "Record of letters and other communications from the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General."

Title on p. 53; the preceding pages contain a mutilated index. This is Reagan's letter-book, October 12, 1863, to April 1, 1865, beginning where letter-book no. 1 (now in the Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress) ends, and continuing to the fall of Richmond. Besides letters, the volume contains the originals of Post-Office Department reports; it is somewhat mutilated, but the contents are practically complete.

(4) Mail contracts in South Carolina, from 1863.

Shows mail-contract routes, names of contractors, and compensation for services.

(5) Postage-stamp and envelope accounts.

Gives names of offices, county, and names of postmasters. The book is ready for data, but comparatively few entries have been made.

(6) Record of dead letters.

Much mutilated, but contains many entries.

(7) Register of postage-stamps sent.

Much mutilated; only a few pages remain.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was established in 1862; its duties are divided among eleven divisions, but all the records and files are kept together in the Appointments Division. The files consist principally of reports made on prescribed forms by the agents, and of correspondence, and should be of value for statistical purposes and for illustrating the policy of the administration of the internal-revenue laws. The decisions and circulars of the office are published in part: "Decisions Published by the Office of Internal Revenue to January, 1871" (Washington, 1871); "Compilation of Decisions rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue", December, 1898–December, 1899, volumes I., II. (Washington, 1899, 1900) continued as "Decisions under Internal Revenue Laws of the United States", December, 1899–December, 1903, volumes III.–VI. (Washington, 1901–1904); "Collection of Circulars and Specials issued by the Office of Internal Revenue" to January 30, 1882 (Washington, 1871, 1874, 1882, 3 vols.); "Collection of Circulars, Specials, Decisions, and Circular Letters issued by the Office of Internal Revenue, June 22, 1874–January 30, 1882" (Washington, 1882); "Digest of the Decisions and Regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue . . . June 13, 1898, to December 21, 1904" (Washington, 1905).

The files of the office extend from 1862, with the addition of a few early records of the years 1790–1808. There are no recorded accidental losses, but there have been extensive authorized destructions of files supposed to have no value (S. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Rept. 1048, 53 Cong., 3 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.).

The bulk of the files is very great: in 1903 they occupied about 20,000 cubic feet of space and were accumulating at the rate of 2,250 cubic feet a year. They are stored in several rooms on the fourth floor of the Treasury building, and are so arranged by numerical and alphabetical systems in bound volumes, file-boxes, and bundles that any paper called for can at once be found. The correspondence and reports are regarded as confidential (13 Stat. L. 238), and in general it may be said that the files of this office

since 1862 are not accessible for purposes of investigation. Permission to use them might, however, be granted by the commissioner in certain cases where the material to be examined has only historical interest.

I. EARLY RECORDS.

1. *Letters from the commissioner of the revenue, 1790-1808 (7 vols., fair copies).*

The letters of the commissioner relate largely to practical questions concerning the administration of the internal-revenue laws. There are letters bearing on the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, but they are of slight importance, discussing such questions as whether lawfully distilled spirits can be obtained for the army, etc. The letters are chronologically arranged, and in each volume is an index to the names of the recipients.

2. *List of collectors of the revenue, 1803 (1 vol.).*

3. *Internal-revenue bonds, 1813-1818 (1 vol.).*

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, District of Columbia.

4. *Boston tax lists, 1814 (3 small vols.).*

List of taxable property in wards three and eight of Boston (Eleventh District of Massachusetts), "giving houses, size, size of lots, material of which constructed, and valuation".

II. RECORDS SINCE 1862.

Reports.

The reports of agents are made on prescribed forms, of which there are about a thousand different kinds. For a list of these forms, which would also show the exact character of the reports, see "Catalogue of Blanks and Books and Laws and Regulations, prepared for the use of officers of Internal Revenue, No. 155. Revised 1901. U. S. Int. Rev."

Correspondence.

1. *Letters received, 1862 to date (several thousand file-boxes).*

(a) Collectors' letters.

(b) Official letters.

Correspondence with all officers of the Treasury Department except collectors.

(c) Miscellaneous letters.

Correspondence with all persons outside the Treasury Department.

2. *Letters sent, 1862 to date (about 2,000 vols.).*

These letters are classified in the same way as letters received.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency exercises supervision over the national banks, their organization, and the issue and redemption of their notes, and examines and consolidates their reports. The records of this office are complete since its establishment in 1863 (12 Stat. L. 665), but are not accessible, being regarded as confidential. All letters received and sent are filed. Letters from national banks are filed in chronological order under the charter numbers of the associations. Letters from individuals are filed in alphabetical order. Letters sent are press copied in volumes in various series, each division of the office maintaining one or more series. The statistics and information of most value are printed in the annual reports of the comptroller of the currency. For the destruction of papers considered of no value see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Rept. 1048, 53 Cong., 3 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs and engraves United States notes, bonds, and certificates; postage, customs, and internal-revenue stamps; treasury drafts and checks; commissions, national-bank notes, licenses, patent and pension certificates, etc. For information about the origin of the bureau see "Report to the Secretary of the Treasury from the First Division, National Currency Bureau", by S. M. Clark, November 26, 1864, in H. Ex. Doc. 50, 38 Cong., 2 sess. Its records are those of a large business establishment and can hardly be said to have any historical value. They consist of accounts and statistics, printed summaries of which are to be found in the annual reports of the bureau, and of correspondence, and they are complete since 1869, with the exception of such papers as have been officially destroyed (S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Rept. 1048, 53 Cong., 3 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.). The set of "models" (approved designs for stamps, notes, etc.), though not complete, is of interest. The correspondence is classified as follows:

1. Letters sent.

- (a) Leaves of absence.
- (b) Purchase of supplies, etc.
- (c) Business of the office.

2. Letters received.

- (a) Official, relating to the business of the office.
- (b) Miscellaneous, relating to the purchase of supplies, etc.

These letters are arranged alphabetically under each year and are regis-

tered in an index which gives the names and addresses of senders and recipients with briefs of the letters.

BUREAU OF THE MINT.

The records and correspondence of the Bureau of the Mint are concerned with the general supervision of all mints and assay offices, the examination of their accounts and daily reports, special investigations of the manner in which they are conducted, and appointments and removals within them. The records from 1849 to date are on file in this office, but are incomplete prior to 1873, while all records prior to 1849 are in Philadelphia. For lists of the papers destroyed as valueless see S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

The work of the Secret Service Division is chiefly concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and of other frauds and crimes against the government. In time of war the work is somewhat extended; during the war with Spain, for example, the secret service broke up the Spanish system of espionage. The annual reports of the division contain résumés of its work from year to year. The Secret Service Division was not established as a distinct division in the Treasury Department until 1865. There had been a secret service since 1861, however, and from 1862 to 1865 it was organized under the State Department, but the records of the present division do not antedate 1865. The records consist for the most part of the correspondence with the agents and their daily reports, and are not accessible for purposes of investigation except in certain cases where the necessity for secrecy no longer exists. The letters received are numbered consecutively in the order of their receipt, and indexed alphabetically, at first in record books, but now on cards. The record of letters received and sent dates from 1867. Certain papers have been destroyed as valueless: see S. Rept. 1048; 53 Cong., 3 sess.; and S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

In 1853 the Secretary of the Treasury organized a Division of Construction, and an officer of the engineer corps of the Army was detailed as its head. In 1864 (13 Stat. L. 27) the office of Supervising Architect was created by Congress. The duties of this officer comprise the selection and purchase of sites for all buildings under the Treasury Department; the procuring of cessions of jurisdiction over these sites from the various states;

the making of plans and estimates for the buildings (custom-houses, mints, marine hospitals, court-houses, post-offices, quarantine stations, etc.); the superintendence of their construction; and the maintenance of buildings outside the District of Columbia. For further details as to the history and functions of this office see Lamphere's "United States Government" (pp. 72-75), or "The Government Construction Bureau", by J. K. Taylor, in the "Philadelphia Record" July 12, 1902, p. 6). "A History of Public Buildings under the Control of the Treasury Department (exclusive of Marine Hospitals and Quarantine Stations)", compiled by W. H. Hills and J. A. Sutherland (Washington, 1902), contains photographs and histories of the buildings erected by the Treasury Department.

The records of most interest are those in the Law and Records Division, where the contracts are drawn up, the various legal questions, including those connected with the state cessions of jurisdiction, are passed upon, and the record of all mail received or sent is kept. The records are fairly complete from 1853, but only those since 1890 are so arranged and cared for as to be readily accessible. For lists of the papers which have been destroyed as being valueless see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The duties of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service include the supervision of the marine hospitals and other relief stations of the service; the physical examination of applicants for pilot's licenses, of seamen, and of candidates for enlistment and promotion in the revenue-cutter and life-saving services; the regulation of the national and interstate quarantine services; the medical inspection of alien immigrants; the supervision of the sanatorium for consumptives at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, of the leprosy experiment station on the Island of Molokai, and of the hygienic laboratory in Washington; the calling of conferences of state and territorial health and quarantine officers; the enforcement of the act of July 1, 1902, to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, etc.; and the publication of the annual reports of the service, the volumes of "Vital Statistics", the weekly "Public Health Reports of the United States", and the "Bulletins" of the hygienic laboratory and of the Yellow Fever Institute. Historical accounts of the service are contained in the annual reports of the surgeon-general for 1872 and 1893. The service was established in 1798 (1 Stat. L. 605) but the present bureau was not organized until 1870 (16 Stat. L. 169). The work of the service from year to year is set forth at some length in the annual reports. Regular files of letters received, and of copies of letters sent have been preserved in the bureau since 1872. Lists

of papers destroyed as useless are in S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 595, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The Life-Saving Service in its present organization dates from 1878 (20 Stat. L. 163), but it has distinct and separate records from 1873 to date. Early correspondence and papers relating to the service may be found in the Mail and Files Division, particularly among the files of the revenue-cutter service. The files of the office of the general superintendent of the life-saving service comprise: (1) property-returns and other accounts connected with the maintenance of the various stations, and (2) correspondence, in which are included the reports of the life-saving stations and considerable matter of historical interest, particularly with reference to the development of the service since the present system was inaugurated, and more or less important matter relating to the early measures taken in this country for the preservation of life and property on ship-wrecked vessels.

The work of the service from year to year, especially in its more picturesque aspects, is somewhat fully narrated in the annual reports of the general superintendent. The records are for the most part classified under the two headings of "letters sent" and "letters received" and are complete since 1873, except for such papers as have been officially destroyed (S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.). The letters are filed according to a numerical system and are fully indexed and briefed. Portions of the records are inaccessible, being regarded as confidential.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The history of the War Department and of its various bureaus has been dealt with at some length in a number of works. The most recent of these is the "Legislative History of the General Staff of the Army of the United States, 1775-1901" (Washington, 1901, S. Doc. 229, 56 Cong., 2 sess.). This is an official publication, compiled by Raphael P. Thian; it is composed of extracts from the Journals of Congress, the Statutes at Large, and the Revised Statutes, which set forth the legislative history of the various staff departments and minor bureaus, while, as a preface to each office, there is given a brief résumé of its history with a list of the persons who have held it. In "Military Laws of the United States" (Washington, 1901, H. Doc. 545, 56 Cong., 2 sess., with "Supplement", 1904), are compiled the existing laws relating to each office of the War Department, and summaries of the legislative history of the staff offices are added. Of the older histories the second part of T. H. S. Hamersly's "Army Register, 1779-1879" (Washington, 1880) is the best. A second edition brings the history to 1887, but the references below are to the first. This work contains somewhat detailed legislative histories of the staff departments with full accounts of their work; it also contains a general sketch of the organization and administration of the War Department from 1776, by William A. DeCaindry, which is also to be found in Senate Report 555 (45 Cong., 3 sess.) on the reorganization of the Army. From this report as well as from the "Compilation of Official Documents illustrative of the Organization of the Army of the United State, from 1789 to 1876" (Washington, 1876), and "The Army of the United States", edited by T. F. Rodenbough and W. L. Haskins (New York, 1896), which contains histories of the staff departments, may be drawn a large amount of valuable material relating to the history of the department and of its bureaus. L. D. Ingersoll's "History of the War Department" (Washington, 1879) is sketchy and unsatisfactory. The "Cockrell Report" (S. Rept. 507, part 3, 50 Cong., 1 sess.) and the additional report of 1889 (S. Rept. 3, special sess., bound in volume II, of S. Repts., 50 Cong., 2 sess.) contain a vast amount of detailed information about the kinds and methods of work in the various bureaus of the War Department, but the changes in organization since the date of that report have been so many that it cannot be depended upon for information relating to the classes of records likely to be found in the respective bureaus at present. Of registers, the latest is the "Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, 1789-1903", by Francis B. Heitman (2 vols.,

H. Doc. 446, 57 Cong., 2 sess., not official). This contains lists of wars, battles, campaigns, military events, etc., as well as the lists of officers, but has no historical account of the department. The various editions of "Army Regulations" (that for 1904 is the latest edition) while not historical, contain much information relating to the records of the department, inasmuch as they prescribe the duties of the various offices and the different kinds of records to be kept, as well as the methods of keeping them; the annual reports of the department and its offices and bureaus contain much valuable information as to the workings of the department from year to year, and not infrequently contain detailed accounts of certain classes of records. Finally there are a number of separate histories of the respective bureaus of the department, most of which are referred to below. The above somewhat long bibliographical note, relating to the history and duties of the department, is included because of the light that the works mentioned throw, though often indirectly, upon the various classes of records in the department.

More direct information relating to the archives in the War Department is to be found in many of the annual reports of the various offices, as already noted, and in Winsor's "America" (VII. 413); but especially in a unique publication entitled "Lists of the Records and Files of the War Department" (Washington, 1890). This volume of 115 pages, exclusive of the index, contains a brief statement of the duties of each office and division, a list of the clerks employed therein, and a list of the records and files preserved there. This list is presumably complete and accurate, although a few minor errors were discovered in the special examination made for this report; it was called for by War Department circular of May 14, 1889, and was compiled within ten days; hence it is possible that some few records may have been overlooked. Some of the lists furnished are detailed, specific, and informing; others give but little information, and few if any are descriptive. The titles of volumes or of classes of files frequently throw but little light on their real character or value. Possibly the greatest value of this publication is that it shows definitely the dates on which the various classes of records commenced, and gives an idea of the bulk of the material in 1889; it cannot however be used as a guide at the present time, inasmuch as the most valuable of the records there listed have been consolidated in the adjutant-general's office and have been entirely rearranged. Furthermore the volume of the files has greatly increased and in all the offices the method of preserving and recording them has been radically changed. The principal use made of it in the preparation of this report has been to supplement the information obtained from a personal examination.

Much important material contained in the files of the War Department has been printed; more particular mention of this published material is made

below under those offices the files of which have been to any considerable extent so treated. The publications of the War Department to 1881 are listed in S. Ex. Doc. 47, 47 Cong., 1 sess.; additional publications are noted in "Subject Catalogue No. 2", War Department Library, while the annual reports of the Government Printing Office contain lists of the documents printed for the War Department.

As is noted below, the greater part of the records of the department that are of historical value have been placed in the adjutant-general's office; there are therefore left to the other offices, in general, only the records that are of a purely administrative character. The extent of the historical and administrative records of the department is too great to be readily estimated; with the exception of the special collection of Revolutionary records described under the adjutant-general's office, they do not antedate 1800, owing to the fire in that year. Other losses were suffered in 1814. The files are for the most part well arranged and cared for. The method of filing and indexing has changed somewhat from time to time, but the card-system is now in use throughout the department.

Access to the records is gained by permission from the Secretary of War, or in the case of those in the adjutant-general's office, by permission of the latter official. For the reasons given in the order which will be found below, access to the latter is, for the present at least, not generally granted, and they cannot be said to be open to historical workers for purposes of investigation.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The records and files of the office of the Secretary (and also of the office of the assistant secretary) are, under the supervision of the chief clerk, preserved in the Record Division. The records prior to 1867 were transferred to the office of the adjutant-general [then Record and Pension office], by War Department order of May 15, 1894. From 1867 to 1894 the files of the Record Division are complete, but since 1894 papers receiving departmental action have been merely recorded in this division, being permanently filed, together with press-copies of the letters containing the departmental action, in the bureaus to which they pertain. Papers pertaining to two or more bureaus, however, are filed in this division, and the action of the department in regard to them is noted in those bureaus. Commencing in 1903 duplicate press-copies of letters that are signed by the Secretary, assistant secretary, and chief clerk have been preserved in letter-books in this division.

The files from 1867 to 1904 fill about 450 file-boxes, are for the most part arranged numerically, and are fully indexed, to 1890, in index-books, since that date, by the card-system. For an account of the records prior to 1867 see the description of the adjutant-general's office.

GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff Corps was created by the act of February 14, 1903. It is organized in three divisions. The First Division investigates, considers and reports upon matters connected with the organization, distribution, equipment, armament, and training of the army; mobilization and concentration of the land-force in time of war; field manoeuvres; administration and discipline, including regulations and orders, efficiency records, appointments, promotions, etc.; supervision of the War College and all matters pertaining to military instruction; transportation and communication; locations, sanitation, etc., of military posts, camps, hospitals, depots, and quarters; and supplies. The Second Division makes studies of possible theatres of war, and prepares plans of campaigns; advises in the appointment of military attachés; and collects, arranges, and publishes military information and other information bearing upon military matters. To this division is attached the library of the War Department, of which special mention should be made. It contains an unusually complete collection of military literature, some idea of which can be obtained from its published catalogues: "Alphabetical Catalogue of the War Department Library" (1882); "Alphabetical List of Additions—1882-1894" (1884-); "Three Finding Lists: 1. Serial Publications. 2. Principal Reference Works. 3. Important Accessions, 1898-1903" (1903); "Subject Catalogues", nos. 1-7 (1. Late additions—1894; 2. Index of periodicals, annuals, and serials, 1895. 3. Index of periodicals, articles and maps relating to Mexico, 1898; 4. Finding list of military biographies and other personal literature, 1899; 5. List of photographs and photograph negatives relating to the War for the Union, 1897; 6. Military literature relating to the participation of the individual states in the War for the Union, 1899, with appendix, 1904; 7. Military literature relating to the campaign against Chattanooga, etc.,—August-December, 1863, 1898). The Third Division has to do with all matters pertaining to the technical staff and the special arms of the service (engineers, ordnance, signal corps, medical corps, coast artillery); supervises the technical schools, determines the sites and equipment of permanent fortifications, is charged with the supervision of submarine defences, and arranges for combined manoeuvres of army and navy.

The reports prepared by the General Staff on matters under consideration will in time constitute an exceedingly valuable body of material. Most of them are confidential, or at least not of such a character that they can be made public. A partial list of subjects considered and reported on is printed in the report of the Secretary of War (appendix E) for 1903.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.¹

The adjutant-general's office, as at present organized, was established with the title of "The Military Secretary's office" by the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L. 262) and was formed by uniting the old adjutant-general's office and the Record and Pension Office. The new office constituted the department of records, orders, and correspondence of the army and the militia, and the military secretary was charged with the duty of recording, authenticating, and communicating to troops and individuals in the military service all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Secretary of War through the chief of staff; of preparing and distributing commissions; of compiling and issuing the Army Register and the Army List and Directory; of consolidating the general returns of the army; of arranging and preserving the reports of officers detailed to visit encampments of militia; of preparing the annual returns of the militia required by law to be submitted to Congress; of managing the recruiting service; and of recording and issuing orders from the War Department remitting or mitigating sentences of general prisoners who have been discharged from the military service. He was vested by law with the charge, under the Secretary of War, "of the military and hospital records of the volunteer armies and the pension and other business of the War Department connected therewith"; and of the publication and distribution of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. He also had charge of the historical records and business of the permanent military establishment, including all pension, pay, bounty, and other business pertaining to or based upon the military or medical histories of former officers or enlisted men.

It was also the duty of the military secretary to take such steps as were necessary to complete or correct the records in his custody, and to answer all calls or inquiries that were answerable from those records and that did not require administrative action by other bureaus of the War Department (Army Regulations, 1904, art. LX). By the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L. 1158) the title of the military secretary's office was changed to that of adjutant-general's office, but without change of duties.

¹ As noted below, the rules of the War Department do not as yet allow any personal investigation to be conducted in the archives of the adjutant-general's office, by persons not connected with the department. Hence, although in the preparation of this report a large part of the material was actually seen by the compilers, in the course of a hasty tour of observation, no examination of it was practicable, and the information gained at first-hand was necessarily of the most superficial character. The following report was made up, therefore, in part from notes taken in person, but mostly from a diligent searching of annual reports and such other publications as were likely to be helpful. The assistance of the adjutant-general, Major-General F. C. Ainsworth, in preparing this revised account of his office, is gratefully acknowledged.

It is perhaps worth while to trace briefly the history of the present adjutant-general's office, since it throws considerable light on the process by which what may be called the "military archives" of the federal government have been collected. This process has extended farther in the War Department than in any other of the executive departments, and is significant because it is undoubtedly an important step towards the completer organization of the federal archives.

The old adjutant-general's office, which as stated above was merged in the military secretary's office, was the bureau of orders of the army, and was formerly the repository of all records relating to the command of both regular and volunteer forces, such as muster rolls, returns, correspondence, reports of engagements and movements of troops, and personnel records. In 1889, however, the records of the volunteer troops were transferred to the Record and Pension Office, and in 1903-1904 the records of the army were also transferred, leaving in the office of the adjutant-general only the current files. This last transfer was followed by the merging, as stated above, of the adjutant-general's office in that of the military secretary. Thus the office which had formerly contained the most important of the military archives lost its identity. It had been established in 1813 (2 Stat. L. 819) although there had previously been an officer known as adjutant-general (1 Stat. L. 241).

The Record and Pension Office was originally a division in the office of the surgeon-general and as such had the custody of the hospital records, being charged with furnishing to the pension and other bureaus medical histories, *i. e.*, the records of medical treatment of soldiers. In 1889 it was decided to bring the military and hospital records together in one office, and by War Department orders of July 3 and 16 the Record and Pension Division of the surgeon-general's office and thirteen divisions in the old office of the adjutant-general, containing the books, rolls, papers, correspondence, and other records relating to the volunteer organizations that had been in the service of the United States, as well as the records of prisoners of war, the records of the military districts during the reconstruction period, the records of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the records of the provost-marshal-general's office, were consolidated as a division of the Secretary's office, with the title Record and Pension Division of the War Department. The thirteen divisions of the adjutant-general's office thus transferred were as follows: (1) Volunteer Service, (2) Enrollment, (3) Bounty and Claims, (4) Remuster, (5) Correspondence, Volunteer Enlisted Branch, (6) Letters Received, Volunteer Enlisted Branch, (7) First Division, Volunteer Rolls and Records, (8) Second Division, Volunteer Rolls and Records, (9) Discontinued Commands, (10) Records of Prisoners of War, (11) Volunteer Registers, (12) Deserters, Volunteer Enlisted Branch, (13) Pension Record, Volunteer Enlisted Branch.

The work of the new division was of such importance that in 1892 (27 Stat. L. 27) it was established as a regular bureau of the War Department with the title of Record and Pension Office, and was entrusted with the "charge of the military and hospital records of the volunteer armies and the pension and other business of the War Department connected therewith".

The files of the office received important additions under the acts of 1892 and 1894 (27 Stat. L. 275; 28 *id.* 403) in the form of all the military records of the Revolution and the War of 1812, which had theretofore been scattered through various executive departments.

Still further additions were made by the department orders of May 15, 1894, which transferred to the Record and Pension Office the archives of the Confederate government, previously left in the adjutant-general's office; all the records and files to and including those of the year 1866 that had been preserved in the Record Division of the Secretary's office, comprising mainly the correspondence of the Secretary of War; and finally all "records, files, books, manuscripts, orders, returns, or correspondence in any bureau" pertaining "exclusively or principally to the volunteer forces of any war or the officers and enlisted men thereof".

In December, 1898, the War Records Office, which was engaged in compiling and publishing the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion", was merged in the Record and Pension Office, and the work of completing the publication of the "Official Records" was carried on by that office (see act of February 24, 1899 (30 Stat. L. 871, 874, and also report of Record and Pension Office for 1900).

One result of the Spanish War was the accumulation of a vast amount of records, and in the act of April 22, 1898 (30 Stat. L. 262), creating the volunteer army, was the provision that upon the disbandment of the volunteer and militia organizations all the military and medical records pertaining to them should be filed in the Record and Pension Office; by the close of 1901 this provision had been complied with.

By department orders of August 19 and 26 and September 28, 1903, and of January 26, 1904, the files of the Mail and Record, Orders and Supply, Efficiency, Returns, and Rolls Divisions, and of the Appointment Commission and Personnel Division of the Adjutant-General's Office, comprising the records of the regular army, and all papers and records of the surgeon-general's office relating to officers and enlisted men no longer in the medical department, together with all hospital and medical records relating to members of the volunteer and regular armies, were transferred to the Record and Pension Office, the purpose of the orders being "to concentrate in the Record and Pension Office the historical records and business of the department, including all pension and other business relating to the military or medical histories of former officers or enlisted men of the regular or the

volunteer army, leaving to other bureaus or offices such business of a current nature as relates in the present to the command or administration of the military establishment".

Finally, under the joint resolution of April 28, 1904, which provided for the transfer of the military rolls and records of all wars prior to the Civil War, a large collection of rolls and other records relating to Indian wars was removed from the Interior Department to the Record and Pension Office. Thus this office became the depository of the military archives of the United States from the War of the Revolution to the present time.

Full accounts of the history of that office and descriptions of the records, methods of indexing, etc., are contained in the annual reports of the chief of the Record and Pension Office from 1892 to 1903, and since then (1904-1906) in the reports of the military secretary (generally in the first volume of the reports of the War Department for each year).

The volume of the files thus brought together is very great. Exclusive of the recently added records of the regular army, they occupy about 100 rooms in the State, War, and Navy building, together with over 40,000 square feet of floor space in the Army Medical Museum, the Ford's Theatre building, and two buildings on Seventeenth and G Streets (see report for 1901 under the heading "Additional Space Required"). There are reported to be something over one thousand tons of the records of the volunteer forces alone.

The simple but practically perfect method of indexing, known as the index-record card-system, is described in the various annual reports of the chief of the office, but a particularly full account of its working and of the history of its application is contained in the report for 1892. In this system each individual whose name appears on the records is represented by a card bearing his name, rank, company, and regiment, and in abbreviated form, all the information relating to him contained in the original records, with references thereto. Thus, if necessary, the original files can be readily examined. These cards are arranged by regiments and alphabetically, so that, given a soldier's name and regiment, his medical or military history can at once be ascertained. Records which are not most advantageously indexed in this way are made accessible by means of index and reference cards of various kinds, and there is a list of all rolls, books, volumes, etc., on file; thus it may be said that all the files of the office have been or are in process of being indexed and made readily accessible. At present this record-index contains over 53,000,000 cards, exclusive of those for the regular army records.

Lists of useless papers are contained in H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; H. Doc. 243, 56 Cong., 2 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess. The last official destruction of papers in any of the divisions and offices

now comprised in the adjutant-general's office, took place in 1889, when many papers in those divisions of the old adjutant-general's office that later were consolidated with the Record and Pension Division were disposed of as having no value (see H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess. It should be noted, however, that the ten tons of Confederate archives recommended for disposal were finally preserved, S. Rept. 1083, 51 Cong., 1 sess.).

Access to the records is restricted to persons under the authority of the War Department; the following rules govern the use of this material for all purposes not purely official. A more detailed statement on the subject of access to the records, giving the reasons for its being so restricted, is to be found in the report of the chief of the Record and Pension Office for 1897:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Orders.]

February 23, 1897.

The muster rolls and other records of individual officers, enlisted men and organizations, which are on file in the Record and Pension Office of this Department and which pertain to the War of the Rebellion, the Mexican War, the various Indian wars, the War of 1812 and the War of the Revolution, have become so dilapidated through years of constant handling, or other causes, that it has been found necessary to adopt stringent measures for their preservation, and to restrict reference to them to cases in which such reference is absolutely necessary. Many of the most important of those records have been reproduced by the index-record card system, but the handling of these cards, as well as the original records which they represent, by persons not thoroughly instructed in their use and not under the control of this Department, involves great danger of the loss, through misfiling or otherwise, of cards or other records which cannot be replaced. For these reasons, as well as for others equally cogent, the Department is compelled to restrict access both to the original records and the index-record cards exclusively to persons who are in the employ of the Department and are lawfully subject to its control.

The Department will furnish at any time such information relative to any individual officer or enlisted man as its records afford, and as may be actually necessary to enable the proper officials of any State, or any relief association, patriotic society or other kindred organization, to pass upon any application that may have been made in good faith for aid, relief or membership, and that may properly come within the jurisdiction of such officials or organization. But requests for information relative to individual officers or enlisted men, or for the compilation of statistical or other data relative to particular organizations, to be used for historical or memorial purposes or for publication, cannot be entertained, because the limited clerical force allowed by law is insufficient to enable the Department to comply with such requests without serious interference with more important current work.

The records of general historical value pertaining to the late war have either been published, or soon will be published, in the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," so as to render them accessible to all who may be interested in them. Should Congress provide in future for a similar publication of the records relating especially to individual officers, enlisted men and organizations of that war and prior wars, the historical data which those records contain will also become available for general use, but until such publication shall have been authorized, or other legislation enacted, it will be impracticable for the Department to furnish

compilations or statements from those records for historical, memorial or statistical purposes, or for publication.

For the reasons set forth above, the following rules have been adopted relative to the subject of furnishing statements or extracts from the records of the personnel of the volunteer armies and other similar records on file in the Record and Pension Office of this Department, and are hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All requests, made by persons other than officials of the United States, for information from the official records must, to receive favorable consideration, set forth the specific purpose for which they are made, and must be sufficiently in detail to enable this Department to determine for itself how much, if any, of the information asked for is necessary for the purpose indicated and can be properly furnished.

2. Any such request that may be made with a view to determining the merits of an application for State or other aid or relief must be made, over his own signature, by the State or other official who may be authorized by law to decide whether such aid or relief shall be furnished; or, in case the decision rests with a board, commission or association, the request must be made, over his or her own signature, by the chief officer of the board or other organization which is empowered to decide the case. All such requests must, to receive favorable consideration, meet the following requirements:

(a) The character of the relief or aid for which application has been made must be fully and specifically set forth.

(b) If the application is to be decided under a law of any State, that law must be definitely cited.

(c) If the application is pending before any board or association, not created by or acting under any law, the source from which such board or association derives its authority to act must be stated.

(d) If the pending application is that of some person other than the one whose record is desired, the relationship of the applicant to the person whose record is desired must be set forth.

(e) The full name of the person whose record is requested, the rank held by him, and the designation of the organization in which it is claimed that he served, must invariably be stated.

3. Any request that may be made for the purpose of enabling a society or association to decide as to the eligibility or non-eligibility of an applicant for admission thereto must be made by the chief officer, over his or her own signature, of that branch of the society or association in which the application is to be voted upon or otherwise decided, and must meet the following requirements:

(a) The title or designation, and the location, of the branch to which the application for membership has been made must be given.

(b) The full name and residence of the applicant, and the date on which the application was made, must be stated.

(c) The relationship of the applicant to the person whose record is desired, if the application for membership was not made by such person himself, must be set forth.

(d) If the record of any other person has been requested of, or furnished by, the War Department in connection with the pending application, a statement to that effect, including the name of the person whose record has been requested or furnished, must be made.

(e) The full name and rank of the person whose record is desired, and the designation of the company and regiment, if any, in which he served, must be invariably stated in all cases in which service during the War of the Rebellion is claimed.

(f) The full name of the person whose record is desired, and the State from which he entered service or of which he was a resident at the time of his entry into service, must be invariably stated in all cases in which service during the Revolution or the War of 1812 is claimed. His rank and the designation of the organization in which he served, if known, should also be stated.

(g) Requests for the record of a man whose surname only is known, or for information relative to all the men bearing a certain name, will not be entertained.

4. Requests emanating from a post or other subsidiary organization of the Grand Army of the Republic must be forwarded through, and must be authenticated by the signature of, the Department Commander. Requests emanating from the subdivisions of other associations founded on military service during the War of the Rebellion must be forwarded and authenticated as follows: Union Veterans' Union, through department commanders; Union Veteran Legion, through the National Commander; Sons of Veterans, through division commanders.

5. The information that will be furnished for use in connection with any application for membership in any society or association, or for State or other aid or relief, will be strictly limited to that which is actually necessary to enable a decision upon the pending application to be made, and will in no case comprise items that may be desired for any other purpose, such as to complete the records of a society, to make some other and different application, or to be used in the prosecution of a claim against the United States.

6. Concise statements of the military histories, so far as shown by the records on file, of men who served in the Revolution or in the War of 1812, will be furnished upon the application of descendants of those men, under the following conditions:

(a) The relationship of the applicant to each person whose record is desired must be stated.

(b) The full Christian name as well as the surname of such person must invariably be given, and the rank which he held and the designation of the organization in which he served, if those are known, must be stated.

(c) The place, or at least the State, from which he entered service, or of which he was a resident at the time of his entry into service, must be designated.

(d) If the name of the person whose record is desired is a common one, the designation of the organization in which he served, or the names of some of the regimental officers under whom he served, must be stated.

(e) Requests for information relative to all the men bearing a certain name will not be entertained, nor will any other request involving an unreasonable expenditure of time and labor be considered.

(f) There will not be furnished to or for any one descendant the record of service of more than two ancestors in the Revolution, or of more than two in the War of 1812.

7. Each request for the record of an officer or enlisted man of any war should be made on a separate sheet of paper, should be complete in itself, and should fully meet all the requirements of this order. In no case should requests for the records of two or more men be combined in one communication.

8. Compilations or statements relative to individual officers, enlisted men or organizations will not be furnished, from the records on file in the Record and Pension Office, for historical, memorial or statistical purposes, or for publication, or to complete the records of States, societies or associations.

9. Because of the great danger of the destruction, loss or misfiling, through handling by inexperienced persons or those not under the control of this Department, of the

muster rolls and other regimental or company records, index-record cards, and all other similar records, which are on file in the Record and Pension Office, and which pertain wholly or chiefly to the personnel of the armies of various wars, the handling of these records will be restricted exclusively to the specially trained employees of that office, and no information will be furnished from them except as hereinbefore provided, or as may be otherwise required by law.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

In his annual reports for 1905 and 1906, the military secretary suggested that all the records of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and other wars prior to the Civil War that are of general historical interest or value, and that can be published without endangering public or private interests, should be made accessible to the public. He stated that "no argument is necessary to show that the way in which these records can be made most readily accessible to the greatest number, without danger to the records themselves and without serious interference with the current work of the Department, is by publishing the records as those of the Civil War were published," and recommends "that, until they shall have been published, the rules of the War Department denying access to the records by persons not officially connected with the department be so far relaxed at the proper time as to permit the exhibition of historical records relating to wars prior to the Civil War to persons desiring to consult them for literary or historical purposes, care being taken to discriminate between records of general historical interest and those of a purely personal nature, so that public and private interests may be protected." A difficulty in the way of immediately carrying out this suggestion, however, is found in the fact that there is no space in the department building known to be available for the purpose of bringing together the records, which are scattered through the books and files of the different bureaus and offices of the department, and making them accessible to persons who may desire to consult them.

No systematic publication of any considerable portion of the military archives, with the exception of those included in the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion", has yet been made. It is expected that when as nearly a complete collection as can be secured has been made of the records of the Revolution and the War of 1812, the publication of the individual military records of those wars will be undertaken (see report of chief of Record and Pension Office, 1898). The collection of records of the Mexican War is believed to be as complete as it can be made, and it is estimated that this material could be printed in six volumes of 1,000 pages each (report of Military Secretary, 1905). The publication entitled "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion" is too well known to require more than a mention; the history of the publication is fully recounted

in the index-volume of the series. The publication of the roster of the officers and enlisted men in the Union and Confederate armies is to be undertaken, and the plans for it are set forth in the report of the Record and Pension Office for 1903. The Journals of the Confederate Congress, the originals of which are among the Confederate archives, have been printed in seven volumes as S. Doc. 234, 58 Cong., 2 sess., and a synopsis of their contents is in the report of the military secretary for 1905. Finally a very great number of military documents are printed in the series of congressional documents. Particularly is this true in the case of material relating to the Mexican and Spanish wars, to military governments during reconstruction, etc.

I. REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

The Revolutionary records in the adjutant-general's office are very incomplete, owing partly to their having been widely scattered during the period between 1783 and the establishment of the War Department, and partly to the disastrous fire of 1800, in which practically all the records of historical value in the department were destroyed ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", I. 232). Many of these records were formerly filed in other executive departments, and in 1892 and 1894, by the acts referred to above, were transferred to this office. The largest bodies of records so transferred were the army returns among the Washington papers, and the quartermaster's records from the files of the State Department. In addition to these many more were brought from other departments, notably the Interior and the Treasury, and transcripts were made of the Revolutionary records in the possession of the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. These then are the main sources of this part of the archives of the adjutant-general's office. The following description is drawn from the inventory of the Washington papers in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, No. 3" (pp. 15-16), and from a list furnished by the State Department of the quartermaster's records transferred to the War Department in 1894. For other Revolutionary records see below under Old War and Navy Division of the Pension Bureau, Interior Department.

Army Returns of the Revolution.

There are thirty-seven volumes of these papers; they comprise the original rosters and returns on various subjects connected with the army, used by Washington in camp and retained by him as his military papers. Transcripts of the papers prior to 1776, made by Peter Force, are to be found in the Library of Congress. The titles of the volumes show their contents to be rosters and resignations of officers arranged by states, oaths of allegiance, reports of guards, regimental and brigade returns, inspection returns, quartermasters' pay and hospital returns, and returns of clothing, provisions, and military stores.

Revolutionary Records, Quartermaster's Department.

1. Orderly books, June 15, 1775–September 27, 1783 (72 books).
2. Letters and letter-books.
 - a. Timothy Pickering, quartermaster-general, November 14, 1780–July 9, 1787.
 - b. Samuel Hodgdon, commissary-general of military stores, 1778–October 22, 1800.
 - c. General Edward Hand, March 27, 1781–July 6, 1783.
 - d. Major Thomas Cogswell, 1780–1783.
 - e. Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin, 1780–1781.
3. Account-books, 1776–1798 (15 books).
4. Day-books, 1781–1782.
5. Estimates, 1776–1793.
6. Military stores; accounts, inventories, books of stores delivered, returns, etc., 1776–1787.
7. Receipts, 1778–1789.
8. Peter Anspach's receipt-book and specie books.
9. Ordnance accounts, returns, invoices, etc., 1777–1793.
10. Returns, 1783.
11. Memorandum books, 1789–1795.
12. Oaths, November 20, 1780–May 18, 1781.
13. Provision returns, December, 1783.
14. Cartridge ledger, 1778, 1779.
15. Account of arms brought in ship "America", May 6, 1783.
16. Musket cartridge account, 1778–1780.
17. Proceedings of arbitrators (forage in New York), 1781.
18. Plan of Fort Washington, 1780.
19. Cruise of schooner "Active".
20. Plans for conducting quartermaster-general's department, 1780.
21. Establishment of American navy, May 2, 1778.
22. Pay of the army, 1782.
23. Money orders drawn by commissary department.
24. Accounts, bills, returns, pay-rolls, invoices, etc., and seventy-five file-boxes of papers not specifically listed.

II. RECORDS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The records of the War of 1812 are not complete. Many of them were formerly in other departments but were transferred to the Record and Pension Office with the Revolutionary records. It will be noted that some of the classes of records described below include records of the War of 1812.

III. RECORDS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

As noted above under the Record Division of the Secretary's office, all the material in that division accumulated before 1867 was transferred to the Record and Pension Office in 1894. These records consist largely of correspondence and include both the original files and the record-books or registers of letters. The only records prior to 1800 are a one-volume register of letters received and sent, 1792-1796, and two volumes of ledgers, 1780-1783, 1795-1798. The records since 1800 are arranged in various series; one series of letters-received volumes is continuous from 1800, as is also one series of letters-sent volumes. Other series are: letters to the President, 1800-1863; decisions and orders, 1800-1856; quartermaster's department and engineers, 1814-1815; quartermaster-general and purchasing departments, 1814-1815; confidential books, 1814, 1836, 1847; Mexican War accounts; unofficial letters sent by Cass, Spencer, and Marcy, 1835-1847; etc.

IV. RECORDS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The records of the regular army, formerly filed in the old office of the adjutant-general, were transferred to the then military secretary's office in 1903-1904. They include (1) correspondence; letters sent from 1809 to date, letters received from 1805; (2) returns; returns of posts and camps from 1808, of regiments from 1821, of staff departments and of the Military Academy from 1811, of departments and districts from 1809, of militia from 1821, battle reports, 1861-1865, monthly personal reports of officers from 1864; (3) regimental and company books, with registers of enlistments, muster rolls, clothing books, inspection returns, descriptive lists, etc., from 1800; and (4) general orders from 1809 (an index to these is printed in three volumes: "Index to General Orders and Circulars, 1809-1900" (Washington, 1882, 1886, 1901); see also "Index to the General Orders Amendatory of the U. S. Army Regulations, together with index of the circulars, rulings, and decisions of the War Department to January 1, 1887", by William Baird (Washington, J. J. Chapman, 1887).

V. RECORDS OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMIES.

The records of the volunteer armies, originally filed in the old adjutant-general's office, consist of (1) volunteer regimental and company descriptive, order, and report-books, and pay and muster rolls from 1831 to 1867, covering the Sac and Fox, Black Hawk, Creek and Seminole, Mexican, New Mexico Indian, and Civil Wars; (2) letters received relating to volunteers, 1848 to 1889; (3) the correspondence, reports of commissioners and of military and civil officers, and the other records of all military commands, districts, departments, etc., which have been discontinued, 1817 to 1889,

including such important records as those of the military governments of California and New Mexico and of the reconstruction districts in the South; (4) the records of the provost-marshal-general's bureau, 1863 to 1866; (5) records of the freedman's branch, 1872-1879; (6) records of the slave claim commissions in Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, 1863-1866; (7) all records pertaining to the authorization, organization, service, and discharge of volunteer troops, and to the original enlistments of volunteers, substitutes, and drafted men; and (8) lists, records, rolls, etc., of Union and Confederate prisoners of war, including the rolls of surrendered Confederate troops.

VI. INDIAN WARS.

Under the joint resolution of April 28, 1904, some 468 muster-out rolls were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the then military secretary's office. They pertained, for the most part, to the following Indian wars: Black Hawk, 1832; Florida, 1835-1858; Sabine, 1836-1837; Creek, 1835-1836; Osage, 1837; Heatherby, 1838; Patriot, 1838-1839; Cayuse, 1847-1848; Rogue River, 1851-1858; New Mexico, 1846-1855; Pitt River expedition, 1850; Utah, 1853; Texas; Yakama, 1855. (Listed in H. Rept. 3876, 57 Cong., 2 sess.). In addition to these should be noted records of St. Clair's expedition of 1791-1792, which were transferred from the Department of State in 1894.

VII. CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

The Confederate archives are the records of the administration of the Confederate government, captured, for the most part, upon the fall of the Confederacy, and placed in the old adjutant-general's office. Here they appear to have remained for some time, unarranged and unused, until it was discovered that they contained evidence of great value in connection with cotton and other southern claims. They have since been arranged and are now readily accessible and well indexed. They consist of the records and correspondence of the Confederate War Department, including pay-rolls, returns, hospital registers, and orders, and the correspondence and other records of the offices of the adjutant-general and inspector-general and of the engineer, ordnance, quartermaster's, commissary, and medical departments; records of the State, Treasury, Judiciary, and Post-Office Departments; Navy pay-rolls; contracts; vouchers; papers of states; papers of vessels; and the journals of Congress in 53 volumes now printed, together with about 200 boxes of miscellaneous legislative papers.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The Inspector-General's department was established under the act of March 3, 1813 (2 Stat. L. 819), but the office of inspector-general had been created during the Revolution. For the history of the office and of the department see the "*Legislative History of the General Staff*" (pp. 85-118), *Military Laws of the United States, 1901* (pp. 259-264), and the annual report of the inspector-general to the Secretary of War for 1900 (pp. 130-149). The duties of the department are very comprehensive and are concerned with nearly all the phases of army administration. The officers of the inspector-general's department inspect all military commands, garrisoned or ungarrisoned posts, camps, armories, arsenals, depots, general hospitals, soldiers' homes, general recruiting stations, the proving ground at Sandy Hook, the military prisoners in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, national cemeteries, army transports, the Military Academy, the service schools, the military departments of schools at which officers are detailed, and the money accounts of disbursing officers. Written reports of these inspections are forwarded to the inspector-general through the adjutant-general. Each report gives a result of the inspection, dealing with defects, deficiencies, irregularities, recommendations, commendations, etc. These items are grouped by departments as: commanding officer, quartermaster's department, corps of engineers, etc. Inspector's reports of garrisons and posts contain information respecting the efficiency, spirit, discipline, appearance, etc., of officers and troops; general condition of the post or garrison, as regards police, sanitation, state of repair, and accommodations; supplies, means of transportation, condition of all public property, etc. (see *Army Regulations, 1904*, art. LXVIII. The annual reports of the inspector-general (especially those prior to 1903) contain many extracts from inspection reports, which serve excellently to illustrate the character and value of this class of material. The records and files of the inspector-general's office consist of correspondence and the inspection reports, described above. The correspondence is of value in supplementing the reports and in showing the methods of administering the inspector-general's department.

With the exception of the five volumes noted below, the inspector-general's office contains no records or files prior to 1863; the earlier records are said to have been kept in the adjutant-general's office. The records since 1863 are in two classes, (1) communications received, filling about 700 file-boxes, and (2) communications sent, preserved at first in fair copies, later in press copies. Both classes of communications are briefed in record-books, and the contents of these record-books are made accessible through indexes.

Parts of the records of the office are considered confidential.

EARLY RECORDS.

1. Inspection of October 5, 1812.

"Inspector's Report of the state of the 14th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. William H. Winder." Reveals great neglect on the part of the government.

2. Inspection reports, 1814-1836 (5 vols.).

Volume I. 1814-1823.

(1) Inspector's report of the state of the barracks, Fort St. Charles; hospital and magazine in New Orleans, June 30, 1814.

(2) Inspection of Camp Montgomery (near confluence of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers), April 30, 1817.

(3) Inspection report, Detroit, January 15, 1817.

(4) Confidential report on the southern division of the army; Nashville, November, 1817.

(5) Confidential report on the troops at Sackett's Harbor, June 30, 1814.

(6) Confidential report on the southern division of the army under the command of Major-General Andrew Jackson, 1819.

(7) Confidential report on eastern section of southern division of the army, Fort Hawkins, Georgia, June 30, 1820.

(8) Report of inspection of several posts, December, 1821.

(9) Report on company at Augusta Arsenal, November 29, 1822.

(10) Inspection of 2d Regiment of artillery at Frankford, Pennsylvania, August-September, 1822.

(11) Notes of a tour of inspection, commencing December 10, 1822, Harper's Ferry.

Volume II. Inspection reports, 1823-1824.

(1) Report, dated November, 1821-November, 1823, on Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort St. Philip, Pensacola, and forts in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Kentucky.

(2) Report of a tour of inspection commencing November, 1823. Pittsburgh Arsenal, Pensacola, Fort Lafayette, New York, and others.

(3) Report on Madison Barracks, New York, July 1, 1824.

(4) Report of inspection of the left wing of the eastern department of the army, 1824. Includes New York, Fort Howard, Green Bay, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, northwest frontier, Drummond Island, Detroit, Niagara, Rochester, Sackett's Harbor, Springfield, Boston, Watertown, etc.

Volume III. Inspection reports, 1825-1828.

(1) Report of tour of inspection of western department of the army, March 21, 1825; Baton Rouge, New Orleans, etc.

(2) Inspection of Fort Washington, January 13, 1825.

(3) Tour of inspection during summer and fall of 1826; Forts Brady, Crawford, Snelling, etc.

- (4) Report of tour of inspection, spring, summer, and fall of 1829.
- (5) Confidential report to Major-General J. Brown, November 16, 1827.
- (6) Report of Major-General Gaines upon Indian affairs, New York, January 6, 1828.

Volume IV. Inspection reports, 1829.

- (1) Inspection of Harper's Ferry, May 26, 1829.
- (2) Report of tour of inspection in 1829; Fort Wood, Fort Pike, Fort St. Philip, Baton Rouge.
- (3) Estimate of ordnance and supplies for military posts, etc., in time of peace, October 21, 1829.
- (4) Inspection of the United States forces and military posts in the eastern department, by E. P. Gaines, for half-year ending December 31, 1829 (140 pages).

Volume V. Inspection reports, 1830-1836.

- (1) Inspection of posts, March-October, 1830; Fort Preble, Hancock Barracks, Fort Sullivan, Madison Barracks.
- (2) Inspection report, Fort Delaware, July 31, 1834.
- (3) Inspection of Fort Brady, July, 1834; Fort Mackinac, Fort Howard, Fort Winnebago, Fort Snelling, Fort Crawford, Fort Armstrong, Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks.
- (4) Inspection of Fort Leavenworth, August, 1836.
- (5) Report of a tour of inspection in the summer and fall of 1828; Fort Mackinac, Hancock Barracks, etc.
- (6) Inspection of Fort Des Moines and Rock Island, January, 1836.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The office of Judge-Advocate of the Army was created in 1775 (*Journals of Congress*, July 29, 1775), was discontinued in 1802 (2 Stat. L. 132), but had a second period of existence from 1812 to 1821 (2 Stat. L. 674; 3 *ibid.* 615). In 1849 it was again revived (9 Stat. L. 351), and in 1862 the office of Judge-Advocate-General was created (12 Stat. L. 598). In 1864 it was transferred to the newly created Bureau of Military Justice as its head (13 Stat. L. 145). Finally in 1884 the Bureau of Military Justice and the Corps of Judge-Advocates of the Army were consolidated under the designation of Judge-Advocate-General's Department (23 Stat. L. 113). Accounts of the history and duties of the office and of the legislation affecting it will be found in the "*Legislative History of the General Staff*" (pp. 121-136), *Military Laws of the United States*, 1901 (pp. 265-268), *Army Regulations*, 1904 (art. LXIX), and in "*A Sketch of the History and Duties of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department*" (Washington, 1878), prepared by W. M. Dunn.

The judge-advocate-general reviews and makes reports upon the proceed-

ings of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and makes reports upon applications for pardon or mitigation of sentence. He renders opinions upon questions relating to the promotion, rank, and pay of officers and enlisted men and to their amenability to military and civil jurisdiction; to the employment of the army in execution of the laws; to the administration of military commands and reservations; to the proper construction of acts of Congress relating to the War Department, etc. He also drafts contracts, bonds, leases, etc., for execution by the Secretary of War, and in general is the legal officer of the War Department.

The more important records in the office of the judge-advocate-general consist of the original proceedings of general courts-martial (courts convened by general orders for all trials of officers and for trials of enlisted men for serious offenses), courts of inquiry, and military commissions, together with correspondence and opinions, and of all papers relating to the title of lands under the control of the War Department, except the Washington Aqueduct and buildings and grounds within the District of Columbia.

The proceedings of courts are all similar in form and consist of the charge, plea, evidence, arguments, and decision. The proceedings of many trials are to be found printed in the "American State Papers, Military Affairs", and in the congressional series of public documents, and serve excellently as illustrations of this class of material. The historical value of the greater part of these records is undoubtedly slight, but the proceedings of many trials throw much light on military operations, conduct of officers, etc., and are of great value to the student. Among such would be the proceedings of the military commissions in the trial of the "Lincoln Conspirators" and in the "Indiana Treason" cases, or of the general courts-martial of Hull and Fremont, all of which are printed. The records of proceedings on file in the office of the judge-advocate-general date from 1808; those from 1808 to 1815 are copies, made in eight volumes; the original proceedings from 1815 to the close of the Mexican War fill 167 file-boxes; from the Mexican War to the present time, about 4,000 file-boxes. The records are so indexed and arranged that any particular case can readily be found, from the name of the person tried or, when known, the date of the trial; the annual reports of the judge-advocate-general contain classified lists of trials, showing the number for each class of offense, and thus serve to indicate the general character of the material filed in the office. The "Subject Index of the General Orders of the War Department" (in three volumes, 1882, 1886, and 1901) contains, under "court-martial", "courts-martial", "court of inquiry", and "commission, military", lists of general orders convening such bodies, which serve as a guide to part of the records, especially to that part between 1809 and 1860.

The records of minor courts (regimental, garrison, summary, etc.) were

formerly filed here, but under the acts of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L. 310), and June 18, 1898 (30 Stat. L. 483), they are now preserved for two years at departmental headquarters and then destroyed. Such of these records as were filed in the office of the judge-advocate-general have been disposed of as useless papers (see H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.).

The correspondence is arranged as letters received (on file from August 1, 1854) and as letters sent (copies filed from 1842). The letters sent include the valuable classes of material comprising reports upon the proceedings of general courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, and upon applications for pardon or mitigation of sentence; and opinions rendered on questions of law submitted to the office. The more valuable of the opinions are rendered accessible in McClure's "Digest of the Opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army" (published by authority of the Secretary of War, 1901).

Attention may be directed to the library of the office, which is very rich in printed proceedings of trials and in works on military law.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The duties of the Quartermaster-General were performed by the Secretary of War until the establishment of the quartermaster's department in 1812 (2 Stat. L. 696). It is the duty of this department to provide the army with military stores and supplies, such as clothing and equipage, furniture, fuel, lighting, text-books and reading matter, tools, wagons, harness, water supply, sewerage, plumbing, etc.; to provide transportation by land and water for troops, munitions of war, and all military supplies; to provide all buildings at military posts; to construct and repair military roads, railways, bridges, docks, and wharves; to maintain national cemeteries; and to furnish supplies to the militia of the various states as provided for by law. Accounts of the history and duties of the quartermaster's department are contained in H. A. Royce's "Sketch of the Organization of the Quartermaster's Department from 1774 to 1876" (Washington, 1876), Military Laws of the United States, 1901 (pp. 290-292), "Legislative History of the General Staff" (pp. 139-140), Hamersly's "Army Register, 1779-1879" (second part, pp. 315-339), and Army Regulations, 1904 (art. LXXIV).

The operations of the department from year to year are set forth in the annual reports of the quartermaster-general. By far the greater part of the files have no historical value. They consist of vouchers, returns of property and stores, the records of contracts, and the correspondence relating to the various details of work, and are of the same general character as the

records of a large business establishment. The only records possessing any value are those which relate to the general work and policy of the quartermaster-general's office. These consist principally of correspondence, and are contained in two series, letters received and letters sent, each commencing in June, 1818. There are no files of earlier date, and the larger part of the records are later than 1850. For the quartermaster's records of the Revolution see under adjutant-general's office, above. A great mass of unimportant material is stored at the Schuylkill Arsenal of the Philadelphia quartermaster's depot. A list of such papers as are recommended for destruction is contained in H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The work of subsisting the army was performed by both the War and Treasury Departments until 1819, when, in accordance with the act of the previous year (3 Stat. L. 426), the office of Commissary-General was established. The duties of the office consist in providing and issuing rations to the army, purchasing and distributing articles authorized to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men, making a preliminary administrative examination of accounts of subsistence funds, and examining and settling returns of subsistence supplies. The history and duties of the subsistence department are fully set forth in John W. Barriger's "Legislative History of the Subsistence Department, 1775-1876" (Washington, 1877), Military Laws of the United States, 1901 (pp. 305-308), "Legislative History of the General Staff" (pp. 237-238), Hamersly's "Army Register, 1779-1879" (pp. 340-343), Army Regulations, 1904 (art. LXXV), and "Manual for the Subsistence Department, 1902".

The records and files of the office consist of correspondence and accounts, and are complete from their beginning in 1818 with the exception of those destroyed as useless (see H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.). The correspondence is arranged in various series. Registers of letters received (containing briefs of the letters) are in a single continuous series from May, 1818, to May 14, 1875, when additional series, relating to accounts, returns, etc., were inaugurated; registers of letters sent (containing copies of the letters) are arranged in the same way, beginning in November, 1818, but in January, 1840, a separate series of registers of letters to the Secretary of War was started. The accounts and other records consist of records of contracts, from June 1, 1819, papers relating to claims for subsistence furnished, records of expenditures, etc.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The medical department, with a Surgeon-General at its head, was established in 1818 (3 Stat. L. 426), although there had previously been medical officers, and in 1799 (1 Stat. L. 721) a physician-general had been authorized. The work of the medical department consists of investigating the sanitary condition of the army, of caring for the sick and wounded, of making physical examinations of officers and enlisted men, of the management and control of military hospitals, the control of the hospital corps and the army nurse corps, and of furnishing medical and hospital supplies. For fuller information relating to the history and duties of this department see *Military Laws of the United States, 1901* (pp. 363-365), "*Legislative History of the General Staff*" (pp. 361-362), Hamersly's "*Army Register, 1779-1879*" (second part, pp. 351-379), *Army Regulations, 1904* (art. LXXVII), and Harper E. Brown's "*Medical Department of the U. S. Army, 1775-1873*" (Washington, 1873). The annual reports of the surgeon-general contain detailed accounts of the work of the department from year to year, while a list of its publications is to be found in S. Ex. Doc. 47, 47 Cong., 1 sess. Finally "*The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*" (5 vols., Washington, 1870) should be noted.

The files of the surgeon-general's office can hardly be said to be of historical value. All papers relating to the pension business of the War Department, and to the personnel of the medical department and hospital corps (except those relating to persons still connected therewith), together with all hospital returns, reports of medical officers, and other papers and documents relating to the medical or surgical treatment of officers and enlisted men in the regular and volunteer armies have been transferred to the adjutant-general's office.

Of the remaining records, the correspondence is of most general interest. Both letters sent and letters received commence in 1818 and there are no records of earlier date in the office. As illustrative of the character of the more valuable portions of this material may be mentioned a letter from the surgeon-general to Thomas H. Benton, in 1838, describing the conditions to be encountered in Florida by would-be settlers, and another letter of 1829, in response to a resolution of Congress, containing information relative to the use of liquor in the army. The letters to the Secretary of War appear to have most interest. The original letters received to 1871 are stored in the Army Medical Museum building in chests, and are not readily accessible. Lists of useless papers are printed in H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The office of Paymaster-General was established in 1775 (resolution of June 16, 1775), but in 1787 was merged in that of Commissioner of Army Accounts (resolution of March 23, 1787). In 1792 a Paymaster of the Army was appointed (1 Stat. L. 280) and in 1816 the pay department, with a paymaster-general at its head, was established (3 Stat. L. 297). The pay department "has charge of the supply and distribution of and accounting for funds for the payment of the army, and such other financial duties as are specially assigned to it" (Army Regulations, 1904, art. LXXVI). Sketches of the history and duties of the department are contained in Military Laws of the United States (pp. 347-349), "Legislative History of the General Staff" (pp. 443-479), and in a pamphlet of forty-five pages published by the paymaster-general's office in 1876: "A Sketch of the Organization of the Pay Department, United States Army".

The records of the paymaster-general's office are practically without historical value. The pay-rolls and other records that throw light on the forces and organization of the different commands are in the custody of the auditor for the War Department. There are no Revolutionary records in this office; the files of letters received are continuous from 1789, of letters sent, from 1808. There are two volumes of decisions between 1808 and 1871. For printed material see "Memoranda, Circulars, and Circular Letters of the Paymaster-General's office—July 15, 1862—September 8, 1874" (Washington, 1875). The records of payments have been transferred to the adjutant-general's office. The correspondence is mostly with officers of the pay department and with persons having claims on the government for services or expenses in the army. For lists of records destroyed as valueless, see H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The Corps of Engineers was formally established in 1779 (Journals of Congress, March 11, 1779), but was disbanded in 1783 (Journals of Congress, October 10 and 31, 1783). In 1794 (1 Stat. L. 366) a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers was formed, and in 1802 (2 Stat. L. 137) the corps of engineers was more completely organized, and made distinct from the artillery. Topographical engineers were provided for in 1813 (2 Stat. L. 819), and in 1818, a Topographical Bureau, under the chief of engineers, was established, which, in 1831, by general orders, was made a distinct and independent bureau of the War Department. In 1863, however, it was finally merged in the office of the chief of engineers (12 Stat. L. 743). A detailed history of the corps of engineers is contained in Hamersly's "Army

Register, 1779-1879" (second part, pp. 272-301); shorter accounts are to be found in *Military Laws of the United States, 1901* (pp. 437-438), and in "*Legislative History of the General Staff*" (pp. 483-484). The laws relating to the corps and its duties are fully set forth in each of the works mentioned, and the rules governing it are to be found in *Army Regulations, 1904* (art. LXXVIII). The work of the office of the chief of engineers is classified under the following heads: fortifications and surveys relating thereto, armaments for fortifications, sites for engineer defenses, boards of engineers for defenses, military reservations, land files, public buildings and grounds (see below under Office of Public Buildings and Grounds), Washington Aqueduct, roads and bridges in Yellowstone Park, Battalion of Engineers, United States Engineer School and Engineer Depot and Post, professional papers and information, personnel, orders, improvement of rivers and harbors and surveys relating thereto, bridging navigable waters, removal of wrecks obstructing navigation, accounts for disbursements, contracts, returns of engineer property and instruments, application for remittances, appropriations and estimates, survey of the lakes, explorations and surveys, reconnoissances, maps, instruments, claims.

The records and files of the office relate to the subjects enumerated above; the larger part of them are in care of the Mail and Record Division, but the maps and papers relating thereto are filed separately. The annual reports of the chief of engineers, with their appendixes, contain full accounts of the work of the corps from year to year, and thus make accessible the more important information contained in the files. Especially is this true in regard to reconnoissances and expeditions, the reports of many of which are printed in full in the annual reports. For material prior to 1863 the reports of the topographical engineers should also be used. Lists of publications of the corps of engineers are contained in S. Ex. Doc. 47, 47 Cong., 1 sess.; and in a pamphlet printed in 1876 under the title "*List of Publications of the Engineers' Department, U. S. Army*"; see also "*Analytical and Topical Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers and Officers of the Corps of Engineers—1866-1900*", compiled by John McClure (H. Doc. 439, 57 Cong., 2 sess.).

The record and index-books of the office are arranged in a number of different series, most of which are complete from the respective dates on which they commence. The original material for the period prior to 1850 is, however, very incomplete. It is said in the office that about 1850 the missing papers were sent to the Capitol for preservation.

It is impracticable to give a complete list of the records and files in this office, nor would such a list be of sufficient value to warrant its inclusion in this report. It is believed however that the following account adequately describes the more important classes of material on file. For lists of useless

papers see H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

1. Correspondence.

This class of material consists of copies and entries of letters sent, and briefs of letters received, together with such files of original letters received, prior to 1850, as remain in the office, and complete files of letters received since 1850. The arrangement of this material is very complicated and need not be described in full; it is sufficient to say that it is arranged in various series which commence or end with the dates of the many redistributions of work among the various divisions of the office, so that letters that form a single series in the earlier period may form two or three series in later years. The material all relates to the work of the Corps of Engineers, and the lists of subjects given above sufficiently suggest its character.

(a) Letters sent.

The earliest series commence in 1812; in 1889 there were about 225 volumes in the various series. Among others may be noted four volumes of letters sent relating to internal improvements, 1824-1880.

(b) Letters received.

- (1) Originals. As noted above, the original files of letters received prior to 1850 are very incomplete and are so stored away as not to be readily accessible. Some letters as early as 1789 are reported.
- (2) Briefs or records of letters received; the arrangement of this class of material is similar to that of the letters sent. The earliest series commences in 1806 and relates to fortifications; the next is a general series, commencing in 1819. In 1889 there were about 110 volumes.

2. Accounts.

Appropriation and disbursement ledgers commence in 1840.

3. Maps, charts, and papers relating thereto.

(a) Maps, from about 1794 to date (over 50,000).

This collection probably contains the most valuable material in the office. The larger part of the maps relate to the ordinary work of the corps in time of peace, and many of them, such as those relating to surveys of the lakes, etc., are published. There are however very many maps of battlefields (some of which are published), of fortifications and defenses (considered confidential), of explorations, reconnoissances, etc. These maps are at present badly crowded, but are arranged as well as possible under the circumstances, and a card-index to them is in preparation.

(b) Field books, etc.

Filed with the maps are field books, surveyors' records, and other papers relating to the operations or work represented on the maps. The larger part of this class of material is technical, but there are many books of great interest for the accounts of movements and expeditions they contain. As illustrative of this class may be mentioned a journal, kept by Major Howell Tatum, in 1814 and 1815, of General Jackson's march from the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans, including a description of the battle at the latter place, January 8, 1815; also Lieutenant R. S. Williamson's journal of Captain Warner's expedition from Benicia, California, to Goose Lake, Oregon, 1849, including an account of the death of Captain Warner at the hands of the Indians.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The care and maintenance of the public buildings and grounds within the District of Columbia devolved upon the Chief Engineer of the Army by the act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L. 466), and the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds became an office under the chief of engineers, in the War Department. This office had its origin in January, 1791, when, under the act of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. L. 130), President Washington appointed three commissioners, whose duties were to survey and lay out the city of Washington, its parks, streets, squares, and lots, to direct the sale of land, and to supervise the erection of public buildings; in short, these original commissioners were empowered to construct a city. By the act of May 1, 1802 (2 Stat. L. 175), the commissioners were discontinued in office and their powers transferred to the newly created office of superintendent, designated by a later act (2 Stat. L. 235) as Superintendent of the City of Washington. As the duties of this office grew more numerous, those relating to buildings came to be exercised by separate commissioners, while the superintendent was chiefly concerned with the surveying and disposition of land. In 1817 (3 Stat. L. 324) the office of superintendent ceased to exist, and that of commissioner was created in its place. The duties of the commissioner were identical with those of the original commissioners, thus bringing the superintendence of both buildings and grounds under one officer. In 1867, as stated above, the office of commissioner was abolished and its duties devolved upon the chief engineer of the army. The legal history of the office is given in full in the annual report of the officer in charge, for 1900 (Report of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1900, part 8, pp. 5273-5280).

At present the office of Public Buildings and Grounds is charged with the supervision and maintenance of public grounds, such as parks, reservations, circles, playgrounds, etc., of the Washington Monument, of public

buildings, including the White House, except such as are otherwise provided for by law (*e. g.*, the Capitol), and of all public statues and monuments within the District of Columbia; it also keeps a record of all sales of public lots within the District.

The records of the office show the disposition of lots within the city and the expenditures for the maintenance of buildings and grounds, such for example as those for the furnishings and care of the White House; in short, they are the records of the performance by the Federal Government of various municipal functions. The work of the office from year to year since 1867 is described in detail in the annual reports made by the officer in charge to the chief of engineers, and printed in the annual reports of the latter officer to the Secretary of War.

OLD RECORDS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The records of most historical interest on file in the office of Public Buildings and Grounds are known as the "Old records of the City of Washington". These are the books, correspondence, maps, papers, etc., kept by the commissioners and the superintendent prior to 1867, when the office was transferred to the War Department. They are not complete; from before 1867 until 1884 they were kept in the Capitol basement in charge of a messenger, accessible to all who wished to see them, but in the latter year they were removed to the Winder building, and in 1888 to the State, War, and Navy building, where they are now properly cared for, arranged, and indexed. A short history of this collection is contained in the annual report of the office for 1895 (Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1895, part 7, pp. 4150-4151), while a list of the papers, books, and maps is contained in the report for 1900 (*ibid.*, 1900, part 8, pp. 5281-5283). In the same document (*ibid.*, pp. 5283-5286) is a detailed list of all papers on file in the State Department "relative to the affairs of the Federal District and the City of Washington", as well as a list of the records in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia "relating to the early history of the City of Washington", which latter should probably be filed in the office of Public Buildings and Grounds. The following list is compiled from the published list referred to above and from notes made during an examination of the records themselves.¹

¹ The Columbia Historical Society of Washington is about to publish a volume of the documents herein described, chiefly letters of General Washington relating to the "Federal City" and the District of Columbia.

Correspondence, proceedings, etc.

1. *Letters of the commissioners of public grounds and buildings of the city of Washington, 1791-1802 (6 vols.), 1815-1833, 1836-1840, 1851-1881 (15 vols.).*

These are both letters received and sent; the early ones, those of the original commissioners, Peter Charles L'Enfant, Andrew Ellicott, Nicholas King, and Robert King, sr., are of especial interest, as they relate to the very beginnings of the city and discuss the problems arising in connection therewith. A series of fourteen books containing copies of letters of the commissioners, 1792-1798, appears to duplicate part of the series already described. A one-volume index of letters received and a similar one for letters sent make these letters readily accessible.

2. *Official letters received March 11, 1791-March 15, 1869 (1 vol.).*

These letters are from the presidents and relate primarily to the city of Washington, although some few other subjects are treated. There are 122 letters in all, of which Washington wrote fifty-five (1791-1797); John Adams, six; Jefferson, thirty-seven; Madison, seven; Monroe, one; Jackson, one; Van Buren, three; Tyler, one; Taylor, one; Fillmore, two; Pierce, one; Buchanan, four; Johnson, three.

3. *Proceedings of the commissioners, 1791-April 2, 1795, October 25, 1796-1802 (5 vols.), 1815-1816 (1 vol.), 1838-1840 (1 vol.).*

These volumes contain the records of the resolutions and actions of the commissioners, and serve to supplement their correspondence. A one-volume index to them has been prepared.

Accounts.

The following books and papers relating to the accounts pertaining to buildings and grounds are on file in the office; their historical value is probably very slight, and items of importance can be obtained from a detailed list of "Expenditures in the District of Columbia, July 16, 1790, to June 30, 1876", printed in S. Ex. Doc. 84, 45 Cong., 2 sess. (1) Ledgers, 1791-1867 (17 vols.); (2) journal, October 17, 1791-May 10, 1851 (7 vols.), 1857-1861 (2 vols.); (3) cash-books, 1851-1857 (4 vols.); (4) appropriation-book, 1849-1853 (1 vol.); (5) requisition-book, 1856-1860 (1 vol.); (6) bank-account books of public buildings and grounds, 1854-1860; (7) check stubs, 1815-1869; (8) cancelled checks, 1851-1866; (9) certificates of deposit, 1863-1866; (10) abstract of notes deposited in bank, 1838; (11) receipted accounts, 1793-1867; (12) comptrollers' settlements of accounts, 1820-1867.

Miscellaneous papers relating chiefly to disposition of lots.

The records showing the disposition of lots are nearly complete, but the more important information contained in them is in print: "List of lots

belonging to the United States and list of lots donated by the Government " (S. Doc. 106, 56 Cong., 2 sess.); " List of lots sold by the Government " (S. Doc. 32, 56 Cong., 2 sess., with errata in S. Doc. 70, 57 Cong., 1 sess.); " List of squares and lots assigned to the original proprietors of lands within the original limits of the City of Washington, as per terms of agreement between the commissioners of public buildings and the proprietors, March 30, 1791 " (S. Doc. 18, 57 Cong., 1 sess.). The following original records are on file in the office:

(1) Original proprietors' accounts and divisions of squares (in various series), 1791-1809; (2) records of sales of lots, 1791-1802; (3) selection of lots by Greenleaf, Morris, and Nicholson, 1794-1797; (4) deeds of exchange and conveyance for Carrollsburg and Hamburg, and redivision of lots in those sections, 1790-1791; (5) plans, deeds, plat-books, assignments of lots, agreements, bonds, etc.; (6) contracts, 1791-1866; (7) proposals, 1795-1866; (8) estimates for repairs, materials, etc., 1816-1866; (9) instruments signed by Presidents Washington and Adams approving the Dermott plan, 1797-1798; (10) soundings of the Potomac River, 1795-1796.

Maps.

(1) The original plan of L'Enfant, 1791; (2) copies of parts of L'Enfant's plan, by J. R. Dermott; (3) Dermott's approved map of Washington, 1795; (4) plan showing water lots, 1797; (5) plan of wharves, by N. King, 1797; (6) map of Washington, by N. King, probably 1797; (7) Navy Yard reservation, 1799; (8) plat of ground west of present Botanic Gardens, probably 1802; (9) plan of grounds adjacent to Capitol, 1822; (10) maps of Kalorama, showing first boundary stone; (11) plan for arching Tiber Creek, 1864; (12) real estate maps, plans of various parts of the city, engineering plans, copies of old maps, etc.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

In 1794 (1 Stat. L. 352) an officer was appointed to superintend, under the War Department, " the receiving, safe-keeping, and distribution of the military stores of the United States ", and in the following year (1 Stat. L. 419) a " purveyor of public supplies " was appointed in the Treasury Department, whose duty it was " to conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military . . . stores . . . and generally all articles of supply requisite for the service of the United States ". In 1812 the ordnance department was established with a commissary-general of ordnance at its head (2 Stat. L. 732); in 1821 it was merged in the artillery (3 Stat. L. 615); in 1832 however (4 Stat. L. 504) it was re-established as an independent bureau. The duties of the department consist in procuring and distributing the necessary ordnance and ordnance supplies for the government and in

establishing and maintaining arsenals and depots for their manufacture and safe-keeping. For its history and duties see *Military Laws of the United States*, 1901 (pp. 458-459), "*Legislative History of the General Staff*" (pp. 533-534), *Army Regulations*, 1904 (art. LXXIX), Hamersly's "*Army Register, 1779-1879*" (pp. 302-308), T. T. S. Laidley's "*History of the Ordnance Department*" (1874), and "*The Ordnance Department as a Portion of the United States Military Establishment*" (Washington, 1876). The work of the department is described in full in the annual reports of the chief of ordnance, and it is probable that the larger part of the material of any historical value on file in the office is printed in "*Ordnance Reports*", a compilation with the full title of "*A Collection of Annual Reports and Other Important Papers relating to the Ordnance Department, taken from the Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, from Public Documents, and from Other Sources*" (4 vols., covering the years 1812-1889, Washington, 1878-1890). Finally there is to be found in the office a collection of all documents relating to the ordnance department, since 1823. This includes the publications of the ordnance department, which are in two series, "*Ordnance Memoranda*" (Nos. 1-23, 1863-1878) and "*Ordnance Notes*" (Nos. 1-357, 1873-1884); a complete list of the latter is in "*Subject Catalogue No. 2*", War Department library.

The records and files of this office have comparatively little general interest, being largely technical in character; they consist of correspondence and accounts. Letters received are reported to be on file from December 5, 1797, and the copies of letters sent are to be found in about 1,500 letter-books from 1812. The records of correspondence are in various series, as letters to the Secretary of War, commencing August 8, 1812; miscellaneous letters, beginning August 4, 1812; letters to ordnance officers and establishments, commencing March 8, 1839; registers of letters received, commencing June 1, 1817; records of orders for supplies sent to the various ordnance establishments, March 29, 1819, as well as indexes to correspondence, etc. The earliest accounts commence on December 7, 1812; this class of records is arranged in different series, commencing at different times; they relate to appropriations, remittances, estimates, contracts, claims, sales, stores lost, disbursements at arsenals, etc.

The earlier files are inaccessible at present, being badly crowded, and not arranged for use. Lists of useless papers are contained in H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The office of Signal Officer of the Army was created in 1860 (12 Stat. L. 64), and the signal corps, with a chief signal officer at its head, was pro-

visionally established in 1863 (12 Stat. L. 744). In 1870 the duties of what is now the Weather Bureau were added to those of military signalling (16 Stat. L. 369), but in 1890 they were transferred to the Department of Agriculture (26 Stat. L. 653). The chief signal officer is charged "with the construction, repair, and operation of military cables, telegraphic and telephonic lines and wireless installations, field telegraph trains, balloon trains, and furnishing and installing instruments and connecting cables used for transmitting information in connection with fire control at seacoast fortifications; with the preparation . . . and revision of the War Department telegraphic code; with the supervision of . . . instruction in military signalling and telegraphy . . . ; with the procurement . . . of the necessary supplies. . . . He has charge of all military signal duties, and of books, papers, and devices connected therewith, . . . ; of collecting and transmitting information for the Army . . . and all other duties pertaining to military signalling" (Army Regulations, 1904, art. LXXX).

Accounts of the history of the signal corps and of its duties, and of the legislation relating thereto, are to be found in *Military Laws of the United States*, 1901 (pp. 460-465); "*Legislative History of the General Staff*" (pp. 611-627); and in an article by Lieutenant W. A. Glassford entitled "*Historical Sketch of the Signal Corps, United States Army*" in the "*Journal of the Military Service Institution*" (1891).

The work of the signal corps from year to year is fully described in the annual reports of the chief signal officer. In the annual report for 1891 (pp. 389 ff.) is a list of the "publications of the U. S. Signal Service from 1861 to July 1, 1891". Most of the publications, however, relate to the meteorological work of the service rather than to its military operations.

The records of the office of the chief signal officer are of little value historically. The important documents relating to the operations of the signal corps during the Civil War are printed in the "*Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*". Upon the organization of the Weather Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, in 1891, all the meteorological records were transferred to that bureau, while the rolls, together with other material, have been transferred to the adjutant-general's office. For lists of papers destroyed as valueless see H. Ex. Doc. 197, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; and H. Doc. 582, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

In December, 1898, a Division of Customs and Insular Affairs was established in the office of the Secretary of War for the conduct of all business relating to the civil (as distinguished from the purely military) phases of government in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; in December, 1900,

the designation of the division was changed by department orders to that of Division of Insular Affairs, and the following year, by act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L. 712), the office was established as the Bureau of Insular Affairs, thus becoming a regular War Department bureau. In the annual report of the chief of the Division of Insular Affairs for 1901 (appendix G) is an account of the beginnings of the bureau, while in that report and in the bureau reports for subsequent years is much information relating to its organization and working.

The original material on file in this bureau, consisting of correspondence and regular governmental records, is of great interest for its bearing upon the establishment of civil government by military authorities. Much of the summarized information to be obtained from it, as well as many of the original documents themselves, have been published by Congress or by the executive departments. A list of such publications relating to the Philippines is to be found in the "Bibliography of the Philippine Islands" (S. Doc. 74, 57 Cong., 2 sess.) under heads "United States Government Documents", "Congressional Documents", and "Consular Reports". The bureau has made a special effort to collect all publications of the home and insular governments, which have been bound into over 800 volumes and thoroughly indexed. The annual reports of the Secretary of War, with their appendixes, as well as the reports of the bureau, contain a great deal of information as well as many documents from the files of the bureau.

I. REPORTS OF THE LAW OFFICER.

The law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs investigates and reports upon all questions of law arising in the administration of civil affairs under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Many of these questions relate to subjects of great importance, such as the law of military occupation, the status of the acquired territories, the status of Spanish law, rights of individuals and communities, claims against the United States, etc. (see appendix A of the annual report of the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for 1901, in which the duties of the law officer are given in detail, and a list of titles of reports submitted shows more fully their scope and character; the annual report for 1903 also contains a detailed account of the work of the law officer). These reports are considered confidential, but a number of the more important and representative ones have been published by the War Department: "Reports on the Law of Civil Government in Territory subject to Military Occupation by the Military Forces of the United States", by Charles E. Magoon (1902).

II. CORRESPONDENCE AND GENERAL RECORDS.

The Records Division files and makes a record of all correspondence, reports, orders, circulars, and other papers relating to the civil government of the islands. The correspondence constitutes the most important class of unprinted material in this division; it dates from the latter part of 1898 and fills several hundred file-boxes. Letters received and letters sent are filed together in a single numerical series, but there is also a separate series of press copies of letters sent, bound in chronological order in volumes. The correspondence, together with the other material on file, is indexed so completely that not only can any particular letter be located at once, but all letters and papers bearing on any particular subject can readily be found. The correspondence is between the bureau and officers of the home and island governments, congressmen, and the general public. It relates to a great variety of subjects, such as customs tariffs and regulations, navigation, foreign and coastwise trade, emigration and Chinese exclusion, local governments, courts, laws, extradition, education and establishment of schools, public lands, land titles, mines, forestry, franchises and concessions, claims, patents and trade-marks, banks, currency, depositories, railroads, insular accounts, etc. (see appendixes B and C of the annual report for 1901 for a more detailed account of the various kinds of correspondence and of the methods of recording and indexing).

III. ACCOUNTS.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs has charge of all the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the government of intervention in Cuba, of the military government of Porto Rico, and of the government of the Philippines. Detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures of the military government in Cuba to June 30, 1900, are printed as S. Docs. 177, 56 Cong., 1 sess.; and 448, 57 Cong., 1 sess. Similar statements covering the period from July 1, 1900, to the close of the first American occupation have been prepared (see H. Doc. 419, 57 Cong., 2 sess.). The receipts and expenditures of the civil government in the Philippines to June 30, 1901, are stated in S. Doc. 382, 57 Cong., 1 sess. For fuller descriptions of these accounts and of the system of accounting, the annual reports of the bureau for 1901 (appendix D), for 1902 (under "Insular Accounts"), and for 1903 (under "Receipts and Expenditures of the Philippine Islands" and "The Late Military Government of Cuba") may be referred to.

IV. PHILIPPINE INSURGENT RECORDS.

The records of the Philippine insurgent government, which were captured in various parts of the archipelago, were originally filed in the Division of

Military Information, Headquarters, Division of the Philippines, in obedience to orders that all captured documents should be sent to that division. After the close of the insurrection they were sent to Washington and delivered to the Bureau of Insular Affairs. These papers are about 200,000 in number, and weigh three tons; they vary from mere scraps of torn paper to entire volumes, and are for the larger part in Spanish, though there are many in Tagalog and other Philippine and eastern languages. They cover the period of the insurrection from 1896 to 1901 and consist of correspondence, treasury books, records of proceedings of various bodies, records of municipalities, decrees and correspondence of the dictatorial and presidential governments, of provincial and municipal authorities, of the Hongkong junta, of the president and council of government, of the secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, and War, and papers dealing with the relations with the Spanish authorities. These documents constitute the chief original source of information relating to the history of the insurgent government, and the value of the collection as such is necessarily very great. It is reported however by the officer in charge of indexing and arranging these papers that by far the larger part (121,096 documents) are of no value, being "merely personal or routine correspondence, or the routine papers of municipalities". These papers of little or no value have been arranged by subjects in 428 bundles. The remaining 12,204 documents have been arranged and filed in 2,034 folders in such a way as to insure their preservation, and have been carefully indexed, while in the case of the more important ones translations have been filed with the original documents. There are further 129 volumes of letter-books, treasury books, records of proceedings, etc., which have also been indexed.

At present these records are not open to investigators, but the important ones are being prepared for publication by Captain J. R. M. Taylor, who has been in charge of the collection from the beginning, and who has supervised its arrangement and indexing. The plan of publication is submitted in the annual report of the bureau for 1903, under the heading "Captured Philippine Insurgent Documents" and the first volume has already appeared: "Compilation of Philippine Insurgent Records" (Washington, 1903).

V. RECORDS OF THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

The complete records of the American occupation of Cuba are in the custody of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. They comprise the accounts of all receipts and expenditures mentioned above, and the other original papers of all kinds, such as drafts of executive orders, reports, vouchers, contracts, paid checks, money orders, correspondence, customs entries, etc., relating to the administration of the government of intervention. They have been classified and arranged for purposes of reference, are stored in a fire-proof building, and are thought to have an aggregate weight of about 110 tons.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The office of Attorney-General was established in 1789 (1 Stat. L. 93). In 1870 the Department of Justice was created, having as its head the Attorney-General, and containing the newly-created office of solicitor-general, the offices of solicitor of the treasury and solicitor of internal revenue, transferred from the Treasury Department; the office of examiner of claims, transferred from the State Department; and the office of naval solicitor, transferred from the Navy Department (16 Stat. L. 162). In 1878 the office of naval solicitor was abolished (20 Stat. L. 205). An excellent account of the history and duties of the Department of Justice, containing much information relative to its records, is contained in "The Department of Justice: its History and Functions", by James S. Easby-Smith (Washington, Lowdermilk, 1904). Part III. of the "Cockrell Report" (S. Rept. 507, 50 Cong., 1 sess.) contains a detailed account of the methods of business in the department, which, for the light it throws on the kinds of records and the methods of filing and indexing them, is of value at the present time, although the organization of the department has undergone some few changes since the date of that report.

The records and files of the Department of Justice are complete from the date of its establishment, July 1, 1870, but those of the Attorney-General's office prior to 1870 are very incomplete and do not antedate 1809. There was no systematic attempt to preserve the files of the office until 1817; the Attorneys-General prior to that date are said to have regarded their papers as personal property and to have taken them with them on retiring from office. Certain letters and opinions of the Attorneys-General, 1792-1810, are now in the Department of State (see above, Bureau of Rolls and Library, III., 10) and other records of an early date are said to be stored in boxes in the basement of the Court of Claims, but in 1817 these files were not in the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Wirt in an entry in his writing, at the beginning of the earliest record book (November 13, 1817) states that he finds "no book, documents, or papers of any kind", and is determined to commence the keeping of regular records. He urged upon the President, and, in a letter of March 18, 1818, upon Hon. Hugh Nelson, chairman of the House committee on the judiciary, the necessity of a fixed appropriation for clerk hire that the files might be arranged and kept in safety. Although the appropriation was not granted at once the records were preserved from that date.

The records of the Department of Justice are supplemented by various

groups of papers in the Patents and Miscellaneous Division of the office of the Secretary of the Interior (I. 5, III., V). Certain functions of the Department of Justice were at one time performed by the Department of the Interior.

The annual reports of the Attorney-General, published from 1870 to date, serve to indicate the important cases, etc., relating to which material is on file, and in S. Ex. Doc. 109, 47 Cong., 1 sess. is a list of the publications of the Attorney-General's office and of the Department of Justice from 1789 to 1881 which serves, so far as it goes, as a guide to the rather large amount of material from among the records that has been printed, especially in the congressional series of documents. Access to the records of the department can be had only on application to the Attorney-General or to the chief clerk.

The library of the Department of Justice was started in 1831. It has now about 85,000 volumes, almost exclusively legal in character. It has excellent collections of English, Scotch, Irish, and Canadian reports, of state reports, digests and laws, of treatises on jurisprudence, and of foreign books. The books seized upon the American occupation of the City of Mexico were placed here about 1858, and include some rare and valuable volumes. Catalogues of the library have been published at various times; the latest being "Catalogue of the Library of the Department of Justice, to September 1, 1904", by James A. Finch, Librarian (Washington, 1904).

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK.

The general records and files of the Department of Justice, or more properly speaking, of the Attorney-General's office, are preserved in the office of the chief clerk. They are in three main groups: papers received, papers sent, and opinions.

I. PAPERS RECEIVED.

The papers received among what are known as the "old files" (those antedating the establishment of the Department of Justice in 1870) extend from 1809 to 1870 and fill 520 file-boxes. They are very incomplete, the papers before 1830 being very few in number, and as late as 1885 (see annual report of Attorney-General, 1885, p. 36) were wholly unarranged. Since then, however, they have been given a rough chronological arrangement. Among these files may be noted, as illustrative of their character: papers relating to the cases of the United States vs. Brigantine Mars, 1809; of Flor de Guadiano vs. United States, 1813; of H. G. Campbell vs. the Mabel and Cargo, 1814; of the Ship Fanny, 1814; of the Spanish brig General Blake vs. United States, 1814; a copy of the bill of sale of the British squadron captured in Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814; a partial list of abandoned lands in North Carolina, 1865; a resolution of loyal

citizens in Mobile in regard to relations with the United States, 1865; a letter from General Reynolds relative to the pardoning of Arkansas rebels, 1865, and papers relating to customs cases, naturalization, Indian treaties, etc.

The papers received from 1870 to 1884 are filed by states and territories in over 350 boxes, and are indexed in 166 volumes.

The papers received from 1884 to date are filed in accordance with a numerical system, and are indexed under a three-fold classification: (1) United States attorneys and marshals; (2) executive departments; (3) miscellaneous. In the "Cockrell Report" is a detailed account of the method of filing and indexing.

II. PAPERS SENT.

The letter-books, containing the letters sent, extend from 1817 to 1904, at which latter date the practice of keeping letter-books was discontinued, and copies of the letters sent were filed in accordance with a numerical system. Until 1890 fair copies of letters were written out in large ledger volumes. Beginning in 1870 books of press copies were kept, so that for the period between 1870 and 1890, a number of series contain duplicate volumes. In the account given below the series of fair and press copies are noted separately. The letters (and also the opinions) have been indexed, since 1884, under a six-fold classification: (1) United States attorneys and marshals; (2) executive departments; (3) general opinions; (4) opinions on titles and sites for public buildings; (5) judges and clerks; (6) miscellaneous.

1. Letters to the President, to heads of departments, and to Congress.

(a) Fair copies, February 16, 1871–April 30, 1890 (23 vols.).

(b) Press copies, February 28, 1871–April 12, 1904 (172 vols.).

Many letters in this series are of purely routine character. Such are letters to the Secretary of State regarding the issuance of commissions, requests to the President for official allowance for claims in special cases, and letters to congressmen relating to appointments or stating action taken in response to complaints from their constituents. With these are other letters of greater importance; suggestions to the chairmen or members of congressional committees as to proposed legislation and advice to the President as to the constitutionality of measures submitted to him for his approval show the connection existing between the Attorney-General and the law-making power. Letters to the Secretary of War defining the relation existing between the government and the railroads in the matter of land grants (October 23, 1871), reports to the Secretary of the Treasury as to action taken against the perpetrators of frauds in the collection of the revenues, and letters to the President regarding the prosecution of men implicated in

the Ku Klux movement (December 26, 1871) or the degree of military protection to be given to voters at a presidential election (October 26, 1876, election in Mississippi) indicate other fields of action for the department. Additional illustrative letters are those of April 26, 1877, and June 30, 1886, to the Secretary of the Interior regarding trespass upon public timber lands in Louisiana and Minnesota respectively, and one of June 8, 1877, to the Secretary of War asking for a certified copy of the accounts of Brigham Young when Indian agent in Utah during the last half of 1857. Occasional opinions are found in this series.

2. Instructions to United States attorneys and marshals.

(a) Fair copies, December 24, 1867–April 30, 1890 (31 vols.). (January 17, 1884–July 9, 1884 missing.)

(b) Press copies, December 9, 1870–March 31, 1904 (362 vols.).

The general character of the letters in this series is indicated by their designation as "letters of instruction". It may be added that in distinction from series 3 these letters relate to legal procedure. The close connection with series 1 is shown by the numerous letters directing United States marshals and attorneys as to their action in matters brought to the attention of the Attorney-General by the executive departments. In the case of the State Department these directions are for proceedings against violations of neutrality in the rumored invasion of Canada by the Fenians in 1869 (letters of July 27, September 10), in the Cuban insurrection, 1870, in the Franco-Prussian War in the same year (October 8, 14), and in the filibustering expeditions against Mexico (January 23, 1877). Frequent letters relating to the prosecution of defaulting officials of national banks (October 9, December 13, 1884), or to cases arising under the internal-revenue laws (October 15, 1889) show a like co-operation with the Treasury Department, and letters of inquiry as to need for United States troops (October 24, 1889) in Indian Territory indicate corresponding relations with the Secretary of War. Other and more routine instructions give directions as to the proper mode of taking testimony for use in judicial proceedings, the proper method of presenting accounts against the national government, the leasing of buildings occupied by United States officials, the reduction of expense in the matter of deputies or other assistants, and the importance of United States officials receiving "no compensation from private parties for any official duty or for anything done in connection with any official duty without express authority of law". Interesting single letters warn against encroachments upon state jurisdiction (May 17, 1877, to Charles E. Mayer, United States attorney, Huntsville, Alabama), but where the jurisdiction is clearly established (to Lewis E. Parsons, same district, October 23, 1889) insist as strenuously that all be done "to make the people of the country realize that the United States is a Government".

3. Letters to United States attorneys, marshals, and others.

- (a) Fair copies, March 12, 1849–February 13, 1884 (25 vols.).
- (b) Press copies, February 26, 1877–February 13, 1884 (11 vols.). An earlier volume of press copies is missing.

This series of letters is concerned with the expense incidental to the maintenance of the district and circuit courts of the United States. Among these expenses may be noted the rental and furnishing of buildings or offices for the use of courts, attorneys, or marshals, and allowances for the care and conveyance of prisoners, for the employment of deputies, for the payment of witness fees, and for the salaries of the more important court officials. The series of fair copies is divided into two parts: 17 volumes furnish the record before the establishment of a distinct Department of Justice in 1870, and 7 volumes continue that record until February, 1884. In addition there is one volume separately listed by the Department and containing rough notes as to the buildings under rental at the time of the transfer of authority from the Department of the Interior to the newly established Department of Justice with a few items of later date. Although the majority of the letters in this series are of a routine character and of little interest, certain of them are useful for a history of the judiciary in the South, 1863–1881. Others illustrate the manner in which the Washington office endeavored to secure exactness in accounting from its agents throughout the country, and uniformity of treatment for offenders against national laws. After 1884 the letters of this series appear to have been filed in the series of "Instructions" or in that of "Letters to United States judges and clerks". The 11 volumes of press copies are only of the letters written by Henry Hodges when law clerk of the department and cover but a short period in the history of the office.

4. Letters to United States judges and clerks.

- (a) Fair copies, January 2, 1874–April 29, 1890 (4 vols.).
- (b) Press copies, August 20, 1875–March 31, 1904 (45 vols.).

This series is supplementary to series 3 and 5, and before 1874 its letters were included in those series. The letters are largely formal in character and relate to such subjects as the receipt or transmission of printed volumes of judicial decisions or manuscript copies of other court records, the disposition of money paid in judgments to the courts addressed, settlements of accounts by clerks of courts, grants of leaves of absence to judges or other officers, and general directions as to methods of court procedure. Occasional letters state the opinion held by the Attorney-General as to the interpretation of law, but very few relate to specific cases even when an opinion is requested, the department usually holding that a decision by the Attorney-General upon a specific case must necessarily be based upon an incomplete knowledge of the points at issue and would tend inevitably to weaken the independence of

the local judge (Attorney-General Williams to J. W. Fisher, C.J., Wyoming, January 28, 1874). Among the letters are frequent requests for information as to the character and habits of applicants for judicial offices, especially in the more thickly settled portions of the country. After 1884 many letters are found in these and the "Miscellaneous" files which before that date would have been classed in the preceding series.

5. Letters to miscellaneous persons.

(a) Fair copies, 1817–April 30, 1890 (26 vols.).

(b) Press copies, July 1, 1870–March 31, 1904 (118 vols.).

These volumes contain practically all the letters sent out from the Attorney-General's office prior to 1849 of which there is an official record and, together with the volumes of opinions, furnish most of our information as to the work of the department before 1870. What has been said regarding the character of the letters found in the series beginning at a later date applies to the letters found in the earlier volumes of this series. Significant letters to congressmen and cabinet officials alternating with subscriptions to newspapers indicate the scope of this collection. An important letter to Benjamin Hemans of the Navy Department, dated October 16, 1819, considers the powers of the President under the act prohibiting the slave trade, and another to the Supreme Court (March 11, 1820) asks that body to hear additional and more explicit argument in the case of the "Amiable Isabella", "if the doubts of the Court still remain". Other letters which would have been placed in a different series had they been written later are those of Attorney-General Benjamin F. Butler to Levi Woodbury (January 12 and 21, 1835) giving opinions on the adjustment of land titles in Missouri and Florida respectively. At times the Attorney-General declines to give official opinions in reply to questions asked by persons not expressly mentioned in the law establishing the office, although he occasionally replies that if the writer will prevail upon a cabinet officer to ask the question an official opinion will be given. Among the persons refused are foreign consuls (January 15, 1835), officers of the navy (January 23, 1838), congressmen (February 5, 1835), and the chief clerk of the Department of State (June 26, 1844), the latter on the ground that the inquiry did not come directly from the head of the department. To do away with this uncertainty Wirt had requested that the persons to whom opinions could be rendered should be clearly specified by law, but the practice of the various attorneys-general appears not to have been uniform in this matter. Other letters transmit accounts "for services arising under the execution of the fugitive slave law in Boston" (July 24, 1857), give instructions to United States attorneys and judges (April 21 and 24, 1865), at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, or instruct the superintendent of a penitentiary (No-

vember 17, 1885) as to the treatment of prisoners under the laws of the United States.

III. OPINIONS.

1. Opinions of the Attorneys-General.

(a) Fair copies, November 17, 1817–May 9, 1892 (30 vols.).

(b) Press copies, December 14, 1870–July 1, 1904 (32 vols.).

As indicated by the title these volumes contain official opinions rendered by the Attorneys-General to the President, the heads of departments, and in later years to the chairmen of congressional committees, respecting the interpretation to be placed upon various statutes. Many of the opinions have been printed in: "Opinions of the Attorneys-General, 1790–1841" (H. Ex. Doc. 123, 26 Cong., 2 sess.); "Opinions of the Attorneys-General, 1791–1851" (H. Ex. Doc. 55, 31 Cong., 2 sess.), and in: "Official Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States, 1791" (Washington, 1852). In the compilation of these works use has been made of the volume of "Letters and Opinions of the Attorney-General, 1792–1810", now in the Department of State (see above, Bureau of Rolls and Library, III., 10), and of other sources. The opinions in the manuscript volumes described above have never been printed in full. The printed works contain also many of the less formal opinions given in the letters to cabinet and other officials and furnish, with the reports of the Attorneys-General, the best printed indication of the character and scope of the material on file. Mention may be made also of the "Digest of the Official Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States, 1789–1881" (Washington, 1885), and "Official Opinions of the Assistant Attorneys-General for the Post-Office Department, 1783–" (Washington, 1905–).

2. Letters to the solicitor of the treasury, 1830–1842 (1 vol.).

These contain opinions relative to Treasury matters.

3. Title opinions, 1878–1904 (7 vols.).

Opinions relating to land titles.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY IN CHARGE OF DOCKETS.

The office of assistant attorney in charge of dockets was established under the appropriation act of February 24, 1899. Here are kept, in the form of dockets, complete records of all cases, civil and criminal, except those of minor importance, in which the United States is interested or is a party, instituted in any court, federal or state. Here also are filed the term reports of the district attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY IN CHARGE OF PARDONS.

The records of all executive pardons from 1852 to date (except pardons in the army and navy, which are recorded in the War and Navy Departments) are on file in the office of the pardon-attorney. Records of pardons prior to 1852 are preserved in the State Department, Bureau of Appointments. The papers are arranged by individual cases and consist of reports of district attorneys, trial judges, and all other persons having official knowledge of the case; briefs and opinions of the Attorney-General; correspondence with the President, records of executive action, and, since 1893, copies of the warrants. Since 1885 the annual reports of the Attorney-General have contained lists of all persons who have been granted pardons or whose sentences have been commuted during the respective years, together with statements of crimes for which convictions were secured, dates of sentences and pardons, and statements of sentences and of grounds for exercising clemency. Earlier published material relating to pardons is in H. Ex. Doc. 99, 31 Cong., 1 sess.; H. Ex. Doc. 16, 40 Cong., 2 sess.; and H. Ex. Doc. 100, 55 Cong., 2 sess.

Most of the files of this office are of personal interest only, but some, such as those connected with the amnesty cases during the Civil War, are of more general interest. In general these papers are confidential, but investigation for purely historical purposes of cases not too recent would probably be permitted. The files are admirably arranged and indexed.

OFFICE OF THE APPOINTMENT CLERK.

The files of the office of the appointment clerk consist of applications for appointments to the following offices (more than 1,500 in number), together with endorsements, recommendations, correspondence, and other papers relating thereto: United States Supreme Court, Court of Claims, courts of the District of Columbia, including justices of the peace, court of private land claims, Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, circuit judges, district judges, territorial judges, district attorneys, United States marshals, officials of the department in Washington, commissioners of deeds of the District of Columbia, notaries public in District of Columbia, trustees of reform schools in District of Columbia, official and clerical force of the department in Washington, United States penitentiaries at Atlanta and Fort Leavenworth, assistant district attorneys, special assistant attorneys.

Much of the correspondence, especially that with the President, should be of general interest, particularly in cases of appointments to the higher offices; but the larger part of the papers have probably only a personal interest. These records are regarded as confidential, but it is probable that use of the earlier ones would be permitted for historical purposes.

The files prior to 1884 are practically inaccessible, being stored in boxes in the Court of Claims building. The files from 1884 to 1901 are arranged in bundles by administrations and states, and alphabetically by the names of applicants. Those from 1901 to date are preserved in file-cases arranged by states and can be readily referred to.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

In 1820 the office of agent of the treasury was created, the function of which was to direct all proceedings for the recovery of money or other property due the United States (3 Stat. L. 592). In 1830 this office was abolished and that of solicitor of the treasury, with somewhat enlarged powers and duties, created (4 Stat. L. 414), which in 1870 was transferred to the newly-created Department of Justice (16 Stat. L. 162). The solicitor of the treasury is the law officer of the Treasury Department, and as such renders opinions on various questions arising in the administration of the department: he takes cognizance of all frauds committed or attempted on the customs revenue, supervises suits for the collection of money due to the United States, except that due under the internal-revenue laws, and suits in which the United States is a party that arise out of the laws relative to national banking associations.

The files of the office consist largely of papers relative to suits. These papers are docketed under six headings as follows: (1) suits on transcripts of accounts of defaulting public officers, excepting those of the Post-Office Department, adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department; (2) post-office suits, embracing those against officers of the Post-Office Department, and cases of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violation of postal laws; (3) suits on customs-house bonds; (4) suits for recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs-revenue and navigation laws; (5) suits against collectors of customs and other officers and agents of the government, excepting internal-revenue officers, for refund of duties and acts done in the line of their official duty, including appeals from the decisions of the board of general appraisers; (6) suits in which the United States is a party or is interested and not embraced in the other classes. There are also papers relating to suits that are compromised before reaching court. The files commence in 1830, although it is said that there are a few papers of earlier date and some even as early as 1814. Much of the material contained in these files should be found in the reports and records of the courts where suits have been brought. Since 1880 the annual reports of the Attorney-General have contained tables showing the amount, character, and results of the litigation carried on by the office. In connection with the solicitor's office there is a law library, a catalogue of which has been pub-

lished: "Catalogue of the Library of the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury" (Washington, 1894).

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF
CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS.**

**OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF INDIAN
DEPREDACTION CASES.**

The Department of Justice is charged with the defense of all suits against the United States in the Court of Claims. These are of the following kinds: (1) general jurisdiction cases; (2) congressional cases, *i. e.*, those under the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887; (3) departmental cases, *i. e.*, those referred to the Court of Claims by the executive departments under the act of March 3, 1883; (4) cases against the District of Columbia, acts of June 16, 1880, and February 13, 1895; (5) French spoliation cases, act of January 20, 1885; (6) naval bounty cases, arising out of the Spanish War; (7) Indian depredation cases, act of March 3, 1891. The assistant attorney-general in charge of cases before the Court of Claims is charged with the defense of all suits of the first six classes; the assistant attorney-general in charge of Indian depredation cases, with the defense of suits of the last class. All the important papers connected with the various cases are filed in the Court of Claims and constitute part of the records of that court. Only two general classes of material, both relatively unimportant, *i. e.*, correspondence with United States attorneys in the field and their reports, remain in the permanent files of these two offices. All cases are docketed, thus practically duplicating the dockets of the Court of Claims. Statements of the state of litigation are to be found in the annual reports. The office of assistant attorney-general in charge of Indian depredation cases was established by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 854), and the first three reports of that officer give lists of the various Indian tribes on account of whose depredations suits were brought.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There is no good history of the Post-Office Department, although several sketchy accounts may be mentioned: one, by C. W. Ernst, appeared from time to time in "*L'Union Postale*" in 1895-1896 (volumes 20 and 21); another, by D. D. T. Leech and W. L. Nicholson, is a small pamphlet, entitled "*History of the Post Office Department, 1789-1879*" (Washington, 1879); "*Our Postal System*", by Francis Huebner ("*Records of the Columbia Historical Society*", vol. 9, pp. 126-174, Washington, 1906), covers the ground briefly, while Marshall Cushing's "*The Story of Our Post-Office*" (Boston, 1893) is a description of the workings of the department, but contains historical matter throughout. A postal bibliography, "*Postal Titles*", compiled by C. W. Ernst, was published by the Boston Public Library in April, 1900. One other account, though pertaining to but one branch of the postal service, may be mentioned: the "*History of the Railway Mail Service*", prepared by W. E. Parson in the office of the superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in 1885, and printed, together with many illustrative documents, as S. Ex. Doc. 40, 48 Cong., 2 sess.

The Post-Office Department is essentially a business institution, and its records are for the most part such as pertain to the conduct of a vast business rather than historical in character. They are not without historical interest, however, for so closely has the postal service followed the development of the country that its records throw much light upon internal development and expansion. Frequently also questions of considerable general interest have arisen in connection with the service; in the early part of the last century, for example, the question as to whether mails should be carried on Sunday was a much-discussed one, and the records of the department form the principal source of information respecting that phase of social history. The same is true in respect to the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery, the use of the mails at the time of the Civil War, and other similar matters. The archives of historical value of the department are practically complete since 1789; they appear to have suffered from fire but once, December 15, 1836, when the files of the Appointment Division, relating to the establishment of post-offices and the appointment of postmasters, and the Postmaster-General's Journals and Orders were destroyed (H. Rept. 134, 24 Cong., 2 sess.). Many papers regarded as useless have, however, been destroyed by the department (see 17 Stat. L. 313; 21 *id.* 412; 30 *id.* 444; H. Doc. 700, 56 Cong., 1 sess.; H. Doc. 325, 56 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 179, 58 Cong., 1 and 2 sess.; S. Rep. 3330 and H. Rep. 4085, 58 Cong., 3 sess.).

The department is organized in five main offices, and the method of keeping the files varies somewhat; in some of the offices they are kept in a separate division, in others they are distributed among the various divisions. Permission to work in the archives must be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

Much important material, especially relating to the growth of the service, is to be found printed in the congressional documents, and in volume 27 of the "American State Papers".

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Postmaster-General is charged with the direction and supervision of the postal service. He appoints all officers and employees of the department, except the four assistant postmasters-general and the purchasing agent, appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$1,000, and makes postal treaties with foreign governments by and with the advice and consent of the President. The office of the Postmaster-General is organized in several divisions, the records of which are described separately below.

CHIEF CLERK.

In the office of the chief clerk are kept the records of the Postmaster-General's office together with one or two distinct series of volumes relating to the work of the chief clerk. The library and museum are also under the supervision of the chief clerk. The principal series of records are as follows:

1. Letter-books, October 3, 1789, to date (171 vols.).

These large folio volumes contain copies of the official letters sent by the Postmasters-General. The volumes prior to 1833 are indexed by names in the books themselves; from 1833 forward a card-index has been prepared. From October, 1789, to August, 1823, the letter-books of the Postmaster-General present an unbroken line. They contain the correspondence in connection with the appointment and instruction of postmasters, the making and enforcing of contracts, the interpretation of postal laws, and the establishment of the system in the newly-settled parts of the country. These books alone present a good account of the operations of the department during the early period. From August, 1823, to December, 1827, the order is irregular and the volumes appear in several different sets. Without careful comparison it cannot be said that all the correspondence for this period has been preserved. Some volumes are devoted almost exclusively to matters of thefts from the mails, and probably belonged to an assistant in charge of a particular branch of the service. From December, 1827,

forward, the series is complete. It contains much information regarding the financial difficulties of the department in the early thirties, as well as correspondence relative to the establishment of the railway mail service, the matter of extra allowances to contractors, and the improvement of the service in the West under the administration of Postmaster-General Kendall. The letter-books immediately prior to the Civil War and at its outbreak contain letters relating to the movement in the South against abolitionist documents; inquiries directed by the department to southern postmasters regarding their intentions; non-delivery of Fort Sumter mail at Charleston; letters regarding continuance of franking privileges to southern members of Congress; removals of postmasters on account of disunion sentiments; refusals to support the Constitution of the United States; instructions to postmasters at offices seized by the Confederacy; service in loyal parts of Virginia; mail service to forts, etc.

2. Letters to Congress, December 23, 1823–April 1, 1833 (4 vols.).

Beginning about 1820 correspondence with members of Congress assumes large proportions; from 1823 to 1833 the letters of Postmasters-General John McLean and William T. Barry to them are copied in a separate series from their other letters.

3. Register of letters received from members of Congress, April 6, 1840–May 31, 1841.

This register indicates briefly the subject-matter and final disposition of letters. The original letters are not to be found.

4. Telegraphic letter-book "A", April 16, 1866–January 17, 1874.

This book deals with investigations of telegraph lines, with a view to government operation, to relations between telegraph companies and the Post-Office Department, to investigations of European telegraph systems, etc.

5. Postal telegraph letter-book, July 29, 1872–December 10, 1872.

Press copies of letters relating to prospective government ownership of telegraph lines.

6. Telegraphic despatches sent, February 17, 1852–July 29, 1873 (2 vols.).

Interesting despatches appear during the war period, showing effects of invasion, etc., on mail service. Outgoing telegrams are now copied in letter-books.

7. Telegraphic despatches received, January 23, 1863–March 28, 1863 (1 vol.).

Some pages are lacking. Telegrams received are now treated as letters, and referred to the proper divisions for consideration.

8. *Letter-books of private secretary to Postmaster-General, 1867-1900 (14 vols.).*

These contain the private letters of the Postmaster-General. Such letters are usually taken away by the retiring Postmaster-General, but some have been left in the files. Official matters are treated in many of the letters.

9. *Letters received, 1885 to date (4 file-drawers).*

Although the letter-books of letters sent have been carefully preserved since 1789, but little attention has been paid to letters received. Loose papers have been regarded as of small account when destructions have taken place, and retiring Postmasters-General have usually considered much of their correspondence personal and have taken it away with them. Careful inquiry has failed to reveal letters received antedating 1885. Since then the letters considered of most importance have been preserved in file-cases with a card-index of subjects and names. Only letters concerning general postal affairs are kept in the files of the Postmaster-General, the great bulk of mail received being referred at once to the official in whose jurisdiction it lies. The letters kept in 22 years number several thousand.

10. *Hugh Finlay's journal, 1773-1774.*

"Journal kept by Hugh Finlay, Surveyor of the Post Roads on the Continent of North America, during his Survey of the Post Office between Falmouth, in Casco Bay, in the Province of Massachusetts, and Savannah in Georgia; begun the 13 Septr. 1773, and ended 26th June, 1774". The manuscript was printed in 1867 under the editorship of Mr. Frank H. Norton.

11. *Journals and Orders of the Postmaster-General, July 7, 1835, to date (365 vols.).*

These volumes contain the orders of the Postmaster-General pertaining to all branches of the postal service. Excepting a few scattering volumes of the contract office, the orders prior to July 1, 1835, were destroyed in the fire of 1836. Many of the divisions preserve duplicates of parts of the series. At present two series are maintained, but between 1867 and 1905 there were numerous series, commencing and ending at various dates.

(1) Journal, July 7, 1835-June, 1867 (63 vols.) containing all the orders to July 1, 1867.

(2) Mail transportation (vols. 64-172), July 1, 1867-February 18, 1905. Contains foreign mail orders after 1891.

(3) Post-offices and letter-carriers (vols. 63A-133A) July 1, 1867-February 18, 1905, containing orders establishing and discontinuing post-offices, appointing fourth-class postmasters, and appointing carriers at free-delivery offices.

(4) Railway mail service, department clerks and employees, Miscellaneous

Series (vols. 80B-91B) January 1, 1879-March 9, 1893. Since 1884 "Miscellaneous Orders" have constituted a separate series; since 1891 railway mail service orders have been bound in the "Mail Transportation" series.

(5) Department clerks and employees, Salary and Allowance Division (vols. 81B-99B), March 9, 1893-February 18, 1905; a continuation of the above series, including salary and allowance orders. Since April 9, 1904, orders appointing or otherwise pertaining to rural carriers have been included in this series.

(6) Fines, deductions, and remissions (unnumbered series, 53 vols.), June 2, 1849-February 18, 1905, containing orders from inspection division, second assistant's office.

(7) Miscellaneous mail transportation (vols. 1-9), August 2, 1882-July 22, 1889; series discontinued at latter date and included in "Mail Transportation" series, noted above.

(8) Fraud orders (vols. 1-7), March 16, 1895-February 18, 1905, consisting of scrap-books with original fraud orders.

(9) Rural delivery service (2 vols.), July 1, 1904-February 18, 1905; earlier rural delivery orders are in volume 97B of "Department Clerks" series, noted above.

(10) Miscellaneous orders, July 1, 1884, to date, containing orders awarding all contracts (except those in "Mail Transportation" series), fraud orders to 1895, foreign mail orders to 1891, orders establishing free delivery service, establishing post-office stations, establishing rural delivery offices since organization of service in 1896 (for rural carriers see "Rural Delivery Service" series, above), modifying postal laws and regulations, appointing committees, etc. The original typewritten orders are bound in volumes of 1,000 pages each, and are indexed on cards.

(11) Orders, February 20, 1905, to date (vols. 01-continued). This series includes the orders formerly bound in the first nine series above, so that at present only two series are kept. Orders are separated according to each division for one month and bound in one volume under heads as follows: Salaries and Allowances; Mail Transportation; Fines, Deductions, and Remissions; Post-Offices and Postmasters; City Delivery; Rural Delivery; Purchasing Agent (Allowances); False Returns; Allowances (Division of Supplies).

12. Memorandum-book of chief clerk, 1837-1869 (1 vol.).

Entries as early as July 17, 1835. Material consists of orders of the department, copies of letters, postal statutes, etc. There are items relating to hours of work, salaries, and estimates of expenditures in the department; to early relations with foreign countries, as for example an index of correspondence relating to Canadian mails, 1792-1835, an account of dead letters

returned to England and Germany in 1849 and other years, notes on mail steamers to Bremen, 1847, a letter of Rowland Hill, February 18, 1851, with statistics of British mail, 1839-1850, and accounts with other countries.

13. Letter-books of the chief clerk, May 12, 1829-February 24, 1831 (6 vols.); 1873 to date (90 vols.).

One volume of letters to Congress contains letters of D. B. Brown, chief clerk, from March 19, 1832, to April 1, 1833. The six early volumes relate mostly to complaints within the service and to mail routes.

LIBRARY.

The library of the Post-Office Department is under the supervision of the chief clerk. It is for reference only, and is supplied with government documents, federal and state laws, postal reports of foreign countries, and literature concerning the Post-Office Department. The files of Postal Laws and Regulations, Lists of Post-Offices in the United States, Postal Guides, Reports, etc., while as yet not complete in some instances, are being completed and are accessible to students of postal affairs.

The library possesses a number of manuscript volumes, as follows:

Annals of the Post-Office Department, compiled by E. F. Brown (1 vol.).

A manuscript volume of the history of postal affairs in America from 1677 to 1775, with collected materials for later history. Copies of Postmaster-General's Orders as early as 1823 are found here.

Post Routes as Established by Law prior to 1854 (2 vols.).

Routes are indexed under names of places with details of routes and changes.

Minutes of Conventions of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, Washington, 1877, 1879 (2 vols.).

MUSEUM.

The museum is under the supervision of the chief clerk. It is located on the first floor of the Post-Office Building. The exhibit of stamps, dead-letter curios, pictures, etc., is open to the public, but the old records can be consulted only by written permission from the Postmaster-General. The policy of the department is to send the older miscellaneous books to the museum for preservation from the occasional destructions authorized by the Congressional Committees on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. The records of the Post-Office under the Continental Congress are here, so far as they have survived.

Continental Congress Post-Office Records.

1. Ledger of post-office accounts, August 7, 1775-January 5, 1780.

Index under vowels to names of post-offices in front of book. Dates

begin under Franklin's régime, which ended November 7, 1776. The accounts are under the postmaster-generalship of Richard Bache, Franklin's son-in-law, which lasted till January 28, 1782. Most accounts begin January 5, 1776, which seems to be the date of beginning the book. Accounts at Montreal, October 19, 1776, at Head Quarters, 1777-1778. A lithographed facsimile was issued (Washington, 1865), in which the book was declared to be a "Franklin Ledger" and in his handwriting. The writing is by Richard Bache and Peter Boynton. See the "Critic", n. s., III. 109-110, and Washington "Evening Star", March 14, 1885.

2. *Record-book of all valuable letters received in the Dead Letter Office, 1777-1788 (44 pp.).*

Contains 365 entries, describing contents, and giving date, place written from, name of writer and addressee, and amount of postage.

3. *Journal, Old Series, No. 1, February 2, 1782-September 26, 1791 (288 pp.).*

Accounts of General Post-Office with local offices under terms of Ebenezer Hazard and Samuel Osgood. Vowel index in front under names of places, with a few names of persons.

4. *Ledger, April 5, 1782-March 10, 1790 (151 pp.).*

Indexes to names and places in front of volume. Account of "Head Quarters" among others.

Miscellaneous Post-Office Department Records.

1. *Cash Book No. 1, October 19, 1789-June 29, 1796.*

2. *Letter-book, May 10, 1791-October 16, 1794 (64 pp.).*

Copies and translations of correspondence of Timothy Pickering with postal officials of Hamburg.

3. *Memorandum-book of drafts and payments, September 23, 1792-October 22, 1795.*

A few miscellaneous accounts and memoranda at back.

4. *Letter-books of Charles Burrall, Assistant Postmaster-General, October 27, 1793-March 29, 1798 (2 vols.).*

Some letters of Timothy Pickering are included. At the beginning of the first volume is a printed order of the Postmaster-General, June 18, 1792, regarding compensation of postmasters. Miscellaneous letters on almost every subject of postal affairs, mostly on accounts, but including appointments, counterfeit money, delay in mails, removal of postmasters, establishment of post-offices, reasons for not appointing printers of newspapers as postmasters (letter of January 24, 1794), reprimanding a postmaster for anti-French feeling (February 21, 1794), purchase of boats for Ohio River mails, purchase of lottery tickets for postmasters (June 12, 1794), franking privileges, letters of Pickering on arrangements for mails to Kentucky and

Ohio (January 10 and 16, 1795), to Isaac Craig and Rufus Putnam, asking Putnam to supervise western mails, etc. The second volume contains letters to contractors, arrangement of schedules, letters to men in West, as Arthur Campbell, Isaac Shelby, etc., regarding contracts, etc. The next volume of letters, March 22, 1798–March 26, 1800, is with letter-books of the Postmaster-General.

5. Suit-book, May 30, 1798–May 28, 1818.

Memoranda of suits directed against postmasters and contractors, with statement of debts for collection. Index to names.

6. Post-Office balances, July 1, 1823.

Drawn from ledgers. Shows balances from or to postmasters, contractors, and others.

7. S. F. B. Morse, superintendent of telegraphs of the United States, to Baron von Humboldt, Washington, May 8, 1846.

An account of the progress of telegraphy in the United States (copy).

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department is the chief law officer of that department. He is charged with the duty of giving opinions upon questions of law arising in the course of business in the postal service; and with various duties relating to claims of postmasters for losses, compromise of liabilities to the United States, the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, correspondence with the Department of Justice relating to prosecutions and suits, applications for pardon for crimes committed against the postal laws, appeals to the Postmaster-General from the heads of the offices of the department depending upon questions of law, lotteries and the misuse of the mails, and contracts of the department. The files of this office from its organization in 1873 have been preserved practically intact; a few papers before 1890 were destroyed as being of no value.

1. Jackets of cases, 1873 to date.

Each case submitted to the office is given a number and jacketed, one jacket containing all the papers concerning the case. A card-index to subjects, names of persons, places, etc., makes the records readily accessible. Although the jackets compose the bulk of the records, several series of volumes are also kept.

2. Letter-books, 1890 to date (126 vols.).

3. Letters received and sent, 1890 to date (files).

Card-index to these.

4. Opinions, February 12, 1904 to date (1 vol.).

5. Opinions of Attorney-General, 1880 to date.

Loose files, two volumes already published.

6. Jackets of claims for losses, 1882 to date (700 file boxes and 6 vols.).

Arranged by fiscal years, and in each year under names of post-offices, each jacket containing a complete case. Indexed in books 1882 to 1899; since 1899 in a card-index.

7. Letter-books of claims, 1882-1902 (32 vols.).

Since 1902 copies have been cut apart and filed in case jackets.

8. Lease record, November 23, 1904 to date (1 vol.).

Original leases are examined and returned to Division of Salaries and Allowances, but record is kept here. Other sets of cases have similar memorandum books.

9. Fraud record, November 13, 1879 to date (6 vols.).

These are cases where a fraud order was issued; they are accessible to the public.

10. Call docket of fraud cases, January 1, 1902 to date (4 vols.).

This series shows the complete record of action in all cases of alleged fraud; they are not open to the public, as in many cases fraud is not proved and no fraud order is issued.

PURCHASING AGENT.

The purchasing agent supervises the purchase of all supplies both for the Post-Office Department proper and for all branches of the postal service, reviews all requisitions and authorizations for supplies, and if proper honors the same, passes upon the sufficiency and propriety of all specifications for proposals, prepares and issues the advertisements and forms for proposals necessary to the making of contracts, and reviews the reports of the committees on awards and recommends to the Postmaster-General such action as in his judgment should be taken thereon. This office was established in 1904, and its records are complete.

1. Letter-books, July, 1904 to date (60 vols.).

These are in several series, as general correspondence, orders, contracts, etc.

2. Abstract of bids, 1904 to date (3 vols.).

This series gives the names of all bidders, with amounts of bids, etc. It is open for inspection to the public.

3. Contracts, 1904 to date (files.).

Filed under name of contractor in manila folders, with a card-index to names of contractors.

Post-Office Department.

4. *Advertisements, July 1, 1904 to date (1 vol.).*
Original advertisements, proposals, specifications, etc., bound in books.
5. *Order record, 1904 to date.*
Loose-leaf system.
6. *Ledger, 1904 to date.*
Loose-leaf system.
7. *Allowances to postmasters, 1904 to date (2 vols.).*
Local supplies for first-class and second-class postmasters.
8. *Appropriation record, 1904 to date (2 vols.).*
Accounts under separate appropriations.
9. *Item record, 1904 to date (2 vols.).*
Charges under items purchased.
10. *Allowance estimates, 1905 to date (1 vol.).*
11. *Voucher record, 1904 to date (1 vol.).*

CHIEF INSPECTOR.

This division was established July 1, 1878, as the Division of Post-Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations, but special agents were employed long before this date, and regular files exist from 1867. The duties of the division comprise the government and assignment to duty of all the post-office inspectors employed in the service, and the supervision of the business of that force, the preparation and issue of all cases for investigation, all matters relating to depredations upon the mails, foreign and domestic, and losses therefrom. This division also keeps the records and prepares statistics of the inspector's force; examines accounts of inspectors and keeps the department accounts of expenditures in this service; and has charge of money and property collected or received by inspectors, and the restoration thereof to the proper parties or owners.

The records of this office consist mainly of reports of inspectors and are considered confidential. Papers of cases are not kept permanently, with the exception of arrest papers, which have been kept since 1867 for purposes of identification; permanent records are supposed to be kept in the fifteen division headquarters, but book records are kept in the main office at Washington.

1. *Letter-books, 1870 to date (1,000 vols.).*

These give a record in each case, and through indexes are readily accessible.

APPOINTMENT CLERK.

The appointment clerk is charged with keeping a roster of all officers, clerks, and employees of the department, and all papers, applications, recom-

mendations, and files relating thereto; the preparation of all orders for appointments, promotions, removals, or acceptance of resignations, and of all communications from the Postmaster-General to the officers of the department and to the Civil Service Commission relating thereto; and the compilation of the annual "Register of Employees", historical and current. The records of the office are as follows:

1. Letter-books, January 13, 1885-February 15, 1906.

This series is now not kept separately from that of chief clerk; copies in jackets.

2. Register of employees, 1863-1906 (10 vols.).

Book records now abandoned in favor of service-record cards, alphabetically arranged.

3. Record jackets, 1867 to date (not complete).

Arranged under names of individuals; each jacket contains correspondence, certificates, oaths of office, orders, etc., for each employee. All available papers were secured for these records, but they are not complete for the earlier years, many papers remaining in the possession of the auditor.

DISBURSING CLERK.

The disbursing clerk is charged with the preparation of the pay-rolls and the payment of salaries to all officers, clerks, and employees of the department; the making of all expenditures for rent of departmental buildings, contingent expenses, the topographer's office, publication of the "Official Guide", and for postage on the department's foreign correspondence; the sale of waste paper and unserviceable property; and the keeping of accounts of expenditures.

1. Letter-books, 1862 to date (53 vols.).

The earliest books of this series are chief clerk's letter-books.

2. Vouchers, 1861 to date (110 file cases).

3. Contingent bills, 1836 to date (36 vols.).

4. Salary accounts, 1836 to date (23 vols.).

A complete register of employees and salaries paid.

5. Miscellaneous letters received, 1865 to date (22 file cases).

6. Contracts, 1866-1906 (9 file cases).

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

To the First Assistant Postmaster-General are assigned the establishment of post-offices, their discontinuance and change of name and site, the appointment of postmasters and their bonding and commissioning, the gen-

eral management of post-offices and the instruction of postmasters, the adjustment of salaries of postmasters at presidential offices, the authorization of allowances for rent, clerk hire, and other expenditures connected with post-offices, city and special delivery services, and the correspondence of the department with postmasters and the public, not assigned to other offices.

This office was formerly called the Appointment Office, and many of the older books are so labelled. Many records were burned in 1836, but some interesting ones have survived. Among the archives are:

1. Letter-books, 1793-1800, 1823-1897.

The two earliest letter-books, "A" and "B", 1793-1798, are in the museum; the third volume, "C", March 29, 1798-March 26, 1800, is with the letter-books of the Postmaster-General.

2. Letters received, 1899 to date.

Previous letters were destroyed as valueless.

DIVISION OF POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Division of Postmasters' Appointments is charged with the preparation and custody of all papers and correspondence relating to the appointment of postmasters, to complaints against postmasters and post-office management, to the granting of leaves of absence to postmasters, and to the establishment, discontinuance, and change of name and site of post-offices.

The archives of this division are not complete, some of its records having been burned in the fire of 1836, and many more destroyed as useless papers. Among those that have been spared thus far may be noted:

1. Record book of appointments, February 16, 1790 to date (105 vols.).

The first four volumes of this series were burned in 1836, and the data for the period 1790-1820 had to be secured from the postmasters' accounts in the auditor's office. One volume contains this information, but gives only names of office and of postmaster, with the dates of first quarterly accounts. Volume 5, 1820-1825, begins the series of original records, which give names of bondsmen, exact date of appointment, amount of bond, etc., for each postmaster.

2. Letter-books, appointments, 1836-1884 (120 vols.).

Later material filed in jackets.

3. Journal, January 4, 1815-1816, 1819-1835 (9 vols.).

These volumes precede the regular journal commenced in 1835, but contain similar information as to appointments, establishment of offices, etc., entered chronologically. Volumes 1 to 5 and volume 7 are missing, and may have been burned in the fire of 1836.

4. Bond-books, 1857 to date (41 vols.).

Register under names of persons, showing bondsmen and amount of bond.

5. Bonds of postmasters.

These are kept here during the term of the postmaster bonded, then sent to the auditor's office, collecting division.

6. Registers of postmasters, indexes of offices, etc., 1826-1857 (33 vols.).

Miscellaneous volumes, not in regular series.

7. Appointment cases of fourth-class offices (jackets).

Filed alphabetically under names of offices. Not kept permanently.

8. Appointment cases of presidential offices (jackets).

Not a permanent file.

9. Daily record of appointments, establishments and discontinuances, and changes of name and site, 1889 to date.

This is the Journal, and forms a basis for daily change-sheets. A similar set of volumes, arranged alphabetically under states, are known as section books.

DIVISION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

The Division of Salaries and Allowances is charged with the making of computations for the annual adjustment of the salaries of postmasters at first, second, and third class post-offices, the consideration of all matters pertaining to the clerical force of first and second class offices, the allowances for clerk hire, etc., at most offices, the consideration of questions affecting the consolidation of post-offices, the establishment of stations, and the location and leasing of offices.

1. Letter-books, October 6, 1882 to date.

Many early books have been destroyed; the earliest now existing relate to leases.

2. Jacket cases.

These contain letters sent and received, and are destroyed periodically.

3. Card record, 1883 to date.

These cards contain the information found in the jacket cases, and form a permanent record. The information concerning clerks is imperfect before 1896, but since then a complete card-record has been kept.

4. Contract stations, 1906 to date (1 vol.).

Record of substations under contract with the department to conduct branch offices.

DIVISION OF CITY DELIVERY.

The Division of City Delivery was established July 1, 1874, but free city delivery was inaugurated as early as 1863. The division is charged with the general direction of and regulations for the city and special-delivery services, and has duties connected with the appointment of letter-

carriers, the establishment of new service and the extension of existing service.

1. Letter-books, 1902-1906 (several hundred vols.).

This series was abandoned in January, 1906; press copies are now filed in jackets of cases.

2. Letters received, 1846-1863 (file cases).

Arranged under names of offices; later letters received filed in jackets of cases.

3. Jackets of offices, 1863 to date.

These are in two series: Allowances and Personnel. Each jacket has all the papers for one office, and contains in and out correspondence with postmasters. There is a finding list of names of offices with reference to jacket numbers.

4. Carriers' record, 1863 to date.

A permanent file with complete record of each carrier; 1863-1900 in books, 1900 to date in card-index.

5. Allowances, 1863 to date.

Book record of number of carriers allowed to each office.

6. Inspectors' reports, 1867 to date (file cases).

Filed under names of offices. Before 1867 similar reports were made by assistant superintendents and by special agents; many of these are among letters received or in the older jackets.

7. Miscellaneous files, 1863-1905.

These consist of papers received relating to such matters as establishment of the service, appointments of carriers, charges against carriers, carriers' bonds and oaths, complaints, carriers' overtime claims, etc., etc.

8. Letter-books, 1884-1905.

Relate to matters noted in preceding series.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The work of this office includes the authorization and the management of the transportation of the domestic and foreign mails, and the making and execution of all contracts or agreements therefor, the direction of the weighing of the mails and the adjustments of compensation, the transportation of supplies, mail lettings, and distribution, and the supervision of the Railway Mail Service, Foreign Mail Service, and all other classes of transportation service.

The office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General was created April 30, 1810, and for some years was known as the Contract Office. Many old

records are so labelled, and some have erroneously been placed under the Division of Contracts. The files are all together except those of the Division of Railway Mail Service and of the Division of Foreign Mails, which preserve their respective files. The others are as a whole the most accessible in the Post-Office Department; a typewritten inventory may be consulted, and each file case is labelled with a list of its contents. Nothing of importance seems to be missing in this office except those records which were burned in the fire of 1836.

1. *Letter-books of the Second Assistant, November 2, 1825–June 11, 1889; press copies, November 1, 1865, to date.*

The earliest of these books are in the files of the Division of Contracts.

2. *Chief clerk's letter-books, January 30, 1890 to date (16 vols.).*
3. *Telegrams sent, October 14, 1890 to date (14 vols.).*
4. *Special agents' orders, May 21, 1889 to date (8 vols.).*
5. *Special agents' reports, 1830–1876.*

Superseded by inspector's reports.

6. *Records of the Post-Office Guard, 1861–1863.*

These records relate to the organization of Post-Office clerks during the Civil War for the defense of Washington.

7. *Overland mail, 1849–1865; Through mail and overland routes, 1866 to date.*

Among places touched are St. Louis, Memphis, San Francisco, Astoria, St. Joseph, Placerville, Salt Lake City. For a history of overland mail service see the Report of Postmaster-General Aaron V. Brown for 1858.

8. *Star route trials, 1878–1883.*

Most of this material is printed.

9. *Ante-bellum claims.*

Evidence of Service on Routes in Southern States, first and second quarters, 1861. A special index book gives names of contractors, etc. For these claims see S. Doc. 92, 57 Cong., 2 sess.

DIVISION OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Division of Railway Mail Service has charge of the railway mail service and the railway post-office clerks, prepares for the Second Assistant Postmaster-General cases for the appointment, removal, promotion, and reduction of said clerks; conducts the correspondence, and issues the orders relative to moving the mails on railroad trains; dispatches and distributes mail matter in railway post-office cars and post-offices; and conducts the weighing of mails when ordered.

This division was organized on April 7, 1869. Regular railway mail

service was commenced in 1864, but mail was carried by railroads as early as 1835. Some controversy has arisen as to the actual date of commencement of the service; see W. E. Parson, "History of the Railway Mail Service", S. Ex. Doc. 40, 48 Cong., 2 sess.; George B. Armstrong, jr., "The True Railway Mail Service" (1906), etc. Some interesting matter that may aid in establishing the date is in the Division of City Delivery, under the First Assistant.

Many of the files of this division are stored in the Merchants' Transfer and Storage Building, and were not readily accessible for the purposes of this report, but they are complete from the establishment of the division, and include some earlier records. Among them are:

1. *Letter-books, July 1, 1867 to date.*

2. *Telegrams sent, February 15, 1876, to date.*

3. *Appointments, July 1, 1867 to date.*

Copies of letters sent.

4. *Scrap-books, 1884 to date (5 vols.).*

Employees of this division are requested to send in all items regarding the service. These are arranged chronologically in volumes and furnish valuable material for a history of the service.

5. *Minutes of the conventions of railway mail superintendents, Washington, 1878, 1879 (2 vols.).*

6. *Special route agents and local agents and clerks, December 28, 1857-1883 (8 vols.).*

This service antedates regular railway mail service.

7. *Letters received, 1869 to date.*

The file of letters received dates from 1869, but the present system was inaugurated in 1889. Communications are classed under subjects, numbered and carded consecutively; subsequent letters on the same subject are added to the same file. There are finding lists in books for superintendents and other officials under various subjects, so that any letter can be located either through its writer or its subject-matter. The letters are jacketed and stored, but the index is kept in the division for reference.

8. *Railway postal clerk files, 1881 to date.*

These are preceded by jackets of cases, dating from 1861, and containing the records of individual employees. At present the complete records of 14,000 clerks are on file; the dead files contain records of clerks no longer in the service. The arrangement is alphabetical under names, and a card index gives a summary of the record of each clerk; in these files the record of all clerks since the beginning of the service can be found.

9. *Record of railway postal clerks, 1887 to date (loose-leaf system).*

Here a record of work is kept, arranged under the nine divisions into

which the country is divided; a card-index under names renders all accessible. Application Files, Substitute Files, etc., have been kept in the past, but the application of Civil Service rules to the Railway Mail Service has rendered these unnecessary, as the Commission furnishes eligible lists.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The Division of Foreign Mails has charge of all foreign postal arrangements (except those relating to the money-order system) including the preparation of postal conventions and the regulations for their execution, as well as the consideration of questions arising under them; and conducts the correspondence relative thereto both with foreign governments and private citizens. It also has the supervision of the ocean mail steamship service in all its details.

The division was established July 28, 1868, as a separate division, but foreign mails have been a part of the postal service from the beginning (see Pickering's letter-book in the museum, also chief clerks' records for early relations with foreign countries). The first convention was with Bremen, 1847. For a history of the foreign mail service see the Report of the Postmaster-General for 1895, pp. 444-456. A large collection of printed matter relating to postal service in other countries has been preserved in this division.

Among the records of this division are:

1. *Treaties, originals, 1847 to date.*
2. *Letter-books, 1868 to date (180 vols.).*

Indexed in front of books.

3. *Letters received, 1868 to date.*

Kept in jackets chronologically under names of countries.

4. *Record of weights, 1884 to date (8 vols.).*

For similar records see the Foreign Division of the auditor's office.

DIVISION OF RAILWAY ADJUSTMENTS.

The Division of Railway Adjustments prepares cases authorizing the transportation of mails by railroads, cable and electric roads, wagons and pneumatic tubes in cities, and by mail messengers, the establishment of railway postal-car service, and changes in existing service; prepares orders and instructions for the weighing of mails, receives the returns and computes basis of pay therefor, prepares cases for the adjustment of allowances to railroads for carrying the mails and for postal cars, and attends to all correspondence relating to these matters.

This division was established June 28, 1880, but many earlier records are preserved among its files.

1. *Proposals, 1802-1834.*
2. *Journals, 1840-1853.*
Early form of route book.
3. *Letter-books, January 2, 1877 to date.*
4. *Route register books, 1872-1900.*
Now discontinued.
5. *Mail messenger service, 1862 to date.*
6. *Circular books, February 2, 1880-April 18, 1885.*
7. *Screen wagon, electric car, and cable car service, 1881 to date.*
Classified under names of states and territories.
8. *Mail messenger circulars, February 12, 1883 to date (350 vols.).*

DIVISION OF CONTRACTS.

The Division of Contracts prepares all advertisements inviting proposals for star and steamboat service, receives the proposals, prepares orders for the award of contracts, attends to the execution of contracts, prepares cases and orders for the establishment of new service or changes in existing service, attends to all correspondence relating thereto, and prepares statistics and reports of mail service as required by law.

This division was established July 1, 1900, but contains records as early as 1808; the office of the second assistant was once known as the Contract Office, and many of these early volumes are so labelled; they contain, however, the correspondence of the entire office.

1. *Advertisements of proposals for mail contracts, printed, 1808 to date (107 vols.).*

This set of advertisements is probably unique. In a single volume are found the advertisements for bids for the express service established in 1836 and for the packet service on western waters beginning in 1838.

2. *Miscellaneous printed material.*

Of valuable printed material should be noted sets of United States Postal Laws and Regulations, 1817 to date, lists of United States post-offices, 1811 to date, and of recent bills concerning postal affairs. With these laws and regulations are bound lists of distributing offices, tables of post-offices with distances from Washington, and lists of appointments to post-offices.

3. *Mail-route advertisements, 1823 to date.*
4. *Journals of the Postmaster-General.*
Mail transportation, July 7, 1835 to date (172 vols.).
5. *Mail contracts, 1815 to date.*
6. *Unaccepted bids.*

7. Western contracts, 1830-1834 (1 vol.).

Give details of routes, places covered, names of agents, with their addresses and amount paid to each, changes in routes and pay, etc.

8. Registers of contracts, 1823 to date.

9. Star route service, 1846 to date.

Proposals, orders, etc., classified under names of states and territories.

10. Star route registers, 1814-1902.

11. Circular books, November 18, 1871-October 8, 1883; April 1, 1884, to date.

12. Letter-books, November 2, 1825-June 11, 1889; press copies, November 1, 1865 to date.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION.

The Division of Inspection is charged with the examination of the monthly and special reports of postmasters as to the performance of service by contractors, the preparation of certifications of service to the auditor, and of correspondence and orders relative to defective performance. As a separate division this division dates only from July 10, 1878, but it has in its possession records as early as 1825.

1. Letter-books, August 2, 1836 to date.

2. Failures and fines, 1835-1870.

3. Registers or inspection record, 1825 to date.

Indexes, 1870 to date.

4. Circulars, July 12, 1842-May 28, 1885.

5. Reports from contract office, July 1, 1837-August 30, 1846.

6. Postmaster-General's orders, deduction, fines, and remissions, June 2, 1849 to date.

7. Inspection of star, railroad, and mail messenger service, 1850 to date.

Classified under names of states and territories.

8. Inspection of regulation and screen wagon service, cable car, and electric service.

Classified under names of states and territories.

9. Second Assistant Postmaster-General's orders, affecting mail service, March 2, 1886-June 30, 1897.

10. Miscellaneous books, route agents, and railway post-office clerks.

11. Railway mail service journal, 1870 to date.

12. Railway mail service correspondence, 1876 to date.

13. Star route correspondence, 1838 to date.

14. Railroad correspondence, 1868 to date.

15. Mail messenger correspondence, 1874 to date.

DIVISION OF EQUIPMENT.

The Division of Equipment has charge of the making of contracts for furnishing mail bags, mail locks and keys, label cases, and mail-bag cord fasteners, the issuing of such articles for the use of the service, the repairing of the same, the keeping of records and accounts, and the preparation of all correspondence incident to these duties.

The division was established July 1, 1900. Among its records are:

1. *Letter-books, 1833 to date.*
2. *Key, lock, and bag files.*

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General was established July 2, 1836, and was known for a long time as the Financial Office. To the Third Assistant Postmaster-General are assigned the general supervision of the collection and deposit of the revenues of the postal service and of its financial operations, the keeping of accounts, the drawing of warrants, the supervision and management of the registry system (except certain portions of the correspondence with foreign offices) and of the money order system, and the supervision of the manufacture and distribution of postage stamps, etc.

With the exception of certain series noted below, which are preserved in the office of the chief clerk of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the files are kept in the divisions to which they respectively pertain, a card index to all important material being maintained in the office of the chief clerk. The more important records in this latter office are as follows:

1. *Letter-books, January 1, 1850–December 23, 1887 (20 vols.); press copies, May 11, 1859, to date (about 1,000 vols.).*
2. *Index to letter-books, July, 1863, to date (42 vols.).*
- Before 1863 each letter-book contained its own index.
3. *Register of letters received, January 2, 1864, to date (62 vols.).*
4. *Record of registered matter received, March 3, 1883, to date (8 vols.).*

DIVISION OF FINANCE.

The Division of Finance is charged with the collection of all moneys due to the department, the payment of indebtedness chargeable against appropriations for the postal service, and the keeping of various financial accounts.

The records of this division have been preserved from July 2, 1883, the date of its organization as a separate division. Among them the more important are as follows:

1. *Letter-books, 1906 to date (4 vols.).*

Preceding books in general files of chief clerk's office.

2. *Inspection jackets, fourth-class postmasters, 1883 to date (file cases.).*

Inspection cases, arranged under pending and closed cases, with card-index to names of postmasters. The papers are often used in suits by district attorneys.

3. *Record of inspection cases, 1883-1903 (6 vols.).*

Now abandoned.

4. *Money cases, 1903 to date (jackets in file cases).*

5. *Register of money received, 1883 to date (5 vols.).*

Shows reason for sending and the final disposal of the money. Separate sub-series for dead-letter funds.

DIVISION OF STAMPS.

The Division of Stamps is charged with the consideration of all requisitions from postmasters for supplies of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and the like, the keeping of accounts of all such supplies furnished to postmasters, and the general supervision of their manufacture by contractors.

This division was organized as a separate division June 27, 1874, but part of its files dates from 1847, when stamps were first issued; stamped envelopes appeared in 1853, newspaper wrappers in 1861, special request envelopes in 1865, postal cards in 1873. The files of the division include:

1. *Ledgers, July 1, 1847, to date (series not complete).*

Volume 1, 1847-1853, contains the first stamp accounts. A number of succeeding volumes have been destroyed. The loose-leaf system is now used.

2. *Letter-books, 1906 to date (3 vols.).*

Preceding letter-books are in the general files of the chief clerk's office.

3. *Correspondence file, 1884 to date (file boxes).*

The system of files arranged under names of offices was inaugurated in 1900, and is gradually absorbing the old files which were chronologically arranged; it now includes the jackets back to 1884, and will eventually include them from their beginning in 1866.

DIVISION OF MONEY-ORDERS.

The act of May 17, 1864, provided for a money-order system, and the Division of Money-Orders was established July 1, 1864. Domestic money-orders were first issued November 1, 1864, and international money-orders on September 1, 1869, under the convention of October 12, 1867.

The files of this division are well arranged. Many papers have been

systematically destroyed, but the important records have of course been saved. Among those now here are:

1. Letter-books, May 1, 1873–November 11, 1898 (4 vols.).

A selected series of important letters.

2. Letter-books, Domestic, 1864 to date; Foreign, 1874 to date (610 vols.).

3. Miscellaneous correspondence, February 22, 1856 to date (several hundred vols.).

This consists of letters received, miscellaneous selected papers, etc., classed under various heads and arranged chronologically under each head.

4. Postal conventions with foreign countries, 1867 to date.

Originals.

DIVISION OF REGISTERED MAILS.

The Division of Registered Mails is charged with the management of the registry system and all correspondence in relation thereto, except parts of the foreign correspondence, and with the keeping of records and statistics of the registry business at all post-offices.

The registry system was established July 1, 1855, under the act of March 3, 1855; the Division of Registered Mails was organized as a separate division July 1, 1900, and has almost no records prior to that date. As local offices do not preserve their records, material for the early history of the registry system seems to be largely lacking; although some information can be obtained among the records of the auditor's office. The files now extant include:

1. Letter-books, 1906 to date (350 vols.).

Preceding books are preserved in the general files of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Office.

2. Correspondence cases, August, 1902, to date (17,000 cases).

With card index. Preceding correspondence is in the general files of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Office.

3. Registry reports from local offices, 1890 to date (cards).

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

The Division of Redemption is charged with the receipt, examination, and destruction of damaged and unsalable stamps and similar supplies.

This has been a separate division since July 1, 1901, but some of its records date from 1847, when stamps were first issued. Among its files are:

1. Letter-books, December 8, 1906, to date (1 vol.).

Preceding books are in the general files of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Office.

2. Letters received, 1905 to date.

Letters received to 1905 have been destroyed with exception of some few dating as early as 1847; these are with a portfolio of old forms.

3. Stamps and stamped envelopes returned, 1861-1863 (1 vol.).

In the front of this volume are credits to Confederate postmasters for returning United States stamps. The series of stamps before the war was declared obsolete and not usable for postage.

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION.

The Division of Classification is charged with the consideration of all questions relating to the classification of mail matter, including the determination of the admissibility of publications to the second class.

The duties of this division were transferred from the First Assistant Postmaster-General's office in 1887, but the corresponding records were not transferred; if preserved, they are in the latter office, but they were not located during the preparation of this report. The Division of Classification was organized on July 1, 1900, as a separate division. Among its files are:

1. Letter-books, press copies, December 8, 1906 to date (14 vols.).

Preceding books are in the general files of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Office.

2. Record of correspondence, book indexes, 1887-1896 (9 vols.).

3. Jackets, 1896 to date.

Letters received from and copies of letters sent to publishers, specimens of publications, reports of special agents, etc. Card-index under names of post-offices and of publications. Jackets before 1896 have been destroyed.

4. Record of publications, 1887-1896 (15 vols.); card-index 1896 to date.

Earlier publications are included, sometimes with date when it could be ascertained. The separate record cards, 1903 to date, cover 115,000 cases.

5. Precedent file.

Indexed by subjects.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

To the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General are assigned the general supervision of the rural-delivery service; the custody and distribution of supplies for the postal service, of the treatment of all "dead" mail matter, and the making, printing, and distribution of post-route and rural-delivery maps.

The office was created March 3, 1891, but the divisions which were originally under the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General have all been

transferred to other offices, their places being taken by divisions transferred from those offices, the object being to make the work of each office more homogeneous. The result is, that some of the records of this office are older than the office itself, as each division retained its own archives. Among the files of the office proper of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General are:

1. *Letter-books, July 1, 1891, to date (100 vols.).*

2. *Letters received, 1891 to date.*

Card-index.

DIVISION OF RURAL DELIVERY.

Experimental rural-free delivery was commenced about 1890, but the system was not fully inaugurated until October 1, 1896, and the separate Division of Rural Delivery was organized July 1, 1902. The records, so far as extant and important are as follows:

1. *Experimental free delivery records, 1890-1884.*

These are stored in the Division of Supplies, and include papers relating to the establishment of routes, appointments of carriers, complaints, and discontinuances of service.

2. *Correspondence files, 1896 to date.*

Most of these records, like those above, are stored in the Division of Supplies; they contain papers similar to those in the preceding series, with the addition of the records of extensions of service and bonds and oaths of carriers. They are filed in jackets arranged by names of offices in alphabetical order. All papers in jackets before 1905 have been destroyed except orders and instructions.

3. *Case files, 1896 to date.*

A card-index to these files gives a brief history of each route.

4. *Letter-books, 1896 to date.*

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES.

This division was established July 2, 1883, but has few records of earlier date than 1905. It possesses letter-books, 1895 to date, and various accounts.

DIVISION OF DEAD LETTERS.

The oldest dead-letter record extant (1777-1788) is in the Post-Office Museum. In 1900 a quantity of dead letters, 1786-1789, were destroyed. The Dead Letter Office dates from 1825, and the present Division of Dead Letters from April 19, 1868. Very few of the records of this division have been preserved, even the records of articles, valuables, etc., having been destroyed; there are, however, letter-books from 1888 to date.

DIVISION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

The date of the earliest topographical work of the department is not definitely known, but it was probably undertaken as early as 1830 (see the "Life of Captain William H. Swift", by G. W. Cullum, New York, 1880). The separate Division of Topography was organized July 1, 1872, but no records have been preserved. The division has not even a series of its own maps, but has sent nearly all its old maps to the Map Division of the Library of Congress; the latter, however, does not possess a complete set of post-route maps, and it is probable that none is in existence. Post-route maps are sold by the disbursing clerk of the Post-Office Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval affairs were administered by the War Department from 1789 until 1798, in which latter year the Navy Department was established (1 Stat. L. 558). From 1798 until 1815 practically all the work of the department was directly supervised by the Secretary's office, the correspondence of which for those years relates to all matters connected with the administration of the navy. In 1815 a board of three "navy commissioners" was established (8 Stat. L. 202), which performed the ministerial duties of the office of the Secretary relating to the procurement of naval stores and materials, the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, and the superintendence of navy yards. The records and correspondence of this board, covering the twenty-seven years of its existence, are for the most part filed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and supplement the records, for the same period, of the Secretary's office.

In 1842 the board was abolished and its place was taken by five bureaus; Navy Yards and Docks; Construction, Equipment, and Repairs; Provisions and Clothing; Ordnance and Hydrography; and Medicine and Surgery (5 Stat. L. 579). In 1862 a reorganization of the department took place, and since that date there have been eight bureaus: Yards and Docks; Equipment (formerly known as the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting); Navigation; Ordnance; Construction and Repair; Steam Engineering; Supplies and Accounts (formerly Provisions and Clothing); and Medicine and Surgery (12 Stat. L. 510). To these should be added the offices of Judge-Advocate-General, established in 1865 (13 Stat. L. 468), of Naval Intelligence, created in 1882, and of Naval War Records, created in 1884 (23 Stat. L. 185).

There is no history of the Navy Department or of any of its bureaus or offices, a lack strikingly in contrast with the abundance of historical accounts of the War Department. There is a short account of the department in Elmes: "The Executive Departments" (Washington, 1879), but the best description of the organization and duties of the various bureaus is contained in chapter 1. of U. S. Navy Regulations. The "Cockrell Report" (S. Rept. 507, pt. 3, 50 Cong., 1 sess.) contains much detailed information relating to the methods of work in the department which, because of the few changes since 1887, applies more fully to present conditions than in the cases of the other departments.

The records of the Navy Department are in an excellent state of preservation; the earliest begin in 1790, but there are comparatively few before

1798. The burning of the War Department building in 1800 doubtless caused the loss of some of the earliest files but even these losses are in part covered by the preservation of copies of the originals. There remains, for example, a transcript in one volume of certain records known as the "Naval correspondence of the War Department, 1790-1798", containing many important letters, the originals of which were lost at the time of the fire. Since 1804, the records are practically complete; most of those of earlier date than 1842 are in the Secretary's office, in the Bureau of Navigation, and in the Bureau of Construction and Repair; those since then are to be found in the other bureaus as well. To the original files of the department have been added from time to time by purchase, gift, or loan, the papers of distinguished naval officers. The following circular was published in 1904, for the purpose of securing such material:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
LIBRARY AND NAVAL WAR RECORDS,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1904.

A large collection of United States naval officers' papers has been made by this office.

It is greatly desired to increase this collection by the addition of matter relating to our Navy since its beginning—naval logs, journals, reports, letters, charts, sketches, pamphlets; pictures of officers, ships, naval scenes, etc., the permanent preservation of which by this Department should strongly appeal to family pride and love of the Navy. A large mass of this material is in the hands of naval officers, their families and descendants, and others, and it is earnestly requested that it be sent to this office for safety and preservation.

Such a collection of historical naval papers will be of great value. The Navy and the nation will benefit from the resulting increased knowledge of the high character and strong efforts of our naval people.

Material of this kind, placed in the Navy Department, will be preserved, and will be secure for historical purposes.

Your assistance in this matter is earnestly and respectfully requested. It will be highly appreciated.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. STEWART,
Superintendent Library and Naval War Records.


The response has been encouraging and a number of collections, especially notable among which is that of the papers of Commodore John Rodgers, have been deposited in the Naval War Records Office.

As is evident from the fuller descriptions below the most important archives are in the Secretary's office which contains the Secretary's correspondence to 1884. They are conveniently arranged, in a number of series, and are readily accessible. A list, not descriptive, was printed in 1882: "Alphabetical Index to Records of the Secretary's office, . . . to 1880".

The general character of these files is described in more detail below; one respect in which they differ from those of other departments is in the vast amount of information they contain relating to affairs abroad; thus in a certain sense they supplement the diplomatic and consular archives of the State Department. They contain also full information relating to the administration of the navy, its discipline, the movements of its vessels and squadrons, etc. The corresponding archives since 1884 have not been bound but are filed in the office of the chief clerk of the department. A complete inventory of all the archives of the department will be found in Robert W. Neeser's forthcoming "Statistical and Chronological History of the United States Navy, 1775-1907".

The records of the various bureaus are of less importance. With the exception of the archives of the bureaus of Navigation and of Construction and Repair, which are described below, the files of the bureaus are technical and of little or no historical value. They relate, as the names of the bureaus suggest, to the *equipment* of vessels, the management of *yards and docks*, the construction and testing of *ordnance*, the supply of the navy with provisions, clothing, small stores, etc. (*supplies and accounts*), the construction and installation of engines (*steam engineering*), and the health of the officers and enlisted men (*medicine and surgery*). The principal description heretofore printed of the naval archives is in the remarks by J. R. Soley, in Winsor's "America" (VII. 414); an article by C. H. Lincoln in the "Literary Collector" for January, 1904, on "Naval Manuscripts in National Archives", deals with the records of the Navy Department, but is more particularly concerned with the Revolutionary naval records preserved in the Library of Congress.

Some of the material in the archives of the department is in print; all papers of importance relating to the Civil War are to be found in the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies", now in process of publication. The records of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War will probably be published in the near future; it is estimated that such a publication would fill about four volumes for each of the two wars. Much naval correspondence has already been printed in the congressional documents; particularly is this true, for example, of that relating to the operations of the Pacific squadrons during the Mexican War. In the annual reports of the Secretary and the chiefs of the bureaus are full accounts of the operations of the department from year to year, including such matters as construction and equipment of ships, movements of fleets and squadrons, tests of ordnance, etc. A list of the publications of the department to 1881 is printed as S. Ex. Doc. 37, 47 Cong., 1 sess., but a more complete list is in C. T. Harbeck's "Bibliography of the United States Navy" (Boston, 1906), while a still more complete bibliography will be found in R. W.



Neeser's forthcoming "Statistical and Chronological History", already noted.

For access to the archives of the department permission must be obtained from the Secretary; a very liberal policy toward investigation is followed, and the necessary permission is freely accorded to accredited persons for purposes of historical research.

Mention should be made of the library of the Navy Department which is attached to the Naval War Records Office. It is especially strong in literature relating to the naval history of the United States: see "Alphabetical Catalogue of the Navy Department Library" (Washington, 1891) with its "Supplement, 1892-1895" (Washington, 1896) and the periodical "Accessions to the Navy Department Library".

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND NAVAL WAR RECORDS OFFICE.

The Secretary's office is the repository for the correspondence of the Secretary of the Navy, from the organization of the department in 1798 to 1884. The Secretary's correspondence since 1884 is kept unbound in file cases in the chief clerk's office and in the various bureaus of the department. In the Naval War Records Office are preserved the loaned, donated, or purchased papers, the extent and value of which are considerable. The records of the Secretary's office to 1884 and the papers in the Naval War Records Office are practically administered by the latter office and hence are described together. For a brief account of the naval archives, see the remarks by J. R. Soley in Winsor's "America" (VII. 414). The files are remarkably complete, the only known loss being that suggested by Soley in the passage referred to, when the burning of the War Office in November, 1800, destroyed papers relating to the navy. In 1814 the Secretary's files escaped unscathed ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", II. 248); and while there is a tradition of a fire in the Navy Department in 1837 (Roosevelt, "Naval War of 1812", preface), the absence of contemporary accounts of such a fire, together with the fact that the various series of volumes commencing at an earlier date are complete would seem to indicate that the Secretary's office suffered little if any loss.

The records of the Secretary's office are preserved in bound volumes and arranged by series, within which, for the most part, a chronological arrangement is observed. In the following inventory the classification is that adopted by the office, with two exceptions: (1) For greater clearness the different series have been grouped under descriptive headings. (2) In the office the volumes containing the correspondence for the Civil War period, 1861-1865, have been temporarily segregated from the various series for the purpose of publishing the "Official Records of the Union and Con-

federate Navies in the War of the Rebellion"; in this inventory these segregated volumes instead of being listed separately, are included in the respective series to which they belong.

The indexing of the files of this office is of comparatively little value to the student. There is an office index, and in addition there is, in the front of nearly every volume, an index to the names of the writers or recipients of the letters in that volume, while in some volumes there is a meagre subject-index. The only safe method for the investigator to use in searching for material is that of turning the pages.

As has been stated, the Naval War Records Office is engaged in publishing the "Official Records" of the naval operations during the Civil War. In connection with this work the office has gathered together all the available material, which is of four classes: (1) the files of the Secretary's correspondence, mentioned above; (2) the files and records of the various bureaus of the department, covering the years 1861-1865 (these papers are not on file in the office, but lists of them have been made and are preserved there); (3) war charts, a list of which is printed as "Office Memoranda No. 1"; (4) private papers secured as loans from officers of the Union and Confederate Navies, or from their families (many of these collections have been returned to their owners, but information as to their character and location can be supplied by the office). Extended descriptions of these different classes of papers are unnecessary, as everything of importance in them is to be found in the "Official Records". A list of the log-books belonging to the Bureau of Navigation and covering the period of the war is printed as "Office Memoranda No. 5" and shows this class of material to contain about 1,600 books. Lists of vessels are included in the "Official Records" as well as in the Navy Registers and are to all intents and purposes lists of log-books as well. A list of the officers whose papers were secured by the office, together with descriptive notes relating to the more important collections, supplied by Mr. Charles W. Stewart, the superintendent of the Naval War Records Office, is given below.

I. CORRESPONDENCE WITH NAVAL OFFICERS.

1. Officers' letters, 1802-1884 (1,428 vols.).

Letters, mostly to the Secretary of the Navy, from officers of all grades, but chiefly of the lower ones, as lieutenants, surgeons, midshipmen, chaplains, commanders, gunners, carpenters, pursers, engineers, professors at the Naval Academy, mates, etc. In the first volume of this series is a most interesting group of letters throwing light on American affairs in the Mediterranean in the years 1802-1804. Of this group may be mentioned a list of the marine force of Algiers in July, 1801, correspondence between Lieutenant John Shaw and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Two

Sicilies in 1802 regarding the protection to be given American commerce, and letters from Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, jr., Isaac Hull, James Lawrence, and Charles and Robert Stewart as to the equipment and employment of the small vessels used so successfully by the United States against the Barbary pirates. Other letters show how naval officers regarded Jefferson's gunboats, as well as the difficulty of securing crews for that class of vessels. There are also many letters relating to personal matters, as advances of pay, furloughs, reports to duty, transfers, appointments, and requests of all sorts. In later years material of historical interest is comparatively rare, though occasionally some is found, as some letters of April, 1848, relating to the probable annexation of Yucatan; requests for active service or for transfer to the Gulf Squadron in 1846, etc. Three supplementary volumes, 1839-1854, appear to be filled chiefly with letters relating to disputes, complaints, accusations, etc., although such material is to be found quite generally throughout the collection.

2. Masters' letters, 1804-1837 (50 vols.).

These letters from masters-commandant relate for the most part to details of routine service, personnel, transfers, furloughs, promotions, construction, etc. They contain, however, much scattered material of real historical value; and J. R. Soley (Winsor, VII. 414) regards them as among the most important of the "letters received". For example, there are many letters of 1806-1807 from naval officers stationed near New Orleans, relating to Burr's conspiracy. The letters received from David Porter during the summer of 1808 form an interesting group. They deal with the maintenance of discipline at New Orleans (letters of August 4, 5, 11), the difficulties with Spanish officials regarding jurisdiction in West Florida and the powers of Governor Claiborne. Other letters relate to troubles at New Orleans and at Charleston (Master-Commandant John Smith to the Secretary of the Navy, August 10, 1808) over the enforcement of the embargo laws. There are also letters from James Biddle, James T. Leonard, Lewis Warrington, and others bearing on the War of 1812, many of which have an additional interest because of the notes for reply frequently endorsed upon them. Cruises of the "Wasp" and the capture of the "Frolic" are described in letters from Lieutenant Jones, and considerable light is thrown on the naval operations on the Lakes, in the letters from O. H. Perry and Macdonough.

3. Commanders' letters, 1838-1884 (163 vols.).

What has been said of the series of "masters' letters" applies to these volumes, which indeed continue that earlier series. A large portion of this collection is unimportant for historical students and many papers deal with routine matters, but occasional letters, particularly in times of naval activity, are of much greater interest. The group as a whole is regarded by J. R.

Soley (Winsor, VII. 414) as among the more valuable series of the "letters received". As in the case of the "masters' letters" this collection contains many autographs of men who at a later date in their service became noteworthy figures in the American navy.

4. Captains' letters, 1805-1861, 1866-1884 (402 vols.).

The letters from 1862 to 1866 are with "Admirals' letters" (see 5 below). Scattered through a great mass of papers relating to the details of routine service this series contains many letters of the greatest value. The proportion of valuable material is of course greater in the war periods, but such material is not wanting at other times; for example, here are found the letter apprising the Navy Department of the Berlin Decree, and a request for authority to recapture vessels from French ships. The material bearing on the War of 1812 is very valuable, there being letters from Porter, Hull, Bainbridge, Rodgers, and others. Information relating to the condition of the coast defense and of various vessels, as well as to the situation on the Lakes, is to be found in abundance, and there is a long and interesting description of the cruise of the "Hornet" off the South American coast. Of somewhat later date but equally illustrative of the character of the information to be gleaned from this series is a letter of December 7, 1825, from Captain Isaac Hull, at that time commanding the frigate "United States", off Peru, to Secretary Southard. In this letter Hull gives an account of conditions in Peru and encloses a report of Captain Thomas ApCatesby Jones, who had been gathering information as to the situation on and near the Isthmus of Panama. There are also plans of attacks, reports of engagements and of depredations by the enemy, department plans, etc. As showing the varied scope of letters in this series there may be cited finally a report of Captain William H. Macomb to Admiral Farragut, dated January 25, 1870, and forwarded with accompanying papers by the latter to the Navy Department. Here is found an account of Captain Macomb's voyage from England to America as escort to H. B. M. ironclad "Monarch" which bore the body of George Peabody.

5. Admirals' and commodores' letters, 1861-1884 (58 vols.).

These letters from admirals, commodores, and captains are chiefly concerned with the routine of administration, as for example, reports of trials of new war vessels or recommendations of various officers. Occasional letters are of importance for a detailed history of the navy. Among the latter may be cited two letters of February 22 and March 14, 1866, and one of March 5, 1866, from Admiral Farragut to Secretary Welles and to Judge Durell of the U. S. District Court of Louisiana respectively, regarding the part taken by various vessels of his fleet in the capture of the ironclad "Tennessee" and accompanying gunboats in the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864.

6. *Letters to officers commanding gunboats, 1803-1808 (1 vol.); and Barbary Powers instructions (1 vol.).*

These letters relate for the most part to details of construction, to movements, and to commands; they contain, for example, the instructions in accordance with which the first gunboats were built. Special attention may be called also to certain letters as to the duties which these small vessels were expected to fulfill in the early American navy. With this volume may be classed another entitled *Barbary Powers* giving instructions of the department to its officers or agents during the early years of this period, for procuring and sending to the Barbary Powers the presents customarily made to them by commercial nations at this time. The invoice of one such consignment made June 28, 1803, covers eight closely written pages.

7. *Letters to officers of ships of war, 1804-1868 (84 vols.).*

This series of letters sent corresponds to series 2, 3, and 4, of letters received. What has been said of the character and importance of those series holds true in regard to these letters in so far as directions for action can be compared with letters of description and reports of results obtained. In combination with those series and with series 3 these volumes give excellent accounts of naval operations in many fields. Perhaps the most important periods covered are those of the wars with the Barbary States and with Great Britain, and the period from 1861 to 1864. Other letters of interest are those relating to affairs in South America and the West Indies. The earlier volumes contain many letters which, were they of later date, would be found in one of the following series.

8. *Private letter-book, 1813-1840 (1 vol.).*

The letters in this volume are of similar character to those noted in the preceding section but as a rule are more important than those or the letters described in section 5. Nearly two-thirds of the volume (229 pages) are devoted to the period of the War of 1812 and the letters are extremely valuable. Among them are ten letters to Joshua Barney and Charles Stewart respectively, nineteen to Stephen Decatur and over sixty to Isaac Chauncey. Of later date (September 30, 1817) is a letter to James Biddle directing him to proceed to the Columbia River and there assert on the part of the United States a claim to the sovereignty of the region drained by that river.

9. *Letters of the Secretary of the Navy, 1832-1833 (3 vols.).*

These letters cover but a short period and as a rule are of little interest. Either the subjects covered are of so general a nature that little specific information can be obtained, or the letters are found to relate to vacancies in office and the applications of persons desiring to fill them. Occasional letters are of more importance, being of the type described in the preceding paragraph.

10. Letters to flag officers and commanders of squadrons and stations, 1861-1886 (9 vols.).

These contain instructions from the department, and may be said to present the reverse of the picture given in the letters from admirals and commodores. Of less importance than the earlier private letter-book, these instructions relate mainly to details of duty and discipline, but sometimes possess more general interest, as, for example, when they are concerned with political refugees, troubles in South America, etc.

11. Letters to officers generally, 1884-1886 (3 vols.).

Letters from the department to officers generally (paymasters, ensigns, lieutenants, etc.) relating to details of duty, complaints, etc. These have little or no historical interest.

II. SQUADRON LETTERS.

At the beginning of each volume of the Squadron Letters (letters from the commanders of squadrons), through 1880, is an index giving name and subject for each letter. It must be remembered that the fields of action of the same squadron are not the same at different times. During one period a Brazil squadron might be maintained and during another period its duties would be performed by the South Atlantic fleet. Frequently the letters of several squadrons must be consulted to find all the material in those series bearing upon a given subject or relating to a given territory. The movements of the different squadrons are given in the annual reports of the department.

1. African squadron, 1819-1861 (15 vols.).

Much valuable material relative to the slave-trade, especially in the earlier period, together with letters relating to the American Colonization Society and to the Maryland State Colonization Society, is to be found.

2. China station, 1841-1844 (1 vol.).

Commodore Lawrence Kearny. Printed in part in S. Doc. 139, 29 Cong., 1 sess. See Senate resolution, February 25, 1845, calling for correspondence between the commander of the East India Squadron and foreign powers and United States agents abroad, relating to trade and other interests of the United States.

3. Brazil squadron, 1841-1861 (17 vols.).

These letters contain much information about affairs in Brazil and South America, the condition of American citizens, etc. The letters for 1858-1859 are bound with those relating to the Paraguay expedition (see below).

4. Pacific squadron, 1841-1884 (24 vols.).

Here is much important material, especially for 1841-1850, bearing on such subjects as Commodore Jones's seizure of Monterey in 1843, war in

California and New Mexico, suspicions of England, etc. In later volumes are found accounts of affairs in South America, notably in Chile.

5. *Home squadron, 1842-1861 (16 vols.).*

Especially important is the volume for 1846-1847, giving details about the Mexican War. Much information is to be found relating to South American, Cuban, and West Indian conditions.

6. *East Indian squadron, 1845-1859 (11 vols.).*

These volumes contain much important material, including reports, letters, correspondence, etc., relating to Perry's mission to Japan in 1852-1855. A narrative of this expedition is in S. Doc., vol. 14, 33 Cong., 2 sess.

7. *Mediterranean squadron, 1848-1861 (9 vols.).*

The period covered by these volumes is an extremely interesting one in European history and the correspondence of Commodore Charles W. Morgan commanding the squadron has an increased value for this reason. Among the subjects discussed are the conditions in France in 1849, the probable future of the French republic and its relations with Morocco (letters of October 29, November 15, 1849), the position of the Papacy in Italy (June 16, 1850) and difficulties with Portugal over non-payment of United States claims (June 25, July 16, 1850). Other subjects of interest are the protection of American missionaries in Syria and Egypt in 1850 and the reception of Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees on board the American fleet culminating in the instructions of August 5, 1851, from Commodore Morgan to Captain John C. Long of the "Mississippi" to go to Smyrna, where Kossuth was on September 10 received aboard an American vessel.

8. *Eastern squadron—fisheries, 1853 (1 vol.).*

Relating to the fisheries off the northeast coast of America.

9. *Paraguay expedition and Brazil squadron letters, 1858-1859 (1 vol.).*

10. *Flotillas, 1861-1865 (3 vols.).*¹

Letters from the Potomac, James River, and Mortar Flotillas.

11. *Mississippi squadrons, 1861-1865 (14 vols.).*

12. *East Gulf squadron, 1861-1865 (10 vols.).*

13. *West Gulf squadron, 1862-1865 (13 vols.).*

Letters for 1861 are with those of the East Gulf squadron.

14. *West India squadron, 1862-1864 (2 vols.).*

15. *European station, 1865-1877 (1 vol.).*

In all but its name this volume may be grouped with the following series

¹ So large a part of the material in series 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 is being published in the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies," that no description of them has been considered necessary.

there being little distinction between the two in the character of letters contained.

16. European squadron, 1865-1884 (21 vols.).

Among the earlier letters in these volumes is an interesting series from Admiral David G. Farragut as to the treatment accorded the United States fleet on its return to Europe after the Civil War. A letter of October 21, 1867, detailing the reception given Farragut at Portsmouth, England, may be cited as an example of this material. From 1866 to 1869 there are various letters relating to the Cretan revolution against the Turks, one of February 22, 1868, from Captain R. H. Wyman forwarded with accompanying maps and papers to the Secretary of the Navy being of especial note. In this report the attitude of Greece in the struggle is clearly stated. Much later in the series is a most interesting group of letters relating to the trouble at Alexandria in 1882.

17. Gulf squadron, in command of Commodore John A. Winslow, 1866-1867 (2 vols.).

These letters contain interesting material relating to riots in New Orleans, affairs in Mexico, the abdication of Maximilian, the selling of slaves into Cuba after the Civil War, etc. As a specimen document may be mentioned a copy of a letter from Franklin Chase, United States consul at Tampico, to Rear-Admiral Henry K. Thatcher dated June 2, 1866, and giving a clear description of the feeling among the Mexicans against the French. The object of the letter is, of course, to secure additional naval protection for Americans who might be endangered by any riot or revolution resulting from the general arousal of Mexican sentiment against Maximilian and the lack of a sufficient number of government troops at Tampico to maintain order.

18. North Pacific squadron, 1866-1878 (10 vols.).

Here is found some information concerning conditions in Hawaii, coaling stations, affairs in Alaska, California, etc. Illustrative letters are one of February 18, 1874, from Rear-Admiral Alexander M. Pennock giving an account of conditions in Hawaii at the time of the death of King Lunalilo and one from his successor Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, dated September 4, of the same year, stating his readiness to land troops in case of any trouble at the time of the prorogation of the Hawaiian Parliament.

19. Southern Pacific squadron, 1866-1877 (10 vols.).

Many of these letters relate to political affairs in South American states, revolutions, the treatment of citizens of the United States, and the attitude of various states toward the United States.

20. Northern and Southern Pacific squadrons, 1871-1872 (1 vol.).

These letters bear upon affairs in South American states, especially Peru.

21. Asiatic squadron, 1867-1884 (19 vols.).

These volumes contain much material of historical interest, such as reports on the foreign situation and trade conditions, correspondence with consuls, information about Korea, negotiations with Japan, interviews with native chiefs, account of a punitive expedition in southern Formosa in 1867, etc.

22. North Atlantic squadron, 1861-1887 (54 vols.).

These letters relate largely to unimportant details of the service, but there are numerous reports on conditions in South America and the West Indies, troubles of American citizens, and various other subjects. For illustrative material in print see S. Ex. Doc. 34, 41 Cong., 3 sess.

23. South Atlantic squadron, 1861-1884 (35 vols.).

These letters are concerned mostly with details of the service, but contain some reports on affairs in Brazil, Paraguay, and other parts of South America.

III. EXECUTIVE LETTERS.

1. Executive letter-books, 1798-1886 (46 vols.).

These letters from the Secretary of the Navy to the President and members of the Cabinet are concerned largely with appointments, discharges, promotions, and inter-department business. In one letter the opinion of the Attorney-General is asked regarding the propriety of a retired naval officer's accepting civil office; in another the Navy Department places a vessel at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and in a third the best location for a light-house is suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury. The correspondence with the Department of State is, perhaps, the most interesting portion of this series, showing as it does the co-operation between these two departments in the execution of details in foreign policy. The early volumes are classed as Letters to the President, 1798-1842 (2 vols.), Letters to the Secretary of State, 1799-1824 (1 vol.), Letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1798-1821 (2 vols.), Letters to the Secretary of War, 1798-1824 (1 vol.).

2. Executive letters received, 1837-1866 (38 vols.).

These letters are of the same general character as those in the letter-books, described above.

IV. CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Congress letters.

a. From Committee Chairmen, 1798-1886 (18 vols.).

b. From Members, 1825-1849 (4 vols.).

These letters from Congress relate largely to naval legislation, and contain requests for information.

2. Letters to Congress, 1798-1869 (7 vols.).

Correspondence between the Navy Department and Congress, conveying information, replying to questions, etc. These letters as well as those from Congress are of great value for the history of the Navy Department or what may be called the civil history of the navy. They contain naval estimates, drafts of proposed bills, recommendations for the increase or improvement of the navy and the marine corps, statements relative to the business of the department, lists of the ships of the navy, and discussions of naval policy. They furnish also some information respecting the suppression of the slave trade.

V. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Miscellaneous letters, 1794-1887 (about 850 vols.).

In this series are letters received from all sources, the general public, officers, and especially from enlisted men and their friends. A great variety of subjects is treated—transfers, furloughs, promotions, contracts, routine of service, etc. There are many letters from Paul Revere relative to furnishing copper bottoms for ships, and very interesting letters from Robert Fulton describing his torpedo experiments. An account of the mutiny on the "General Armstrong" may also be noted.

2. General letter-books, 1798-1886 (123 vols.).

This series comprises the letters from the department to the general public. There are many replies to applications for office, and much information about the officers of the navy. The work of the Secretary of the Navy is well illustrated especially in such matters as the appointment of midshipmen, naval surgeons, and the civil employees of the department. The series furnishes important notes as to the early history of navy yards and naval stations and gives information as to various reservations of live-oak timber for use in naval construction. A few letters to the agents for recaptured Africans may also be mentioned. J. R. Soley (Winsor, VII. 414) regards this series as one of the most important of those containing "letters sent".

*3. Confidential letters sent, 1857-1883 (2 vols.).**4. Confidential letters received, 1861-1864 (1 vol.).*

VI. EXPLORING AND OTHER EXPEDITIONS.

For a bibliography of exploring expeditions see "Reports of explorations printed in the documents of the United States government", compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse (Washington, 1899).

1. South Sea exploring expedition.

(a) Exploring expedition letters, May, 1836-August, 1838 (4 vols.).

These letters relate to fitting out the South Sea expedition, which was at first under the command of Commodore Thomas ApCatesby Jones, but which, before it sailed, was commanded by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes. There are letters from scientific men, naval officers, government officials, the President, and others.

(b) *Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-1842 (2 vols.).*

These letters are a continuation of the above and relate to the actual work and movements of the expedition. For information about the fitting out of the expedition see "Niles' Register" for the years 1836-1838. The narrative and scientific results of the expedition are printed in "United States exploring expedition during the years 1838-1842, under command of Charles Wilkes" (Philadelphia, 1844-1874, 20 vols.).

2. *Cruise of the North Carolina (1 vol.) 1837-1839.*

The "North Carolina" was the flagship of Commodore H. E. Ballard during a cruise from Valparaiso (May 15, 1837) to various ports on the Pacific, and around Cape Horn to New York, which port was reached June 28, 1838. Many interesting notes are found in this volume.

3. *Notes of a cruise around the world (2 vols.).*

The notes are in verse and appear to have been written by Chaplain Fitch W. Taylor during a cruise around the world on the U. S. S. "Columbia", Commodore George C. Read, in 1838. Taylor published a prose account of that voyage in 1840 and these notes although undated appear to refer to the same trip. A third volume of verse by the same author describes a cruise of the "Independence" in the Pacific Ocean, 1855-1857.

4. *Expedition to the Dead Sea, Lieutenant W. F. Lynch, 1848 (1 vol.).*

See S. Ex. Doc. 34, 30 Cong., 2 sess.

5. *Cruise of the "St. Lawrence", Captain H. Paulding, 1848-1850 (1 vol.).*

Various ports of Europe, including those on the Mediterranean as well as those on the northern and western coasts, were visited by the "St. Lawrence" and the result is a most interesting story of this period of unrest in Europe.

6. *Behring Straits, North Pacific, and China Sea, 1852-1855 (3 vols.).*

Letters relating to the surveying expedition under Commander C. Ringgold and to the removal of Ringgold by Commodore Perry.

7. *Survey of the Rivers Plata, Paraguay, etc., 1853-1856 (1 vol.).*

Letters from Lieutenant Thomas J. Page. Printed in part in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, H. Ex. Doc., Vol. I., 34 Cong., 3 sess., pp. 430-465.

8. *Letters from Commander John Rodgers; surveying expedition to the North Pacific Ocean, 1854-1855 (2 vols.).*

An account of the cruise of the "Vincennes" is to be found in these letters.

9. *Journal of the "Ino", Lieutenant Josiah P. Creesy, 1862 (1 vol.).*

This journal covers the period of the search made by the "Ino" for the Confederate steamer "Sumter".

10. *Nicaragua surveying expedition, 1872 (2 small volumes and papers).*

Report of A. G. Menocal, civil engineer, accompanied by sub-reports.

11. *Cruise of the "Ticonderoga", 1878-1879 (2 vols.).*

The orders of the "Ticonderoga" were to proceed "to the unfrequented parts of Africa, Asia, the islands of the Indian Ocean and the adjacent seas, particularly where there are at present no American representatives, with a view to the encouragement and extension of American commerce".

12. *Journal of George W. De Long, commanding the "Jeannette" expedition, 1879-1881 (4 vols.).*

See "The Voyage of the Jeannette. The Ship and Ice Journals of George W. De Long", Emma De Long, editor (Boston, 1883, 2 vols.).

13. *"Jeannette" and "Rogers", 1881-1883 (1 vol.).*

Letters and telegrams concerning the loss of these vessels, together with the correspondence relating to the removal of the bodies of De Long and his comrades to the United States.

VII. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE MARINE CORPS.

See also below under Headquarters of the Marine Corps.

1. *Letters to officers of the Marine Corps, 1804-1886 (14 vols.).*

These letters from the Navy Department appear to be largely of personal character, relating to appointments, courts-martial, discharges, etc.

2. *Marine Corps, acceptances, 1812-1862.*

Oaths of allegiance taken by newly appointed officers, letters accepting appointments, etc.

3. *Miscellaneous letters, 1828-1886 (76 vols.).*

Letters to the Secretary of the Navy from members of the Marine Corps, relating for the most part to discharges, transfers, furloughs, pay, etc.

VIII. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO YARDS AND DOCKS.

1. *Letters to agents at the navy-yards, 1808-1865 (10 vols.).*

From 1808 to 1815 these letters are occasionally of historical value, but most of them relate to administrative details.

2. Letters from navy-yards and naval stations, 1848-1884 (about 325 vols.).

These letters relate for the most part to details of the service, supplies, construction, discipline, sales, etc. They are arranged in various series by yards and stations, and the dates of the beginning and ending of the respective series vary.

3. Letters to commandants of yards, etc., 1868-1886 (10 vols.).

4. European dock yards, 1870 (1 vol.).

Report on the dock yards of Europe, by T. D. Wilson.

5. Inventory of public property of Navy Department, 1878 (4 vols.).

Boston, Mare Island, Portsmouth, New York, League Island, Norfolk, Key West, Pensacola, etc.

6. Inspection reports.

Chief engineers' letters; reports of commissions for sale of navy-yards.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS FILES.

Under this heading are arranged in chronological order those series which do not clearly belong under any of the preceding headings.

1. John Paul Jones papers, 1778-1791.

Aside from the collection of this name in the Library of Congress there is in the Navy Department an important series of transcripts from original manuscripts in Europe and America relating to this officer. Among them are copies of papers at Douglas Castle, St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, dating from 1778 to 1791, all relating to Jones and including a letter-book of that captain, 1778-1779. Here are also log-books of the "Serapis", and "Alliance" and the "Ariel" when under the command of Jones, and finally a transcript of that portion of the log of the "Ranger" (April 23-May 8, 1778) covering the period of the capture of the "Drake". These papers were secured by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton and presented to the Navy Department in 1904.

2. British Naval Commissioners: letter-book, 1784-1790.

This letter-book of the British Naval Commissioners was recently purchased by the department. It contains both letters sent and received, many of which are of considerable interest and appear to be confidential.

3. Contracts with the Navy Department, 1794-1860 (6 vols.).

4. John Rodgers papers, 1797-1842 (72 vols. or bundles).

These papers of the first Commodore Rodgers afford a good illustration of the character of the collections coming to the Navy Department from the relatives of prominent naval officers. These manuscripts may be well compared with those forming the original Edward Preble collection, portions of which are now in widely separated places. Illustrative manu-

scripts of the collection are five volumes of journals or letter and order-books of the U. S. S. "Constitution", 1806-1810, three volumes of like character for the "President", 1810-1814, and five more relating to other vessels commanded by Rodgers. Ten further groups of papers are connected with Mediterranean affairs during the troubles between the United States and the Barbary powers in the early nineteenth century. Supplementing the papers already named, 49 additional volumes or bundles of manuscripts contain material of a varying degree of interest for the period of more than forty years covered by the collection. Among them may be noted, as of local interest, three packages relating to the defense of Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washington in 1814.

5. Prisoners of the War of 1812, 1812-1816 (transferred from the State Department).

These papers, transferred from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, are in three large chests. The first contains lists of exchanged prisoners (for the most part privateersmen), giving time of capture, name of vessels, etc.; also a large number of bundles of letters relating to prisoners, their histories, efforts to get exchanged, etc. The second contains the log-book of the United States cartel-ship "Analostan", William P. Smith, commander; lists of paroles of British and American prisoners of war in the West Indies; invoices of supplies for the Indians on the northern frontier sent by the Secretary of War to Governor Cass of Michigan, 1815; reports by United States marshals relating to aliens within their districts; letters from aliens asking permission to dwell in certain cities; and vouchers of disbursements for distressed American seamen. The third chest contains reports of marshals relating to prisoners in their districts; bundles of paroles; and lists of escaped prisoners, with information as to their methods of escape.

6. American prisoners, 1812 (3 vols.).

These three books, recently purchased, contain the original records of the American prisoners captured in the War of 1812 and taken to Halifax, Jamaica and Barbadoes. The records show the name of each prisoner, the date of his capture, the name of the vessel on which he had served, and the final disposition made of him (exchanged, etc.).

7. British naval records for the War of 1812 (5 vols.).

Another valuable group of papers relating to this period is a series of transcripts of British naval records for the War of 1812. These papers, given to the Navy Department by Captain A. T. Mahan, include the log-books of various British vessels, reports and letters of individual officers and the proceedings of the courts-martial held in consequence of the defeats of the British on Lakes Erie and Champlain. There are many manuscripts also relating to the New Orleans campaign. It may be added that in the

first volume of this collection are numerous manuscripts dealing with American naval history from 1776 to 1801. Among those of the Revolutionary period specific mention may be made of the records of a court-martial held March 10, 1780, to inquire into the circumstances attendant upon the loss of the "Serapis" in September of the previous year.

8. William Mervine papers, 1812-1857.

This group of papers is in two parts. The first consists of general correspondence composed almost wholly of letters received, with a few copies of letters sent and many miscellaneous reports, orders, and documents dating from 1812 to 1857. The second part covers the period 1832-1857, and is made up of log-books and letter-books of the "Experiment", "Natches", "Cyane", "Savannah", "John Adams", and "Independence" during the period of Commodore Mervine's connection with each vessel.

9. Guert Gansevoort papers, 1827-1864.

This collection includes the Journal of Guert Gansevoort when on the "Sabine", 1827-1828, and various letter-books and log-books of the "Portsmouth", the prize "Excellent", the "Decatur", the "Adirondack" and of the ironclad "Roanoke", 1845-1864, the dates varying in accordance with Commodore Gansevoort's connection with the respective vessels.

10. Navy commissioners' letters, 1827-1842 (29 vols.).

These letters from the navy commissioners relate to construction, repair, and equipment of vessels, to contracts, buildings in navy-yards, etc. See also below under Bureau of Construction and Repair.

11. William Reynolds papers, 1838-1879.

These papers consist almost entirely of Rear-Admiral Reynolds's correspondence during his long period of service in the United States navy and include both private letters and those received from the department at Washington. Perhaps the most interesting portions of the collection are those relating to the Wilkes expedition of 1839 and the survey of the Columbia River, the letters of the Civil War period, and those covering the period of Admiral Reynolds's cruise in command of the East India squadron.

12. Circulars and Orders, 1798-1865 (2 vols.).

A very important series.

13. Bureau letters, 1842-1884 (83 vols.).

These letters from the bureaus of the department relate only to the details and routine of the administration of the department and its bureaus.

14. Letters to heads of bureaus, 1842-1886 (7 vols.).

These letters relate to the routine of the administration of the department and are of the same general character as those in the preceding series.

15. Navy agents' and store-keepers' letters, 1843-1865 (27 vols.).

A continuation of navy commissioners' letters and of the same general character.

16. John C. Howell papers, 1844-1880.

The most important manuscripts in this collection are ten letter-books covering the period of Admiral Howell's service as lieutenant on the "Minnesota" and captain on the "Tahamo" and "Nereus" from 1861 to 1864. Of almost equal importance is a large group of pamphlets including particularly a report on the bursting of the great gun "Peacemaker" on board the "Princeton", February 28, 1844. There are also some letters written during the later period of the admiral's service in European waters and at home.

17. The Flusser papers, 1847-1864.

In this collection are found both private letters and the correspondence of Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Flusser with the Navy Department, the letters continuing almost to the time of the death of that officer in the engagement with the Confederate ram "Albemarle", April 19, 1864. The more important letters are of the periods of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

18. Fourth auditors' and second comptrollers' letters, 1847-1884 (57 vols.).

The letters received from the accounting officers relative to pay-rolls, naval expenditures, and department finance in general.

19. Naval Asylum letters, 1849-1850 (1 vol.).

Letters received relating to admissions to the naval asylum.

20. Corporal punishment and spirit rations, 1850 (1 vol.).

Opinions of such officers as Sloat, Stockton, Shubrick, I. B. Hull, etc., on the subjects of corporal punishment and the effect of the spirit ration, written in reply to questions from the Secretary of the Navy.

*21. Congress resolutions, 1851-1861 (1 vol.).**22. Navy agents and general orders, 1853-1865 (2 vols.).**23. Commodore C. S. McCauley's mission to Cuba, 1855 (1 vol.).*

Letters relating to the affair of the ship "El Dorado". Spain had exercised the right of visitation and search, and Commodore McCauley's mission was in the nature of a demonstration by the United States.

*24. Resignations and dismissals, 1859-1865 (8 vols.).**25. Prizes, 1861-1865 (46 vols.).*

Reports of prize cases and final decrees; records and lists of prizes, etc.

26. Letters from foreign consuls to commanders of United States vessels or to the Navy Department, 1861-1865.

These letters are of great interest, bearing on Confederate privateers, blockade running, construction of Confederate vessels in European ports, etc.

27. *Inventions, examining board, and permanent commission, 1861-1865 (7 vols.).*

28. *Lists of officers of vessels, 1861-1865 (25 vols.).*

29. *Lists of officers of squadrons and fleets, 1862-1865 (2 vols.).*

30. *Medals of honor transmitted and acknowledged, 1862-1866 (2 vols.).*

31. *Letters to the Naval Academy, 1869-1884 (15 vols.).*

These letters relate to the routine of the administration of the academy.

32. *Naval examining board, 1870-1872 (3 vols.).*

Letters from the naval examining board accompanying reports on examinations for promotion; the reports themselves are not included, but recommendations as to procedure are sometimes made, which are of some interest.

33. *Lists of officers at yards and on vessels, 1870-1889 (31 vols.).*

34. *Applications for positions, 1872-1874 (2 vols.).*

Navy Department, Naval Academy, navy-yards, and naval stations.

35. *Correspondence relating to the seizure of the ship "Virginus" by the Cuban authorities, 1873 (1 vol.).*

These letters contain interesting testimony of persons on board the "Virginus".

36. *Preble, George Henry.*

A "History of the Charlestown Navy Yard to 1875". This is a manuscript work in 17 volumes which the department intends to publish in the future; some of the chapters are most interesting.

37. *Naval advisory board. Report, 1880-1881 (1 vol.).*

38. *Gun foundry board. Report, 1883-1884 (1 vol.).*

See H. Ex. Doc. 97, 48 Cong., 1 sess.

39. *Dr. Wilson vs. King of Johanna, 1885.*

Voluminous report, by Commodore Harrington, on the trouble between Dr. Wilson and the King of Johanna.

40. *Naval expedition to the Isthmus of Panama, Commander B. H. McCalla, 1885 (1 vol.).*

Telegrams, instructions, etc., relating to affairs in Central and South America.

41. *Addresses of officers on vessels, 1887-1889 (1 vol.).*

42. *Steel inspection board, 1887-1890 (1 vol.).*

Report on steel tests.

X. LOANED PAPERS RELATING TO THE CIVIL WAR.

In collecting material for the "Official Records" the Naval War Records Office procured as loans various private collections of papers, belonging for the most part to the officers or the families of officers in the Union and Confederate navies. The more important of these papers are to be found in the published volumes, but many of considerable interest could not be included.

Although these collections cannot be called a part of the archives of the department (some of them, in fact, have already been returned to their owners), it is thought that the accompanying list may be of service in aiding the student to locate important material. In the list given below are included: first, brief descriptions of the more important collections relating to the Union navy; second, a list of the names of officers in the Union navy whose papers were loaned; third, a list of the Confederate officers whose papers were obtained by the office. Information in regard to any of these collections can be obtained through correspondence with the Naval War Records Office, and the present location of such papers as have been returned to their owners can thus be learned.

Important Union Papers.**1. Adams, H. A.**

(a) Seventy-one letters received (1861-1865); (b) one copy-book of letters sent (1863).

2. Bailey, Theodore.

(a) Six press-copy books, letters to Secretary of Navy; (b) order-books (1862-1864); (c) four books, reports of captures and expeditions (1862-1864); (d) two scrap-books.

3. Bell, H. H.

(a) Seven letter-books (1862-1864); (b) private diaries, six small volumes (1862-1863); (c) loose papers, relating to the Sabine Pass affair; (d) letters from Farragut (1861-1864).

4. Craven, T. A. M.

One letter-book.

5. Dahlgren, J. A.

(a) Forty-six letter-books (1863-1865), containing current letters, naval correspondence, admiral's original orders, ironclad reports, staff journals, admiral's logs, despatches from and to Navy Department, letters from Admiral Dahlgren, and extracts from consular despatches; (b) notes on coasts of South Carolina; (c) letter-books relating to the South Pacific squadron, while under command of Dahlgren in 1861; (d) note-books on guns, navy-yard, record and service.

6. Davenport, H. K.

Letter-books (1838-1872, but mostly 1862-1864), containing letters from the Light House Board, and letters and reports from the United States naval flotilla in the sounds of North Carolina.

7. DuPont, S. F.

(a) Fifteen letter-books (1861-1863); (b) squadron letters received (1861-1863); (c) army letters received (1861-1863); (d) letters from Navy Department (1861-1863); (e) private and semi-official letters (1861-1865).

8. Farragut, D. G.

(a) Orders, letters, despatches, etc., to Secretary of Navy, Navy Department and bureaus, and to army and navy officers (1862-1864); (b) squadron letter-books (1862-1864); (c) letters and reports received (1861-1865).

9. Foote, A. H.

(a) Letters and documents relating to naval operations in the west; (b) letters and documents from various officers and persons; (c) letter-books (1861-1862).

10. Goldsborough, L. M.

(a) Telegrams and private letters; (b) letter-books:—North Atlantic squadron (1861-1862), European squadron (1865-1867), to Secretary of Navy (1865-1867), to ministers and consuls (1865-1867).

11. McKean, W. W.

Six letter-books (1861-1862).

12. Mervine, William.

(a) Two letter-books (1861 and 1836-1868); (b) journal of a cruise in the U. S. S. "Mississippi" (1861).

13. Patterson, T. H.

(a) Letter-books (1862-1865); (b) order-books (1861-1865); (c) letter-book of Commander William Reynolds (1865).

14. Preble, G. H.

One hundred and seventy-one letters (1862-1865).

15. Radford, William.

(a) Miscellaneous letters and telegrams and correspondence with the departments; (b) general orders and circulars; (c) descriptions of vessels, list of vessels and officers; (d) log-book and battery books.

16. Rhind, A. C.

(a) Letters (1863); (b) papers and letters relating to the explosion of the powder-boat "Louisiana" at Fort Fisher.

17. Roe, F. A.

(a) Two letter-books (1862-1865); (b) private journal (August, 1861-December, 1862).

18. Roman, S. C.

(a) Official correspondence (1861-1864); (b) letter-book (1854-1880).

19. Sands, B. F.

Eleven letters (March 30-June 8, 1865).

20. Stribling, C. K.

General orders and circulars (1864-1865).

21. Walke, H.

Correspondence, letter-books, orders, reports, etc., relating to (1) store-house supply (1859-1861); (2) gunboat fleet (1861-1863); (3) U. S. S. "Sacramento" (1863-1865).

22. Welles, Gideon.

Twelve letter-books (1862-1869), containing all his naval correspondence.

23. Wilkes, Charles.

(a) Fourteen letter-press copy-books (1862-1863); (b) correspondence with Navy Department (1862-1863); (c) correspondence of James River and West India squadrons (1862-1863).

Other Union officers whose papers were loaned.

Alden, Jas.	Davis, C. H.	Howell, J. C.
Ammen, D.	Doss, Sylvester.	Hull, J. B.
Arnold, H. N. T.	Drayton, P.	Jenkins, T. A.
	Dyer, N. M.	Johnston, J. V.
Baird, G. W.	Eagle, H.	
Balch, G. B.	Ealer, H. A.	Kilgore, W. F.
Bartlett, J. R.	Eastman, T. H.	
Beardslee, L. A.	Ellet, A. W.	Lardner, J. L.
Beaumont, J. G.	Emmons, Geo. F.	Latch, E. B.
Bishop, J.		Lee, S. P.
Blake, H. C.	Fairfax, D. McM.	Le Roy, W. E.
Boutelle, C. O.	Frailey, J. M.	Luce, S. B.
Braine, D. L.		
Browne, Wm. R.	Gardner, J. W.	McCann, W. P.
Bunce, F. M.	Glisson, O. S.	McCauley, Edw.
	Goldsborough, H. A.	McCauley, E. Y.
Chase, W.	Goldsborough, John R.	Mackay, George.
Clitz, J. M. B.	Green, J. F.	Mackie, J. F.
Colhoun, E. R.	Greer, J. A.	Macomb, W. H.
Cooke, A. P.		Mahan, A. T.
Corbin, T. G.	Haggerty, F. S.	Marchand, J. B.
Craven, T. T.	Hooker, E.	Marston, John.
Crosby, P.		

Megler, J. G.	Pritchett, J. M.	Street, W. T.
Morgan, Gen. G. W.		Trenchard, S. D.
Morton, G.	Ransom, Geo. M.	
Mullany, J. R. M.	Reynolds, Wm.	Van Dyke, G. B.
	Rutherford, W. H.	Varnick, G. L.
Newman, W. B.		
Nourse, J. E.	Sartori, L. C.	Watmough, P. G.
	Shober, J. F.	Welch, Will L.
Parker, J.	Shock, Wm. H.	Willenbacher, E.
Parrott, E. G.	Simpson, Edward.	Wilson, T. D.
Parsons, L. B.	Sims, C. S.	Winslow, J. A.
Paulding, L.	Slattery, D. P.	Wise, H. A.
Pearson, G. F.	Smith, M.	Woodhull, Maxwell.
Perkins, G. H.	Steedman, C.	Worden, J. L.
Porter, D. D.	Stevens, T. H.	
Price, Cicero.	Stevenson, J. H.	Yost, G. R.

Confederate officers whose papers were loaned.

Averett, S. W.	Gunther, C. F.	Page, Thos. J.
	Guthrie, John J.	Pointdexter, Carter B.
Baker, Jas. McC.		Pointdexter, Reginald.
Barney, Jos. N.	Harlan, Jas.	Porter, John L.
Barron, Samuel.	Henderson, Alex.	Porter, J. W. H.
Blackmar, A. O., Jr.	Hodges, W. R.	
Bragg, Braxton.	Hoge, Francis L.	Ramsay, Henry A.
Brent, Thos. W.	Hollins, Geo. N.	Randolph, Victor M.
Brooke, John M.	Hunter, Wm. W.	
Buchanan, Franklin.		Schober, Fred.
Bullock, Jas. D.	Jackson, Thos. A.	Semmes, Raphael.
	Jackson, Wm. H.	Simms, Chas. C.
Carter, Wm. F.	Jones, C. Lucien.	Sinclair, Arthur.
Cary, Clarence.	Jones, Catesby ap R.	Sinclair, Geo. T.
Cooke, Jas. W.		Slidell, John.
	Lamb, Wm. (Col.).	Smith, P. E.
Duvall, R. C.	Lindsay, J. W.	Stone, S. D., Jr.
	Littlepage, Hardin B.	Swain, Edw. A.
Edmondson, R. B.	Loyall, Benj. P.	
Eggleston, Everard T.		Tattnall, Josiah.
	McCarrick, Patrick.	Thompson, Jacob.
Fairies, T. A.	McCarrick, Patrick H.	Tombs, Jas. H.
Farrand, Ebenezer.	Magruder, J. B.	Tucker, John R.
Forrest, French.	Mason, Jas. M.	
	Minot, Robt. D.	Waddell, Jas. I.
Galt, Francis L.	Morgan, Jas. M.	Webb, Wm. A.
Gift, Geo. W.		Wood, John T.
Goodwyn, Matthew P.	North, Jas. H.	Wright, Marcus J.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The Bureau of Navigation promulgates and makes a record of all orders to the fleet and to officers of the navy, keeps the records of service of all squadrons, ships, officers, and enlisted men, receives reports of service performed by ships, officers, or men, and of inspections, prepares and revises tactics, drill-books, signal and cipher codes, and regulations governing uniform and service afloat, directs all rendezvous and receiving ships, and has charge of the enlistment and discharge of all enlisted men, and of all that relates to the education of officers and men except the Naval War College.

The bureau was established in 1862 (12 Stat. L. 510), but its records date from 1798. They are mainly of two kinds; (a) personal records, comprising the records of the office of detail, mentioned by Soley as of value in supplementing the "letters sent" in the Naval War Records Office, and (b) log-books. The semi-annual Navy Register is prepared in this bureau; this important publication has been issued every year, beginning in 1814, with the exception of 1816; during a part of this time it appeared only annually. A complete set of Navy Registers is in the library of the Navy Department. A "General Navy Register", containing a list of all officers of the Navy from 1775 to 1900 (New York, L. R. Hamersly, 1901) is convenient for purposes of reference although not complete for the period of the American Revolution. For the history of the various vessels to 1853 a publication by Lieutenant George F. Emmons: "The Navy of the United States, 1775-1853" (Washington, 1853), may be used. This contains the history of the service of each vessel (including privateers) and shows its ultimate fate; the data are arranged in tabular form and are (except for a few errors and omissions) substantially accurate, but the ditto marks should be followed with caution. This volume will, however, be superseded by R. W. Neeser's forthcoming "Statistical and Chronological History of the United States Navy, 1775-1907".

I. PERSONAL RECORDS.

1. Record, 1798 to date (about 400 vols.).

The "Record" contains the orders sent to officers. It was formerly known as the "Register", and before that as "Appointments and Orders".

2. Reports on officers, 1846 to date.

A series of volumes containing confidential reports made by superior officers on the conduct of their subordinates.

3. Enlistments, rendezvous, 1846 to date (about 400 vols.).

Register of enlistments, recruiting station returns, and muster rolls, containing information about enlisted men; a few papers antedate 1846.

II. LOG-BOOKS.

All the log-books that are in the possession of the Navy Department are in the Bureau of Navigation. There are books on file from 1801, though until 1816 many were retained by officers; since that date, however, practically all the log-books have been filed in the department. This class of material is not of so great value for historical purposes as might be supposed; for example, the account of the engagement between the "Constitution" and the "Guerrière" is brief and meagre, giving only an outline of the movements of the "Constitution". Theodore Roosevelt, in the preface to his "Naval War of 1812", says, "The log-books are rather exasperating, often being very incomplete", and cites, as an illustration, the log-book of the frigate "United States", which does not contain a single fact about the fight in which the "Macedonian" was captured. The only published list of log-books is the "Office Memoranda No. 5", referred to above; it gives only the books of the Civil War period. Lists of vessels, however, are to be found in the Navy Registers, as well as in the "Blue Books".

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has charge, as its title indicates, of the designing, building, fitting, and repairing of ships and of the larger part of their permanent fixtures. Its records are largely technical, and their interest would be chiefly for the history of naval architecture. This bureau is the repository of the greater part of the records of the navy commissioners, dating from 1815 to 1842, and consisting of correspondence, accounts, returns, etc.

I. NAVY COMMISSIONERS' RECORDS.

These records of the navy commissioners relate almost wholly to the construction, equipment, and repair of vessels, the principal function of the commissioners being the superintendence of such work. They are of considerable value for the information they contain relating to the construction, architecture, types of vessels, etc., of the old navy, and have been used somewhat by naval historians, but they do not relate to movements of vessels or to officers, such matters being under the direct supervision of the Secretary.

1. Correspondence, 1815-1842.

The correspondence is in two series: (a) letters sent; (b) letters received. The former are arranged chronologically, the latter by navy-yards, the letters from each yard being filed in the order of their receipt. The correspondence is chiefly with officers in navy-yards, or elsewhere, superintending the construction of vessels; it is preserved in volumes, boxes, and bundles,

of which there are many hundreds, and is kept in the basement of the Navy building.

2. Accounts, reports, returns, etc.

These papers are arranged in bundles and, being stored in chests at the Washington Navy-Yard, are practically inaccessible. On each chest is a type-written list showing the general character of the papers within, and from these lists the records are shown to consist of the following classes of papers:

- Muster-rolls, 1815-1842;
- Offers to furnish materials at navy-yards, 1816-1841;
- Sundry store returns, 1816-1842;
- Reports of surveys on ships and ships' stores, 1816-1843;
- Proposals and scales of offers for naval supplies, 1816-1843;
- Reports of money expended out of the "gradual increase fund", 1817 (1 bundle);
- Timber reports, 1817-1842;
- Reports on the state and condition of naval vessels, 1818-1842 (33 bundles);
- Rules and regulations for navy-yards, 1819-1822;
- Appropriations, 1819-1828;
- Monthly report of contracts, 1819-1842;
- Report of officers and men, 1819-1842;
- Vouchers, 1820-1830;
- Cost of building the schooner "Alligator";
- Accounts of sales at auction, 1824-1833;
- Account of provisions shipped, 1826-1842;
- Report of the cost of materials and labor in repairing naval vessels, 1826-1842;
- Monthly exhibits, 1828-1831;
- Navy-yard pay-rolls, 1819-1842.

II. REGULAR RECORDS OF THE BUREAU.

The regular records of the bureau extend from 1842 to date and consist of examination-papers, ships' surveys, specifications, contracts, records of the board on changes, etc. They include two chests of papers pertaining to what was called "Admiral Gregory's office"; these relate to vessels building outside of navy-yards between 1861 and 1866. Most of the regular records of the bureau are stored in boxes at the Washington Navy-Yard.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

This office was established in 1865 (13 Stat. L. 468), its head bearing the title, Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General. In 1870 the office was discontinued but in 1880 was permanently established with the title Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy (21 Stat. L. 164). The judge-advocate-general is the law officer of the Navy Department; it is his duty to revise, report upon, and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards for the examination of officers and candidates or for special purposes, such as selection of sites; to examine and report upon all claims filed in the department; to prepare forms for bonds and contracts and to examine all bonds and contracts; to report on all legal questions submitted to him, etc.

The records of the proceedings of courts-martial and of boards of inquiry are the ones of most interest and historical value. They are complete since July, 1799, and are arranged chronologically in volumes, while there is a general index showing the names of the persons affected and the dates, charges, and departmental action in each case. The records of courts and boards are not regularly printed, but many are to be found in the congressional documents, and some are privately printed. The chief value of such records lies in the light they throw upon the details of the events to which they relate. Frequently they reveal facts about engagements and movements not included in the official reports.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The records of the Marine Corps are said to relate largely to the personnel of that body, and consist of muster-rolls, returns, reports, enlistments, etc., including the reports of many engagements. The records of enlistments, which alone were accessible,¹ date from 1798. For a detailed history of the organization, see the "History of the U. S. Marine Corps", by Richard S. Collum (New York, 1903).

¹The archives of the Marine Corps are inaccessible, being packed in boxes and stored in the Marine Barracks. The information given above was derived through questioning members of the clerical force of the headquarters of the Marine Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department was established by the act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. L. 395). A brief account of the "History and Business Methods of the Department of the Interior, its Bureaus and Offices", by Emmett Womack (Washington, 1897) is somewhat out of date, but is still serviceable as indicating the duties of the department. The general archives of the department do not antedate 1849, but the archives of the Pension Bureau, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Patent Office, and the General Land Office, all of which were transferred to the Department of the Interior from other departments, extend back to the establishment of the respective offices. The office of the Secretary is organized in several divisions, of which those that are of most importance because of their records are described below. In addition to the divisions more fully described, should be noted the Disbursing Division, where are kept the ledgers and other records of all appropriations expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Division of Lands and Railroads, which is the medium through which the Secretary of the Interior communicates with the General Land Office and in which is kept a docket of all the appeal cases considered by the first assistant attorney, and the office of the first assistant attorney, where are prepared the decisions of the Secretary in cases relating to the public lands; the more important of these decisions are printed: "Decisions of the Department of the Interior and General Land Office in Cases relating to the Public Lands", 1881- (Washington, 1887-).

A list of the publications of the Interior Department to 1881 is printed in S. Ex. Doc. 182, 47 Cong., 1 sess.

PATENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The Patents and Miscellaneous Division conducts the general correspondence of the Secretary's office (except that relating to appointments, Indians, lands, and railroads), and is therefore the repository of the more valuable classes of records of that office. The files consist mostly of letters sent and letters received and commence in 1849, although some papers of earlier dates are to be found. The arrangement of the files is irregular; until about 1881, letters received were grouped under several headings, but since that date most of them have been filed in a single series. The following list, for which acknowledgment should be made to Mr. Acker, the chief of the division, comprises chiefly what are known as the "old files", i. e., those prior to 1881.

I. CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1. *Miscellaneous letters sent, January 26, 1854—June 30, 1892 (39 vols.).*

These letters are to members of Congress, to the President, and to heads of executive departments and bureaus; they relate to a great variety of subjects.

2. *Letters received from Congress, 1850-1880 (1 file-box).*

Largely resolutions of the Senate or House, or requests from committees asking for information. Some of the reports furnished in reply by officers of the Interior Department are filed with these letters.

3. *Presidents' letters, 1853-1880 (1 file-box).*

Many of these letters are wholly unimportant; a series from 1853 to 1869 relates to the Executive Mansion; another, of 1864, to the rebuilding of the President's stables. Beginning in 1864 are letters from the President submitting proposed legislation for examination.

4. *Letters from the executive departments, 1849-1880 (4 file-boxes).*

These letters are of a miscellaneous character, and are arranged by departments; those from the Secretary of State commence in 1868; from the Secretary of the Treasury in 1849; War, 1858; Navy, 1855; Agriculture, 1862-1875; Attorney-General, 1862; Postmaster-General, 1862; Smithsonian Institution, 1849.

5. *Correspondence with the judiciary.*

Cf. similar material in office of the chief clerk of the Department of Justice.

(a) Letters sent, January 25, 1854, to January 27, 1869 (45 vols.).

(b) Miscellaneous letters from Court of Claims, 1855-1872 (part of one file-box), relating chiefly to accommodations for the court.

II. CORRESPONDENCE WITH BUREAUS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1. *Letters sent to the commissioner of pensions, 1854-1883 (28 vols.).*

2. *Letters received from commissioners of pensions, 1849-1883 (63 file-boxes).*

These letters are grouped in several series; they relate to such matters as bounty-land claims in New Mexico, construction of pension laws, pension agents and agencies, appointments, defalcations and delinquencies, pension frauds and criminal practices, etc.

3. *Reports (55 file-boxes).*

These reports are by the commissioner of pensions and relate to appeals in pensions and bounty-land claims; they are arranged alphabetically.

4. *Letters sent to commissioner of patents, 1857-1873 (1 vol.).*

5. Letters received from commissioners of patents, 1849-1881 (9 file-boxes).

These include miscellaneous letters, requests for admission of articles, such as books and models, free of duty; papers relating to well-known patent cases, to the Patent Congress in Vienna, etc.

6. Correspondence with General Land Office.

This consists of one volume of miscellaneous letters sent during June, July, and August, 1877, and of one file-box of miscellaneous letters received, 1850 to 1880.

7. Miscellaneous letters from commissioner of Indian affairs, 1851-1880 (part of one file-box).

8. Miscellaneous letters from commissioner of education, 1867-1881 (part of one file-box).

Many of these relate to concerns granting worthless diplomas.

9. Miscellaneous letters from Geological Survey, 1867-1903 (3 file-boxes).

Included in these boxes are also letters between 1877 and 1880, relating to the entomological commissions.

III. SLAVE TRADE AND COLONIZATION PAPERS.

A valuable class of materials is that comprising the papers relating to the suppression of the slave trade and to schemes for colonizing negroes. These papers fill eight file-boxes and four volumes. All come between the dates 1854 and 1872; those relating to the suppression of the slave trade consist of correspondence with the United States marshals and attorneys, and with the President and members of the cabinet, of papers relating to the slaver "Augusta", 1861-1862, and of miscellaneous correspondence; those relating to colonization schemes consist of correspondence with officers of the government, consuls, judges of mixed courts, emigration agents and commissioners, and officers of the American Colonization Society. The attempt to establish a colony on Île à Vache was the occasion of much correspondence, and of full and interesting reports by agents of the government relating to the failure of the colony.

IV. TERRITORIAL PAPERS.

By the act of March 1, 1873 (17 Stat. L. 484) all the powers and duties with respect to the territories formerly exercised or performed by the Secretary of State were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The territorial papers that had accumulated in the Department of State prior to 1873, were not however transferred, but are now in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of that department. The territorial papers in the Patents and Miscellaneous Division of the Interior Department extend from 1873 to the

present time. They consist mainly of the executive proceedings of the various territories and the correspondence between the territorial governments and the Interior Department. The latter is of comparatively small value, relating for the most part to such matters as the construction of buildings, furnishing of libraries, etc. The annual reports of the territorial governors are at present printed in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior. The papers of the following territories are filed here, each series ending of course when the territory to which it relates became a state: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

V. FEDERAL PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES.

1. Papers relating to the penitentiary and jail in the District of Columbia, 1821-1878 (15 file-boxes).

These papers consist of miscellaneous papers, 1849-1878; miscellaneous letters, 1821-1862; pardons, 1832-1862; commitments, 1831-1862.

2. Other federal prisons, 1870-1878 (1 file-box).

These papers consist of reports on prisoners, letters from convicts, commutations of sentence, wardens' certificates, etc.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Buildings.

There is a considerable collection of correspondence and other papers relating to the erection of buildings in the District of Columbia; for example, Patent Office building, construction and reconstruction, 1849-1882; Capitol extension, 1851-1867; public buildings and grounds, 1851-1866; buildings occupied by the government, 1840-1852.

2. Affairs in the District of Columbia (1 file-box).

These papers relate to schools; the Canal Commission, 1870-1871; telegraphs, 1865-1880; confiscation of property under act of July 17, 1862; etc.

3. Cuban expedition, 1850-1851 (part of 1 file-box).

These papers relate to the case of the "Creole"; they consist of the reports of special agents, and of correspondence, and bear upon the prosecution and punishment of the leaders of the expedition.

4. Centennial Exposition (7 file-boxes).

5. Polygamy in Utah, 1879-1887 (1 file-box).

Petitions to the President in favor of, and opposed to, polygamy in Utah.

6. Pacific Railway, 1853-1861.

A volume of letters addressed to the Secretary of War, relating to explorations and surveys for the route of the Pacific Railway, with special reference to the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels.

7. Miscellaneous letters received, 1881-1895 (76 file-boxes).

APPOINTMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The Appointment Division has charge of all business concerning appointments, removals, resignations, charges against officials, leaves of absence, official bonds, etc. The records consist of correspondence, of papers filed with applications for appointments or with charges against officials, and of all other papers and letters connected with the work of the division. The division was not organized until September, 1861, but its files commence in 1856, with the exception of the records of presidential appointments, which date from 1849. Certain papers have been destroyed as being of no value (see S. Doc. 236, 58 Cong., 2 sess.).

The papers connected with each individual case are jacketed together and are made accessible by means of a card-index. Much of the material is considered confidential.

BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.

The Board of Pension Appeals considers, and prepares for the regulation of the assistant secretary, the decisions in appeals from the action of the commissioner of pensions, in pension and bounty land claims. The more important of these decisions are printed in "Decisions of the Department of the Interior in Appealed Pension and Bounty-Land Claims", 1886- (Washington, 1887-). The material in the Secretary's office bearing on pension appeals dates from 1849, and consists of letter-books, volumes of decisions, etc. A digest of the important parts of this material as well as of the printed decisions is brought nearly to date in two separate volumes: "Digest of Decisions and Opinions relating to Pensions and Bounty Land", by William L. Chitty and John W. Bixler (Washington, 1897); and "Digest of Decisions of the Department of the Interior in Appealed Pension and Bounty-Land Claims", by Eugene B. Payne (Washington, 1905).

INDIAN DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The Indian Division conducts the business in the Secretary's office relating to Indian affairs, which consists of: (1) matters relating to Indian lands; such as rights of Indians to lands, intruders and trespassers, cessions, reservations, deeds, conveyances, surveys, allotments, leases, contracts, railway, canal, and irrigation rights, projected legislation, construction of treaties and laws, cattle grazing, mining and logging operations, etc.; (2) matters relating to Indian moneys; such as construction of treaties on questions of annuities, expenditure of annuities, accounts of lands and stocks in which Indian trust funds are invested, contracts with Indians for profes-

sional services in claims, projected legislation regarding Indian annuities, etc.; (3) matters relating to the conduct of Indians; such as outbreaks, disorders, crimes, and depredations, and claims therefor, industrial employments, etc.; (4) matters relating to the support of Indians; such as construction of laws authorizing expenditures for Indian supplies, contracts for Indian supplies, and transportation, service of employees, etc.; (5) matters relating to Indian education; such as location and construction of Indian school buildings, contracts for conducting schools, inspections of schools, etc.; (6) inspection of the Indian service; such as instructions to inspectors, examination of inspectors' reports, accounts, etc.; (7) miscellaneous matters; such as missions and missionaries, permits to go into the Indian country, commissions appointed to negotiate with the Indians, etc.

The files of the division consist of the correspondence, papers, and records relating to the above matters of business; such as correspondence with the President and cabinet officers, and with the commissioner of Indian affairs, opinions of the Attorney-General, correspondence with the General Land Office and other bureaus; etc. These records should be clearly distinguished from those of the Office of Indian Affairs; they relate only to such matters as require the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, while the latter pertain to the direct administration of Indian affairs exercised by the commissioner. The files of the division are complete since 1849.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

By the act establishing the War Department in 1789 (1 Stat. L. 49) the direct administration of Indian affairs was delegated to the Secretary of War, but in 1832 (4 Stat. L. 564) the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created, and thereafter all business relating to the Indians was conducted by the commissioner under the supervision of the Secretary of War, until in 1849, when the Interior Department was created, the Office of Indian Affairs was transferred to the new department (9 Stat. L. 395). The various matters of business conducted by the Office of Indian Affairs are sufficiently indicated in the account of the duties of the Indian Division of the Secretary's office. The files of the office do not, so far as is shown by the examination for this report, antedate 1800: papers between 1800 and 1832 are rare; those between 1832 and 1849 are numerous; while those from 1849 to date are practically complete, with the exception of such as have been destroyed as valueless (see S. Doc. 236, 58 Cong., 2 sess.). A great many of the more important papers will be found printed in the annual reports of the commissioner of Indian affairs, which contain yearly summaries of the relations with the Indians; reports of superintendents, inspectors, agents, and teachers; important correspondence; statistical tables,

etc. A very important publication is "Indian Affairs, Laws, and Treaties, 1778-1902", compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler (2 vols., S. Doc. 819, 58 Cong., 2 sess.), which contains statutes, executive orders, proclamations, treaties, and statistics of tribes. Another publication, one volume of which has appeared is, "Digest of Decisions relating to Indian Affairs", volume I., Judicial, by Kenneth S. Murchison (Washington, 1901).

Especial note should be made of the library of this office, which contains a collection, in about one hundred volumes, of the congressional documents, from 1827 to date, relating to Indian affairs, as well as a valuable index, compiled by the librarian, Miss Cook, to works on the Indians.

Of the six divisions (Finance, Lands, Accounts, Education, Records and Files, and Miscellaneous) into which the office is organized, two, Records and Files, and Lands, contain important records. The Records and Files Division contains, for the most part, the records of the other divisions, which are sent here to be filed and indexed.

1. Papers received from agencies and officials, 1800-1880.

These files in several hundred boxes consist of the papers received by the office from agents or other Indian officials and contain some of the most valuable material in the Indian Office. While the larger part of it relates to unimportant details, there are here and there papers that throw much light on the history of Indian administration. In the early Cherokee files, for example, are to be found the instructions of Secretary Dearborn outlining the government's policy toward the Indians, and frequently picturesque letters from various Indians are to be met with. In the New Mexico files are found many letters from territorial governor Calhoun relating to the administration of the territory, the formation of political parties, and other similar subjects, while in the series relating to schools is contained the whole history of Indian education.

The papers received prior to 1880 are grouped by agencies or superintendencies and arranged chronologically and alphabetically, but since that year the papers have been filed numerically. The following list shows the arrangement from 1800 to 1880.

Alaska, 1873,
 Arizona, 1863-1880,
 Blackfeet, 1855-1868,
 Caddo, 1831-1842,
 California, 1849-1880,
 Central Superintendency, 1851-1880,
 Cherokee, 1800-1876,
 Cheyenne, 1871-1880,
 Cheyenne and Arapahoe, 1875-1880,
 Chicago, 1831-1839,
 Chickasaw, 1831-1868,

Chippewa, 1851-1880,
 Choctaw, 1831-1876,
 Choctaw and Chickasaw, 1801-1830,
 Colorado, 1861-1880,
 Council Bluffs, 1835-1856,
 Creek, 1809-1876,
 Crow Creek, 1871-1876,
 Crow Wing, 1837-1839,
 Dakota, 1861-1880,
 Delaware, 1855-1869,
 Devil's Lake, 1871-1880,

Flandreau, 1873-1876,	Pottawatomie, 1848-1880,
Florida, 1826-1850,	Prairie du Chien, 1831-1842,
Fort Berthold, 1867-1880,	Quapaw, 1871-1880,
Fort Leavenworth, 1831-1851,	Raccoon River, 1843-1845,
Grand River, 1871-1874,	Red Cloud, 1871-1880,
Great Nemaha, 1837-1876,	Sac and Fox, 1831-1880,
Green Bay, 1831-1880,	Saginaw, 1837-1845,
Idaho, 1863-1880,	St. Louis, 1824-1851,
Indiana, 1831-1846,	St. Peters, 1831-1870,
Iowa, 1831-1846,	Sandy Lake, 1850-1851,
Kansas, 1863-1875,	Santa Fe, 1849-1850,
Kickapoo, 1855-1875,	Santee, 1871-1876,
Kiowa, 1864-1867,	Sault St. Marie, 1836-1852,
Kiowa and Commanche, 1876-1880,	Schools, 1819-1873,
La Pointe, 1831-1880,	Seminoles, 1843-1876,
Lower Brule, 1876-1880,	Shawnee, 1855-1875,
Mackinaw, 1835-1880,	Sisseton, 1867-1880,
Mandan, 1831-1850,	Southern Superintendency, 1851-1870,
Miami, 1846-1850,	Spotted Tail, 1875-1880,
Michigan, 1824-1851,	Standing Rock, 1875-1880,
Minnesota, 1849-1856,	Stocks, 1836-1873 (Indian trust funds),
Montana, 1864-1880,	Texas, 1847-1859,
Neosho, 1831-1874,	Turkey River, 1844-1846,
Nebraska, 1876-1880,	Union, 1875-1880,
Nevada, 1861-1880,	Upper Arkansas, 1855-1874,
New Mexico, 1851-1880,	Upper Missouri, 1831-1874,
New York, 1840-1880,	Upper Platte, 1846-1870,
North Carolina, 1876-1880,	Utah, 1849-1880,
Northern Superintendency, 1851-1876,	Washington, 1853-1880,
Ohio, 1831-1843,	Western Superintendency, 1833-1851,
Omaha, 1855-1876,	Whetstone, 1871-1874,
Oregon, 1842-1880,	White River, 1875,
Osage, 1831-1880,	Wichita, 1857-1878,
Osage River, 1831-1872,	Winnebago, 1846-1876,
Otoe, 1856-1876,	Wisconsin, 1836-1850,
Ottawa, 1863-1872,	Wyandotte, 1843-1872,
Pawnee, 1859-1880,	Wyoming, 1869-1880,
Pima, 1859-1861,	Yankton, 1859-1880.
Ponca, 1859-1880,	

2. *Miscellaneous papers received, 1801-1880.*

These files contain letters from chiefs to the President or Secretary of War, schemes of Friends and others for civilizing the Indians, speeches of Indian chiefs and talks by agents, together with much other interesting and curious material. There are but 300 papers of earlier date than 1824, and but twenty-four file-cases of papers between 1824 and 1880.

3. *Papers received, 1880 to date.*

Since 1880 all papers received have been filed in a single series, in a numerical order. They fill several thousand file-boxes.

4. Record books of papers received.

The records of papers received have been kept in various series as follows:

- (a) January, 1824–June, 1847 (33 vols.).
- (b) February, 1830–November, 1836 (3 vols.). These relate exclusively to emigrations.
- (c) January, 1832–June, 1833 (1 vol.). A weekly report of letters received.
- (d) Letters registered. A register of letters received; commenced about 1847 and continued to the present time.

5. Letters sent relating to miscellaneous matters.

Copies of letters sent are preserved in letter-books, in various series.

- (a) November 17, 1800–April 26, 1824 (6 vols.). These letters relate to miscellaneous affairs; some texts of treaties are to be found here.
- (b) March 18, 1824–January 8, 1886 (200 vols.). Practically a continuation of the first series. Designated as “general” letter-books.
- (c) January, 1832–April, 1861 (3 vols.). “Chickasaw letter-books”.

6. Letters sent, dealing with Indian trade relations.

- (a) October 31, 1807–April 11, 1818 (4 vols.).
- (b) July, 1820–April, 1822 (1 vol.). This series is incomplete; volume “D” is the only one extant.
- (c) 1835–1836 (1 vol.). This contains both letters sent and letters received, relating chiefly to Cherokee removals.

7. Letters sent, 1886 to date.

The letters sent since 1886 have been preserved in the press-copy letter-books of the various divisions of the Indian Office.

8. Agents' ledgers, 1808–1822.

These contain invoices of goods sent on account of the government from trading houses to the agents for “Indian factories”. The invoices contain some valuable information as to the prices of peltries (raccoon, cat, fox, beaver, bear, otter, wolf, panther, elk, etc.) at the stations of New Orleans, Choctaw, Arkansas, Natchitoches, Fort Osage, St. Louis, Chickasaw Bluffs, Fort Wayne, Sandusky, and Fort Madison.

9. Claims files, 1832 to date.

These are arranged numerically and indexed by names. They consist of invoices and of affidavits and statements made by persons who have sold goods to the United States for the Indian agencies.

*10. Report-book, 1838–1885 (64 vols.).**11. Unclassified material.*

A large amount of unclassified material is to be found in various parts of the Office of Indian Affairs. This includes a large part of the archives

that were transferred from the War Department. A detailed account of it is impracticable, but the following notes will suggest its character: "reservation letters of Creeks"; "emigration letters of Creeks"; "reservation and emigration letters" of Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees respectively; papers relating to the "Mitchel Affair", the Indian Springs treaty, the emigration of the Seminoles; a few Shawnee papers of slight importance; journals relating to the settlement of the affairs of the Cherokees at the time of their final removal from Georgia; Cherokee neutral lands, west of the Mississippi; Cherokee bounty-lands; Cherokee reservation lands east of the Mississippi under the treaties of 1817 and 1819; claims against the Cherokees; spoliation claims of Cherokees, dating as early as 1814; Cherokee pension claims; Cherokee difficulties of 1839 growing out of factional disputes within the tribe; Cherokee affairs immediately after the Civil War, touching on the loyalty of Ross, etc.; Cherokee school and missionary papers, 1825-1826; Cherokee emigration papers, including muster rolls, certificates for abandoned improvements, letters from General Scott, etc.; correspondence of Ross and Colonel Montgomery, the Cherokee agent; papers of Benjamin F. Curry, including letters from the War Department, Governor Lumpkin of Georgia, Governor Carroll of Tennessee, John Ross, and others.

BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

The office of the Commissioner of Pensions was created in the War Department in 1833 (4 Stat. L. 622), but became a bureau in the Interior Department in 1849. For a brief statement of the legal history of the office see "A Digest of the Pension Laws, Decisions, Rulings, Orders, etc.", by Frank B. Curtis and William H. Webster (Washington, 1885, pp. 7-10). The "Digest of Pension and Bounty-Land Decisions", by William L. Chitty and John W. Bixler (Washington, 1897) contains (introduction, cxxvii-xxxvi) "A Brief History of the Origin and Development of the Pension System of the United States". See also "Bureau of Pensions, its Officers and their Duties" (Washington, 1908). The principal work of the bureau consists in the examination and adjudication of all claims for pensions based on services rendered in all wars of the United States. For the execution of this business the bureau is divided into a number of divisions, whose duties are as follows:

The Appointment Division has charge of all papers relating to appointments, promotions, pay-rolls, etc., of the employees in the bureau and various agencies.

The Record Division receives all applications for pensions, examines them to determine whether they are properly made, makes a record of them and of all papers and documents filed with them, gives each claim a

number, jackets it, together with all papers relating to it, and then sends it to the proper division for adjudication. Thus, while the original application and the papers connected therewith do not remain in this division, there is preserved here a complete record of them. This division also collects the names and addresses of survivors and keeps such other records pertaining to soldiers and applicants for pensions as may be desirable. After a claim has been recorded and jacketed in the Record Division it passes to one of the adjudicating divisions. These are five in number, and divide among them the various kinds of claims.

The Old War and Navy Division adjudicates all navy claims and all army claims based on service prior to March 4, 1861; *i. e.*, service in the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, in the Indian wars, and in the Mexican War.

The Army Division adjudicates claims for service in the regular army after March 4, 1861; *i. e.*, veteran reserve corps, veteran volunteers (Hancock's Corps), United States volunteers (recruits from Confederate regiments), provost marshals' department, general and staff officers of volunteers, Mississippi marine brigade, ram fleet, miscellaneous United States organizations and officers, war with Spain, and Philippine and other insurrections.

The claims based on services in volunteer organizations during the Civil War are adjudicated according to locality. Eastern Division: New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Michigan. Western Division: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington. Southern Division: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, the territories, and United States colored troops.

When a claim is received in one of these divisions from the Record Division it is placed in what are known as the "pending files" of that division, while all necessary additional information relating to it is being obtained. This additional information consists of the military history of the person upon whose services the claim is based, which is obtained from the adjutant-general's office of the War Department, or from the Navy or the Treasury Department; of the record of what physical examinations are made; of whatever evidence the records of the Pension Bureau may contain; and of additional evidence called for by the division from the claimant or the claimant's attorney. When at last the necessary information has been collected, the claim, together with all the papers relating to it, is placed in the "completed files", from which it is taken in its turn to be examined and recommended for admission or rejection. The Board of Review then

passes upon the case, and if it is admitted it is sent to the Certificate Division, where the proper record is made and the certificate is issued. It then passes to the "admitted files", where it remains permanently. The admitted files are under the supervision of the chief clerk and the claims are filed in two series: "Invalids", and "Widows, minors, and dependents" (it should be noted, however, that all cases adjudicated by the Old War and Navy Division are permanently filed in that division: the "admitted files" contain the admitted cases adjudicated by the other divisions). If, however, the case is rejected by the board of review, it is returned to the adjudicating division from which it was submitted, and is filed there.

The Law Division has charge of all questions of law, including marriage, divorce, and guardianship; prepares criminal cases for prosecution; takes cognizance of all questions pertaining to attorneys practicing before the bureau; attends to new pension laws and private acts of Congress; and prepares legal opinions.

The Medical Division keeps records of all examinations ordered by the bureau; keeps on file the record-books returned by the examining surgeons; determines the proper rate of pension; and in general supervises the work of the examining surgeons.

The Special-Examination Division takes charge of such claims as are referred to it which require special examination in the field, as for example, when fraudulent practices are suspected.

The Finance Division has charge of all appropriations for the payment of pensions and of the expenses connected with the pension service, and keeps all the accounts, vouchers, records, etc., relating thereto.

For fuller accounts of the duties of the various divisions and of the methods of procedure see "A Treatise on the Practice of the Pension Bureau" (Washington, 1898); also the annual reports of the commissioner of pensions, especially that for 1905.

The above somewhat detailed account of the duties and practice of the Pension Bureau has been included in this report for the purpose of making clear the character of the files of the various divisions. It thus is seen that the great mass of the files consists of the claims and the papers relating to them, and that they are kept in the five adjudicating divisions, and in the "admitted files" under the supervision of the chief clerk. The financial accounts are preserved in the Finance Division; the records relating to legal questions are filed in the Law Division; while the Record Division contains the records of claims (distinguished from the claims papers themselves), the state service records, and the records of army and navy survivors.

As is evident from the foregoing description, the files have for the most part little historical value: the claims-papers and supporting evidence have in general only a personal or genealogical interest. It frequently happens,

however, that in support of some claim documents of considerable value are filed; especially is this true of the claims filed in the Old War and Navy Division, which contains all the files of the bureau antedating 1861. For some time it has been the policy of those in charge of this division to segregate such documents as appear to be of especial interest, and through the courtesy of Mr. Bryant, chief of the division, a list of such documents is included in this report and will be found below. It should be understood that the documents listed are by no means all those of value in the files of the division, but only such as have been segregated. Further search would doubtless reveal many more, but the great bulk of the files rendered such search impracticable for the purposes of this report. While the files of this division, on account of their age, contain probably the most valuable documents, nevertheless it is doubtless true that the files of the other adjudicating divisions would be found upon thorough investigation to contain many documents and papers of value for military history subsequent to 1861. Such a search at this time and for this report, however, is impossible.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the bulk of the files of the Pension Bureau. In 1905 the "pending files" contained 220,822 cases, and the "admitted files", exclusive of Old War and Navy claims, contained 1,703,863 cases; in other words, the papers and documents connected with all the pending claims and with most of the admitted claims weigh approximately 500 tons. To this amount should be added the files of rejected claims and of admitted Old War and Navy claims, of which there are hundreds of thousands; the correspondence (in the year 1903-1904 alone the bureau received over 840,000 communications and letters, and sent over 1,300,000 letters of various kinds); and various other records and files. Work in this bureau by the investigator is practicable only when, as in the Old War and Navy Division, valuable documents have already been segregated.

The files of the bureau include papers and documents from 1775 to date, but the larger part of the files do not antedate 1861. There have been no losses except those resulting from the official destruction of books and papers regarded as valueless (see S. Doc. 236, 58 Cong., 2 sess.).

Following is a list of the documents of historical value that have been segregated from the regular files of the Old War and Navy Division. They consist mostly of orderly books, accounts, diaries, and correspondence. They are arranged in the list below by states, and under each state in approximately chronological order; the parenthetic numbers indicate the location of the various documents in the files.

New Hampshire.

1. 1782-1783. Receipt-book of Thomas Blake, paymaster of the First New Hampshire; of no apparent value (38).

Massachusetts.

1. May 12 to August 25, 1775. Orderly-books and roll of Captain William Reed's company, Roxbury and Dorchester (62).
2. July 8 to October 9, 1775. Orderly-book, William Walker, Charles-town (44).
3. August 10, 1775, to January 6, 1776. Two orderly-books of Adjutant Jeremiah Niles, headquarters; records of many courts-martial (33 and 14).
4. August, 1777. Orderly-book of Colonel Jonathan Eddy, commanding at Machias. 1781-1801, memorandum-book, register of marriages, etc., of Jonathan Eddy as justice of the peace (29).
5. July 1 to October 1, 1778. Orderly-book of Thomas Cole, headquarters, Boston; return of prisoners taken in York during 1776; return of German troops on Winter Hill (63).
6. September 5, 1775, to August 16, 1778. Two order-books of Caleb Boynton, Colonel Thomas Williams's company, Colonel John Pater-son's regiment before Boston, 1775, and Colonel Ezra Wood's regi-ment at White Plains, 1778; return of Colonel Wood's regiment, July 25, 1778, also brigade list (rejected file, 1,113).
7. July 30 to October 15, 1776. Orderly-book of Captain Daniel Warner's company, headquarters, New York, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regi-ment (17).
8. July 30 to November 7, 1776. Orderly-book of Lieutenant-Colonel James Roberts, Ticonderoga (26).
9. August 8, 1778, to February 2, 1779. Orderly-book of Adjutant Richard Buckmaster, headquarters (39).
10. 1778-1783. Receipt-book of Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Taylor, Second Massachusetts regiment; suggests the character of the supplies (49).
11. July 29, 1779, to July 28, 1780. Returns of Sixth Massachusetts Bat-talion, Samuel Frost, lieutenant and adjutant; lists of field-officers and captains of the Massachusetts line, July, 1775, to July, 1779 (20).
12. August 1, 1781. Diagram showing disposition of American and French forces under Washington, Howe and Rochambeau (widows' file, 1897).
13. 1780-1782. Book of Quartermaster Joshua Clapp, Eighth Massa-chusetts; returns of army stores, etc., giving names of captains (35).
14. 1781-1783. Official correspondence relating to minor operations about Dobbs Ferry, addressed to Captain John Pray, First Massachusetts Regiment, who commanded the water guard; also articles of capitula-tion agreed upon at the surrender of Fort Ames, October 10, 1780 (widows' file 16,378).

15. June, 1783. Portion of a journal of Captain Henry Sewall, Colonel Sprout's Second Massachusetts Regiment, covering service on Major-General Heath's staff as aide-de-camp, during the process of army disbandment (widows' file, 1897).
16. 1780-1784. Account of articles of clothing allowed Captain E. Smith's company, Thirteenth Massachusetts, containing rolls of members of company; copy of a petition of the Massachusetts line to Congress regarding army arrears (45).
17. January 10 to April 8, 1782. Orderly-book of Lieutenant and Adjutant Francis Tufts, Eighth Massachusetts, in garrison, Boston Highlands (36).
18. 1804-1815. Company-book, First Regiment, Second Brigade, Falmouth, Robert Anderson, Samuel Richards, and Frederic Merrill, clerks of company; contains rolls, orders, records, etc., of the Falmouth company (23).
19. 1810-1827. Orderly-book for the first company of infantry in the town of Buckstown, Massachusetts, including lists.
20. 1814-1820. Roll and orderly-book of Captain Amos Pratt's company of Whately; mostly orders while encamped at South Boston, September 15 to October 28, 1814, as a part of General Maltby's brigade; rolls and records as a militia company, ending May 20, 1820 (16).
21. Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee, and John Adams to Captain Benjamin Gunnison of the Morris, directing the delivery of his cargo to John Daniel Schweighauser of Nantes, and putting Gunnison under orders of Schweighauser (survivors' file 12,282).

Rhode Island.

1. October 2 to October 27, 1777. Orderly-book of Major-General Joseph Spencer, and correspondence between Brigadier-Major Joseph Palmer and General Spencer, Tiverton; letters concerning the Burgoyne campaign; return of Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment at Tiverton (64).
2. 1779-1780. Orderly-book of Nicholas Alger, Colonel Topham's regiment, April 12 to November 26, 1779, and weekly returns of the first company, July, 1779, to January, 1780 (51).
3. April 12, 1779, to March 2, 1780. Orders, daily instructions, court-martial proceedings, and general diary, Lieutenant James Miller, Colonel Topham's regiment (1).
4. July 12 to September 23, 1779. Little Compton. Orderly-book of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Miller, Colonel John Topham's Regiment. Returns of the regiment, names of certain captains,

number of officers and men in nine companies, note of union of Crary's and Topham's regiments (survivors' file, 11,089).

5. October, 1785. Names of officers and soldiers commanded by Colonels Robert Elliott, John Topham, and Archibald Crary, with balances of depreciation reported by a committee to be due (37).

Connecticut.

1. June 3, 1775, to October 7, 1775. Orderly-book of Colonel David Waterbury's regiment, kept on a march from Stamford, Connecticut, to Ticonderoga, and back; includes lists of the several companies (21).
2. July 31, 1775, to October 22, 1775. Journal of Captain Joseph Smith's company, Colonel David Waterbury's regiment, around Ticonderoga; regimental and general orders; muster-roll of the company, May 1, 1775; copy of a letter from General Montgomery to General Carleton, demanding the latter's surrender, December 6, 1776; private and army accounts; list of returned soldiers, September, 1775 (10).
3. August 5, 1775, to December 13, 1775. Diary of Lieutenant Jabez Fitch, jr., Captain Jewett's company, Colonel Huntington's regiment, full of detail and human interest (55).
4. September 7, 1775, to November 2, 1777. Ephraim Squier's diary of march in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, September 7 to November 25, 1775, and in the Burgoyne campaign, September 4 to November 2, 1777 (rejected file, 10,026).
5. August 16 to September 25, 1776. Orderly-book of Captain Robert Brown; interesting details, routine orders, etc.; soldiers' accounts, May to July, 1777; no engagements (30).
6. 1776-1782. Account-book of Captain Edward Rogers of Colonel Gay's regiment; a very confused record; contains list of the company.
7. April 10, 1776, to January 20, 1777. Personal account-book of Colonel David Waterbury, showing accounts between himself and members of his regiment, as well as an account of the military equipment supplied to his men, with a history of his service, written by his son (4).
8. July 15 to October 12, 1776. Orderly-book of Ebenezer Adams, Captain Grosvenor's company, Colonel Durkee's regiment, at New York and Fort Constitution; list of company; about fifty pages (46).
9. September 11 to December 5, 1776. Diary of Nehemiah Gallup, of Connecticut, Captain John Morgan's company, containing account of march from Groton, Connecticut, to White Plains; list of deserters (invalid file, 13,110).
10. 1777. Nehemiah Wadsworth's accounts with teamsters employed by him; lists of company teamsters (48).

11. 1777, 1778. List of soldiers in Captain Shipman's company, 1777, and list of soldiers and part of an orderly-book (September, 1778) of Captain Josiah Baldwin's company operating in Rhode Island and Connecticut (invalid file, 16,248).
12. 1778-1780. Accounts of Julius Deming, purchasing commissary, with Henry Champion (13).
13. August 15 to September 24, 1780. Sergeant Benjamin Carson's orderly-book (34).

New York.

1. 1775-1777. Major-General Schuyler's ledger, 1775-1777, and account-book, April 30 to August 13, 1777 (68 and 12).
2. November 8, 1775, to February 26, 1776. Orders, instructions, and general diary showing daily paroles, countersigns, etc., of Arnold's expedition to Canada (2).
3. 1775. Order-book of Lieutenant Benjamin Evans, Second New York, begun December, 1775; very interesting (24,181).
4. May 14 to June 24, 1776. Captain Hyatt's orderly-book, routine orders, courts-martial (40).
5. August 17 to October 5, 1776. Orderly-book, headquarters, King's Bridge, New York; interesting record of orders and courts-martial, measures of army discipline, preparations for attack, etc.; no important engagements (15).
6. 1777. Receipt-book of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Cooper; also contains statements of allegiance to the states, with subscriptions thereto (53a); orderly-book, 1776 (53b).
7. September 24, 1778, to July 9, 1779. Orderly-book, headquarters, West Point and vicinity, New York, Danbury, Hartford, Peekskill, and Middlebrook; complete and valuable; field returns of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment (31).
8. April 27 to October 17, 1779. Orderly-book of Captain James Gregg; a confused and irregular orderly-book, but of some value; list of deserters (47).
9. 1781. Receipt-book of Ebenezer Mott, quartermaster of Colonel Weisenfel's regiment (58).
10. 1782-1784. Receipt-book, regimental orders, etc., of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Lawrence Tremper, Colonel Willet's regiment, roll of Captain Jonathan Pearsee's company; and personal diary for March 23, 1783, to December 12, 1784 (50, 61, and 19).
11. Gaine's New York Pocket Almanack, for the year 1787, contains annotations by Nathaniel Fitch, Connecticut (widows' file, 23,035).
12. 1788-1818. Day-book of Eli Wood, Fradikburgh, Dutchess County, New York, and a portion of the family record (66).

New Jersey.

1. July, 1776. Orderly-book and account-book of William Walton, Captain Henderson's company, headquarters, Long Island, 1776; General Greene's orders, July 10-18, 1776; accounts, apparently private, 1776-1808 (42).
2. May 29 to August 4, 1779. Journal including two lists of men, kept by Michael Errickson, Captain John Burrowe's company, Colonel Oliver Spencer's regiment, Fourth New Jersey Infantry (widows' file, 16,253).
3. 1776. Roll and accounts of Captain Samuel Potter's company, Colonel E. Drayton's regiment; also personal accounts to 1813 (7).

Pennsylvania.

1. August, 1776, to September, 1777. Account-book of Captain John Soder, with officers and soldiers; no detailed items (54).
2. 1776, 1777. Printed sheet, "Particulars of the Rations allowed for the Flying Camp", Pennsylvania, and an oath of allegiance certificate, Pennsylvania, James Black (invalid file, 2,077).
3. November 18, 1777, to May 10, 1778. Letter-book of Major James A. Wilson, commandant of garrison at Carlisle, containing 34 letters of members of Board of War, officers, and others, relating to public business, supplies, recruits, deserters, etc. Private accounts from 1783 to 1785; docket of cases, January, 1779, to July, 1782 (57).
4. August, 1780. Receipt-book of William Wilson, quartermaster, First Battalion, Philadelphia County militia, Colonel George Smith (invalid file, 6,423).
5. 1777-1811. Receipt-book of Captain John Witman, Reading, Pennsylvania; lists of German soldiers (59).
6. April 27, 1779, to October 27, 1782. Receipt-book of John Weitzel, assistant commissary, Northumberland County. The file contains also many papers and letters, including receipts for scalp money (widows' file, 3,819).
7. 1779-1782. Quartermasters' records, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, memorandum books of William Bawman, and records of team service (6, 60 and 43).
8. July 7 to November 23, 1780. Three orderly-books of the Tenth Pennsylvania, under Wayne; containing marching orders, records of courts-martial, etc.; no engagements recorded; details of daily camp life (9, 18, and 22).
9. July 24 to August 23, 1780. Orderly-book of James McLean, lieutenant and adjutant, Tenth Pennsylvania, under Wayne; roster of the officers of the Tenth Pennsylvania; 160 pages (25).
10. 1781-1808. Docket of John Buyers, justice of peace, Sunbury, Penn-

- sylvania, 1781-1802; 271 pages; list of marriages, 1791-1808; naturalizations, etc.; part of several company muster-rolls, with accounts (67).
11. 1782. Personal account and orderly-book of Captain Mark Hardin, captain of pack-horses; contains some genealogical data, but otherwise of no value (8).
 12. July 7 to August 8, 1783. Diary by Captain George McCully of trip with General Ephraim Douglas, as bearer of the news of the restoration of peace, to the military posts on the northwestern frontier; largely descriptive of travel with good account of reception by Delawares and Wyandottes; ends a mile and a half before reaching Detroit (widows' file, 7,411).
 13. Poor Will's Pocket Almanack for 1783. Property of Charles Lukens. Has a diary for 1783, including an account of an earthquake (widows' file, 7,411).

Virginia.

1. 1776-1782. Rolls of Captain John Morton's company, Fourth Virginia, June 28 to August 28, 1776, soldiers' accounts, and accounts of provisions gathered in Prince Edward County, 1780-1782 (11).
2. May 21, 1777, to May 11, 1778. Orderly-book, and clothing and other accounts with members of company of Captain John Brown, Virginia; in camp at Georgetown, Trenton, White Marsh, Germantown, Philadelphia, and Valley Forge; a list of men dying at Valley Forge in Brown's company; private accounts, warrants as justice of the peace, etc., 1782-1799 (52).
3. October 17 to December 8, 1778. Account-book and orderly-books of Robert McCready, of Pennsylvania, Colonel John Stevenson's regiment, Virginia and Maryland Rifle Corps; interesting details of camp life at Fort McIntosh; return of troops, October 30, 1778; records as justice of peace, 1816 (24 and 25). Also journal of eleven pages of the McIntosh expedition, November, 1778, with transcript from surveyor's field notes showing places of encampment and distances from Fort McIntosh (invalid file, 5,747).
4. 1779. Account-book of James Hunt, of no apparent value (28).
5. March 4 to April 10, 1781. Orderly-book of Adjutant John Piper, of the first regiment of the Prince William and Fairfax militia, at Williamsburg, Virginia; used as account-book, 1781-1792 (32).
6. 1812-1821. An account of the military proceedings in the county of Kanawha, kept by Colonel John Starke, Henry White, and Matthew Dunbar; records of proceedings at meetings of militia, and records of musters, fines for non-attendance, etc. (65).

North Carolina.

1. Private journal of Captain Abraham Philips, during the Revolutionary War (rejected file, 8,184).
2. Guilford Dudley's declaration narrating Greene's campaign in North Carolina (widows' file, 8,681).
3. 1801-1807. "Journal of occurrences"; some forty-five pages of fragmentary records of dealings with the Indians, especially with the Creeks and Cherokees. Of no value (41).

South Carolina.

1. Interesting narrative by Captain Denis Tramell of his services in the partizan warfare in South Carolina, including the battle of Cowpens (rejected file, 10,672).

Miscellaneous.

1. May, 1775. Josiah Dunn, Vermont volunteers, Captain Samuel Wright, describes the dispute between Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen as to command (invalid file, 23,207).
2. 1776. James Little (Connecticut), account of the treatment of prisoners who surrendered at Fort Washington on November 16, 1776, including experiences of a prisoner at North Chapel, New York and on the prison ship "Grosvenor" (widows' file, 8,256).
3. 1781. Extract from general orders announcing surrender of Cornwallis and orders for celebration of victory, Henry Denison (widows' file, 15,890).
4. 1781. Proposals for an exchange of prisoners and a list of American prisoners (one small volume); the list gives the name, rank, date of commission, corps, date and place of capture of the prisoners to be exchanged (rejected file, 3,020).
5. 1780. Returns of provisions and stores, magazine store, Danbury, Connecticut, by Samuel H. Phillips, assistant commissary of issues, February, March, April, and May (invalid file, 17,018).
6. 1781. Samuel Mills of New Hampshire, serving in Massachusetts Artillery Company, Captain Thomas Patten; account of Cornwallis's surrender (invalid file, 18,977).
7. A list of the officers and men on the United States frigate "Adams" for the year 1800. This ship was in the war with France and captured several French privateers. Kept by Francis H. Ellison, lieutenant (3).

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office as a distinct bureau was created in the Treasury Department in 1812 (2 Stat. L. 716). Its duties, prior to that time, had been performed by the various departments, especially by the Treasury and

War Departments (1 Stat. L. 50, 66, 467; 2 *ibid.*, 75, 282). In 1849 the office was transferred to the Interior Department. The General Land Office transacts or supervises all the business relating to the survey, disposition, and patenting of the public lands, and holds the records of title to all the public domain. At present it is divided into thirteen divisions for the transaction of its business. For a history of the office and of the administration of the public lands reference is made to "The Public Domain", by Thomas Donaldson (H. Ex. Doc. 47, 46 Cong., 3 sess., part 4, especially chapter vi). The duties of the various divisions are fully described in the annual reports of the commissioner of the General Land Office. Much material is also to be found in the "Report of the Public Lands Commission", especially the appendix (Washington, 1905, printed as S. Doc. 189, 58 Cong., 3 sess.).

In general the records and files of the Land Office are of great importance, constituting, as they have been said to, the "Domesday Book of the Public Domain of the United States". They are considered more fully below under the various divisions of the office. The office has no files, so far as shown by this investigation, prior to 1792, and in the fire of 1814 the military warrants that had been located and patented, and the final certificates and other papers relating to purchased lands that had been patented, were burned ("American State Papers, Miscellaneous", II. 248). Certain papers have also been destroyed as useless (S. Doc. 263, 58 Cong., 2 sess.; H. Doc. 255, 58 Cong., 3 sess.; H. Doc. 350, 58 Cong., 3 sess.). A great deal of material, especially the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury prior to 1849, relating to public lands, is filed in the Division of Mail and Files of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury. As a whole the records of the General Land Office are remarkably complete. The bulk of the files of the office is too great to be readily estimated; a great many rooms and a large part of the basement of the old Post-Office building, where the office is located, are filled with the records and papers. There is no general file-room, each division filing and preserving its own records, a fact which materially complicates the work of the investigator. Furthermore, owing to lack of space the earlier records are badly crowded and are stored in extremely inaccessible places, in the attic, the basement, the passageways, etc.; so that it has been wholly impracticable to prepare anything like an inventory of the material (see the report of the commissioner of the General Land Office for 1904). It is believed, however, that the brief descriptions below convey an adequate idea of the material to be found in the office. Some of the more important material has been made accessible through the publications of the office, for a list of which, to 1881, see S. Ex. Doc. 182, 47 Cong., 1 sess. In this connection it may be noted that the Spanish archives formerly in the offices of the surveyors-general of Florida and New Mexico

have been removed to the Library of Congress, while those in the office of the surveyor-general of California were destroyed in the San Francisco fire of April, 1906.

I. CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION. "A."

In the Chief Clerk's Division are kept a docket of all communications received and the records of all matters relating to the personnel of the General Land Office, such as appointments, resignations, charges of misconduct, etc.

II. RECORDER'S DIVISION. "B."

The Recorder's Division contains the record of all patents issued, and the files of correspondence, certificates, proofs, and other documents upon which the patents are based; also the records and files of discontinued divisions. The records of patents are complete from the earliest times, but the files of the original papers are said to have been destroyed by fire in 1814, and are incomplete prior to 1836. The earliest of the extant files are not readily accessible.

III. PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION. "C."

In the Public Lands Division are preserved the "tract-books", which constitute the greater part of its archives. In these "tract-books" space is allowed for each legal subdivision of land established by surveys, which has been or is a part of the public domain. In the space there allowed for each section of land is noted everything affecting the status of that section, such as entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, cancellations, claims, contests, conflicts, etc. In addition to these "tract-books" there are kept letter-records, in which are found records of all correspondence relating to the duties of the division from 1796 to date.

IV. DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS. "E."

The Division of Public Surveys supervises all work relating to the public surveys, prepares instructions to the surveyors-general, examines and passes upon all contracts for surveying, examines all plats and field-notes of surveys, and superintends the running of boundaries when done by the General Land Office. For a history of the legislation relating to surveys see the "Manual of Surveying Instructions" (Washington, 1902), and for the reports of the surveyors-general see the annual reports of the commissioner.

The archives of the division consist mainly of correspondence, and show the old methods of surveying, the physical features of the land surveyed, and the difficulties and often opposition encountered in making the surveys. The correspondence consists of the letters received, kept in file-boxes, and of copies of the letters sent, preserved in letter-books; it is arranged in five groups: (1) executive, with cabinet and bureau officers; (2) registers and

receivers, relating to the actual disposition of the land; (3) surveyors-general; (4) examiners, relating to the examination of contract-surveys; (5) miscellaneous. The oldest correspondence is contained in a volume of letters dated 1796-1816.

V. RAILROAD DIVISION. "F."

The Railroad Division registers entries of lands within railroad, wagon-road, and canal-grant limits, docketed contested entries and applications for lands therein, examines and decides such applications and entries, conducts all correspondence relating to the disposal of lands within railroad, wagon-road, and canal-grant limits, lists, certifies, patents, and adjusts railroad and wagon-road lands, and registers, examines, and recommends for approval all articles of incorporation and all maps filed by railroad companies claiming right of way over public lands under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L. 482), and under other acts granting right of way.

The files of the division are grouped as follows: (1) Letters sent, relating to all matters; important for determining the land policy of the government so far as it relates to railroads, canals, and irrigation; (2) letters and papers received, relating to cases in dispute between the railroad and the government; (3) letters from railroads, relating to all matters not in dispute concerning land grants, such as lists of lands sold; (4) letters and papers received, relating to canals and irrigation, ditches, reservoirs, etc., except those constructed by the government; (5) maps of permanent location filed by railroads, showing the exact lines of the respective roads and all the lands involved; (6) decisions of the Secretary of the Interior relating to railroads, canals, etc. There are other kinds of material, but all of real importance are included in the foregoing classification. For lists of railroad and other grants made, the records relating to which are on file in this division, see the annual report of the commissioner of the General Land Office for 1905, under "Railroad Division".

The Railroad Division was established in 1872 and its records before that date are not complete. It has, however, practically all the railroad files since 1850, when the first grant was made, while there is material relating to canals of as early date as 1829, and the Secretary's decisions commence in 1859.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION. "G."

The Miscellaneous Division examines, acts upon, and keeps the records of all claims to lands arising under the pre-emption, timber-culture, desert-land, town-site and cemetery laws, and under grants to the several states for educational, charitable, and other purposes. It locates and patents claims to lands in territory acquired by the United States by cession, when such claims originated under the former government prior to the cession of

the territory, and have since been confirmed by Congress. It also has charge of Indian lands and of the examination and patenting of such lands, and adjudicates all contests coming before the General Land Office in which pre-emption rights, desert-land claims, timber-culture claims, town-site questions, or Indian claims are involved. Finally it examines the proofs of Alaskan entries. Of special value among the records of this division should be the decisions, of which there are a great many each year. The earliest patent recorded in the division is dated March 3, 1792.

VII. CONTEST DIVISION. "H."

The Contest Division disposes of controversies arising between individuals where rights under the homestead, timber, and stone laws, and locations of land-scrip under various acts of Congress are involved. The principal records of the division consist of correspondence, decisions, and the testimony, pleadings, and arguments relating to the various cases of contest coming before the division.

VIII. SWAMP-LAND DIVISION. "K."

The Swamp-Land Division examines and records the lists of lands selected and reported as inuring to certain states under the acts of Congress granting swamp and overflowed lands to public lands states (see 9 Stat. L. 352, 519; 10 *id.*, 634; 11 *id.*, 251; 12 *id.*, 3; 14 *id.*, 218; 17 *id.*, 37, 404; 18 *id.*, 282; 19 *id.*, 268, 395; 21 *id.*, 171); issues and records patents for those lands; and records, indexes, and files the correspondence, decisions, papers, and other records relating to claims arising under the acts cited above.

IX. DRAFTING DIVISION. "L."

The Drafting Division performs all the drafting required by the General Land Office and is the custodian of all the official field-notes of surveys of the public domain and of the originals and photolithographic copies of maps and plats relating thereto, together with 408 volumes of mineral plats and several thousand segregation mineral plats and diagrams.

X. DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS. "M."

The Division of Accounts contains the records of all the receipts and disbursements of money by the General Land Office. The principal classes of accounts are as follows: (1) Receipts; quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of public and Indian lands), quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys), accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber, accounts of moneys collected on account of sales of public timber (acts of March 3,

1891, and June 4, 1897), accounts of moneys received from sales of government property (old furniture, etc.), accounts of moneys received by town-site boards, accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost of office work in connection with the survey of mining claims, accounts of receiving clerk, General Land Office, for moneys received from certified copies and transcripts of records. (2) Disbursements: quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special disbursing agents, quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys), quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents, state-fund accounts, repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold, accounts of deputy-surveyors, accounts of town-site boards, miscellaneous accounts (special agents, inspectors, forest superintendents, supervisors, and rangers), and contingent, transportation, and other accounts.

The surveying contracts are also kept in this division. Many kinds of work are performed by the division that cannot be conveniently tabulated. Of such may be noted the preparation of estimates for all annual and special appropriations for the land service, the tabulation of numerous statements relating to public lands and to their survey and disposal under the various acts of Congress, the investigation of claims before the Court of Claims, the preparation of reports on bills pending before Congress, the receipt, examination, recording, and distribution to other divisions of registers' returns, and the compilation of statistics for the annual report.

The correspondence of this division is very voluminous, amounting in the year ending June 30, 1905, to over 50,000 letters received and sent. The letters are filed according to a fourfold classification: (1) registers' and receivers' letters; (2) surveyors-general letters; (3) departmental letters; (4) miscellaneous letters.

XI. MINERAL DIVISION. "N."

The Mineral Division has charge of the following matters: (1) mineral and coal entries; (2) all contests and quasi-contests in which the character, whether agricultural, mineral, or saline, of the public land is involved; (3) agricultural filings and entries in which a question as to the character of the land is involved; (4) railroad, state, and forest lieu selections referred to this division for examination as to the character of the land selected and the proximity of such selections to mineral lands; (5) petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims and on all mineral and coal lands that are alleged to have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural lands; (6) certified copies of papers, plats, and records relating to mineral lands or coal lands; (7) relinquishment and amendments of entries or filings in which the character of the land is in question; (8) correspondence and instructions to registers and receivers

and United States surveyors-general in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands; (9) the preparation, recording, and transmitting of all mineral and coal patents; (10) the work of the mineral land commissioners appointed under the acts of February 26, 1895, and June 6, 1900, to classify the granted lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's grants in the mineral districts of Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula, in Montana, and in Coeur d'Alene, in Idaho; (11) examination of bonds of United States mineral surveyors.

XII. SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION. "P."

The Special Service Division investigates fraudulent entries and receives and investigates complaints of depredations upon public timber. Its records consist mainly of correspondence and reports of its agents on cases under investigation.

PATENT OFFICE.

Although provision for the granting of patents was made as early as 1790 (1 Stat. L. 109, 318), the Patent Office was not established by law until 1836, when it was made an office in the Department of State, and a commissioner of patents was appointed as its head (5 Stat. L. 117). In 1849 it was transferred to the Interior Department. For a brief history of the patent system in the United States see the annual report of the commissioner of patents for 1900 (pp. viii-xii).

The archives of the Patent Office are practically complete from 1836 and consist of the models, books, records, drawings, specifications, correspondence, etc., relating to the granting of patents. The files of most value are the applications for patents and the accompanying papers. With each application are placed the correspondence and other papers relating to it, and the whole is then filed according to a numerical system, so that all the papers bearing on any one case can be readily found.

In the fire of December 15, 1836, everything in the Patent Office, both records and models, was destroyed (H. Rept. 134, p. 38, 24 Cong., 2 sess.). Some of the records and most of the models were restored, however, so that there is scattering material consisting of ledger volumes of fair copies of papers and correspondence, dating from as early as 1790. On September 24, 1877, another fire destroyed 87,000 models, 40,000 sets of photographic copies of drawings, and 30 patented drawings, but no books or original records and files in patented cases were lost (H. Ex. Doc. 2, 45 Cong., 1 sess.). The material lost in this fire has been partially restored. For a list of papers and files destroyed by authority of Congress as being of no value see S. Doc. 236, 58 Cong., 2 sess.

The important material in the Patent Office is rendered accessible through various publications. A "Subject-Matter Index of Patents for Inventions issued by the United States Patent Office, 1790-1873" (4 vols., Washington, 1874) furnishes a guide to the files of applications and other papers from the earliest times. Prior to 1836 the Secretary of State reported annual lists of patentees and patents, which may be found in the congressional documents. From 1836-1837 to 1842 the commissioner of patents made similar reports to Congress, and from 1843 to 1852 the claims of the patents granted were included, while from 1853 to 1870 drawings and brief abstracts were added. From 1872 the "Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office" has been published weekly; this contains lists of patents and patentees, drawings, descriptions, and claims, and the decisions of the commissioner. Commencing with May 30, 1871, the "Specifications and Drawings of Patents" have been published, and deposited in various libraries throughout the country. The decisions of the commissioner have been published since 1869: "Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States Courts in Patent and Trade-Mark Cases" (Washington, 1869-). A list of the publications of the office to 1881 is contained in S. Ex. Doc. 182, 47 Cong., 1 sess.

Mention should be made of the library of the Patent Office, which is well equipped with works on mechanical inventions, and has very complete files of the patent reports and publications of various countries.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

In 1867 an independent Department of Education was established (14 Stat. L. 434), but the following year it was made a bureau in the Interior Department (15 Stat. L. 106). The duties of the bureau comprise the collection of such statistics and facts as shall show the progress of education in the United States, the diffusion of information relating to school organization and methods of teaching, the supervision of education in Alaska, and the administration of the endowment fund for the support of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges. For a full account of the establishment and purpose of the bureau attention is called to "Answers to Inquiries about the U. S. Bureau of Education, its Work and History", by Charles Warren, M.D. (Washington, 1883). The "Annual Statement of the Commissioner of Education to the Secretary of the Interior" for 1902 shows the organization of the bureau and the work of each division. The publications of the bureau are both numerous and important; a list of them is to be found in the annual report of the commissioner for 1900-1901 (volume I., pp. ciii-cxii).

From the character of the duties of this bureau it follows that it has prac-

tically no unpublished files or records, apart from its purely administrative correspondence, accounts, and records.

The original unpublished material collected by the bureau, from which its statistical tables and other published information are derived, consists of the various reports made to it on prepared forms. These reports represent about ninety per cent. of the state and city school-systems, secondary schools, both public and private, normal schools, universities and colleges, women's colleges professional schools, colored schools, and schools for the defective and delinquent classes; they represent all the agricultural and mechanic arts colleges, which are required by law to make reports to the bureau. These reports are preserved for five years and then destroyed. The Alaskan reports constitute a class by themselves; a monthly report on a fixed form, and an annual report, the form of which is left to the individual, are made by each teacher; and all of these reports, since their introduction in 1885, are preserved in the bureau.

The most valuable printed material collected by the bureau is composed of educational catalogues, reports, statistics, and other publications of states, cities, towns, private institutions, foreign countries, etc. This collection is nearly complete for the United States since 1867, although some documents of an earlier date are to be found, and includes the more important of the foreign publications. For educational statistics or history it is evident that such a collection is of the highest value. A second class of published material comprises educational periodicals. Of these the bureau has a very large collection, which is practically complete for the United States and which includes the most important foreign publications, especially those of France and Germany. Finally the bureau possesses two extensive collections of books, one on pedagogy, the other on penology and criminology.

All the material of the bureau is rendered easily accessible by means of its arrangement and an excellent card-catalogue, which includes references to important articles in periodicals. The collections of the bureau are at the service of all interested in education and are much used by such persons, either through requests for information or through personal investigation.

OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The office of the Geological Survey as a distinct bureau in the Interior Department was established in 1879 (20 Stat. L., 394), but geological and geographical surveys of various parts of the country had been conducted since the Lewis and Clark expedition. An excellent brief account of these earlier surveys and of the establishment of the office of the Geological Survey, under the first director, Clarence King, with especial reference to the legislation on the subject, is to be found in H. Rept. 1285, 49 Cong., 1 sess., which is based on testimony by director J. W. Powell printed in S.

Misc. Doc. 82, 49 Cong., 1 sess.; while an article entitled "The United States Geological Survey", by the former director, C. D. Walcott, in the "Popular Science Monthly" for February, 1895, gives an account of the work of the survey to that date. During the last decade the bureau has grown notably; a good account of its origin, development, organization, and operations was published in 1904 as Survey Bulletin 227 (H. Doc. 679, 58 Cong., 2 sess.). A complete list of and a general index to its publications to June, 1903, by P. C. Warman, are to be found in Survey Bulletin 177 (H. Doc. 535, 56 Cong., 2 sess.) and its supplement, Bulletin 215 (H. Doc. 471, 57 Cong., 2 sess.). For lists of the publications of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (Hayden), which preceded the present Geological Survey, see S. Ex. Doc. 182, 47 Cong., 1 sess.; and for a complete list of and a general index to the publications of the earlier surveys—Hayden, King, Powell, Wheeler—by L. F. Schmeckebier, see Survey Bulletin 222 (H. Doc. 606, 58 Cong., 2 sess.). For papers destroyed as valueless see H. Doc. 273, 56 Cong., 2 sess.; and H. Doc. 415, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

The files of the survey, consisting mainly of correspondence and administrative records, are kept in the Section of Correspondence and Records, Supplies, and Shipments. The survey is essentially a publishing bureau and has little of historical value that has not been printed.

The survey has a large library. About 1,300 periodicals and proceedings of scientific societies are received annually. There have been a few gifts, the most notable being that of the collection of state geological survey reports donated by Major J. W. Powell, that of about a thousand volumes of scientific serials, transactions of scientific societies, and monographs collected by the late Dr. F. V. Hayden while in charge of one of the earlier geological and geographical surveys and presented to the Geological Survey by Mrs. Hayden after her husband's death; and that of 576 books and pamphlets, mostly on early American geology, presented in 1889 by Miss Frances Lea, of Philadelphia, after the death of her father, Dr. Isaac Lea. Several large purchases have been made; in 1882 the geological library of Mr. Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, containing 1,885 volumes and especially rich in reports of early state surveys and federal exploring expeditions; in 1888, part of the library of M. Jules Desnoyers, of Paris, and in 1896, 6,000 chemical dissertations. For several years Congress has appropriated annually the sum of \$2,000 for the purchase of periodicals and books. The main source, however, of the increase of the library has been exchange, by which are acquired the publications of almost every scientific institution, private and governmental, engaged in similar lines of research throughout the world, as well as those of authors publishing individually.

There are in the library about 70,000 bound volumes, 80,000 pamphlets and 30,000 maps, besides many books that form parts of sets of periodicals

and of proceedings of societies, museums, and congresses. The Geological Survey has a collection of 30,000 negatives which have been taken in connection with its field work. About 6,000 of these have been selected to illustrate certain features of its work or geological and physiographical phenomena. Prints of these are mounted in book form and arranged according to a subject classification. Forty-one volumes have been arranged, containing approximately 2,500 photographs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture supervises all public business relating to agricultural industry, has advisory supervision over agricultural experiment-stations having governmental support, and makes quarantine regulations for traffic in animals. Among its duties are the preservation, introduction, propagation, and distribution of animals, seeds, and plants, and the diffusion of information on subjects connected with agriculture.

The work of the Department of Agriculture is of such a character that its records and files can hardly be said to possess any value for historical purposes. In so far as they consist of reports, monographs, or papers on scientific subjects, they have been printed, inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the department is to diffuse scientific knowledge through its publications. A list of these publications has been prepared and can readily be procured, so that any further description here of this part of the department's work is unnecessary (see "List by Titles of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1840, to June, 1901", compiled by R. B. Handy and Minna A. Cannon, Division of Publications, Bulletin No. 6, 1902), and "List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with Analytical Index" Department List No. 1 (Washington, 1904). For a history of the department see C. H. Greathouse's "Historical Sketch of the United States Department of Agriculture" (Division of Publications, Bulletin No. 3, 1898). The "Year-Books" of the department contain much information relating to agriculture in the United States, and that for 1899 contains valuable summaries of agricultural development.

The files of the department are wholly administrative; the only ones possessing any probable historical interest are the letters and papers comprising the correspondence of the Secretary. Here are occasionally to be found letters which bear on such subjects as the importation of American food products into foreign countries, the construction of the laws relating to oleomargarine or to animal diseases, irrigation and other internal improvements, settlement on the public lands, foreign markets, etc., and which are of sufficient importance to be of use to the investigator. The department has no files prior to its establishment in 1863, and the Secretary's correspondence is complete only from 1872. Since 1894 a card-index to the subjects and names in these letters has been kept.

The Forest Service, established in March, 1901, as a division in the Department of the Interior, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in February, 1905. Its duties relate to the creation and administration of forest reserves, and its records consist of correspondence and reports of forest officers. See its annual reports.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was organized on July 1, 1903, under the act of February 14, 1903. An account of the beginnings, duties, work and scope of the department is contained in the first annual report (December 9, 1903) of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, while in the volume known as "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor" (Washington, 1904) is a full history of the origin and organization of the department, with accounts of the history of each of the bureaus, and of the laws pertaining to them. The records and files of the secretary's office are preserved under the supervision of the chief clerk of the department. No examination of them has been made. The "Decisions" of the department as well as its "Circulars" are printed. These two series commence on July 9, 1903, and July 1, 1903, respectively.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

A coast survey was authorized by Congress in 1807 (2 Stat. L. 413), and the history of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is generally regarded as commencing with that act, although the survey was not fully organized until 1816. It was at first under the Treasury Department but in 1818 was transferred to the Navy Department, in 1832 was again placed under the Treasury Department, in 1834 was transferred to the Navy Department, and in 1836 retransferred to the Treasury Department, where it remained until the organization of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. In 1843 the survey was re-organized and the organization then effected became permanent. The legal title of Coast and Geodetic Survey was authorized in 1878. The present duties of the survey are to survey the coasts and the navigable portions of rivers under the jurisdiction of the United States, to take deep-sea soundings, and temperature, current, and magnetic observations, to determine heights and geographical positions, etc. The results of the surveys are published in various forms; a complete list of these publications is to be found in "List and Catalogue of the Publications issued by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1816-1902", by E. L. Burchard, librarian (Washington, 1902). Brief accounts of the organization of the survey, and of legislation relating to it, may be found in H. Rept. 1285, 49 Cong., 1 sess., and in "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter ix.

The archives of the survey contain comparatively little of value to the investigator that has not been published, with the exception of some un-

printed maps and surveys, and the collections of correspondence. The files are admirably arranged and indexed, and access to them and to the library is readily granted.

I. CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Hassler letters, 1803-1843 (1 vol.).

These relate to the early history and work of the survey and were collected by Mr. Burchard. They are bound in chronological order.

2. General correspondence, 1844 to date (over 2,000 vols.).

The general character of this correspondence is indicated by the various titles under which it is bound: "Military and naval assistants", being the correspondence of the bureau with those officers; "Manuscripts of discussions", relating to the work of the office; "Miscellaneous and scientific and business papers", correspondence between Treasury, Navy, and War Departments"; Civil assistants and primary triangulations"; "Miscellaneous correspondence"; "Private correspondence", relating to requests for employment and answers thereto, etc.; "Applications, testimonials, and replies"; "Correspondence with western coast superintendent's party and extra observers (1850)"; "Western coast and light-house correspondence"; "Monthly reports and sketches"; "Papers relating to tides"; "Instruction-book"; Military assistants"; "Reports of the superintendent of the coast survey (1852-1856)"; "Tides and currents"; "Sailing directions and list of harbors"; "Disbursing agents and business papers". For the Civil War period (1861-1865) there are seventy-two volumes, of which those entitled "War and navy assistants" contain many interesting details of the prosecution of the war. The correspondence previous to 1844 was probably retained by Hassler and is published to some extent in his memoirs. This correspondence is chronologically arranged and indexed on cards.

II. TECHNICAL MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER COLLECTIONS.

1. Technical manuscripts, 1817 to date.

This material relates to surveys, geodetic triangulation, hypsometry, magnetics, tides, and currents. It is arranged by countries in Cutter's geographical order and is indexed under place, subject, and date. See the "List and Catalogue of the Publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey" for such of these manuscripts as are printed.

2. Manuscript maps, 1835 to date (many thousand maps).

The maps prior to 1835 are bound with the correspondence. Many of the maps made during war periods are the work of spies and of great value. There is in the office of the survey a complete list of all the unpublished maps.

3. *Special collection of reports on service of the coast-survey officers during the Civil War, 1861-1865 (2 vols.).*

Manuscripts relating to surveying in front of the advancing armies; arranged chronologically.

4. *Manuscript notes in the library, 1861-1865 (1 vol.).*

"Notes on the Coast of the United States", by A. D. Bache; compiled for the confidential use of the navy during the Civil War and not published.

5. *Newspaper clippings, 1846 to date (7 vols.).*

This collection of newspaper clippings relates to the work of the survey.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The office of Commissioner of Navigation was established in 1884 (23 Stat. L. 118). His duties are connected with the supervision of the merchant marine and seamen of the United States, the issuing and filing of marine documents (registers, enrollments, licenses, etc.), the rendering of decisions in questions concerning marine documents and the collection and refunding of tonnage taxes, the changing of names of vessels, preparing an annual list of vessels, receiving the reports of the shipping commissioners, etc. Some of these duties were formerly performed in the offices of the register of the Treasury and of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the records relating to them were transferred to the new office upon its establishment. The bureau was in the Treasury Department until its transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor, in July, 1903. A history of the bureau together with the laws pertaining to it, may be found in "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter XIII.

The principal classes of records in the office of the Commissioner of Navigation are papers and documents relating to appeals, requests for instructions, decisions, orders, regulations, marine documents, accounts of tonnage, abstract of tonnage-tax, annual lists of vessels, statements of vessels built, accounts of vessels lost and abandoned, applications for signal letters, requests for official numbers, and shipping commissioners' accounts. For the student of the merchant marine and commerce these records should be of great value, but it is probable that the information of most interest is published in the annual reports of the commissioner.

The oldest records in the office are the marine documents, which date from 1815 and show the ownership and construction of vessels and the dates and places of building. Some papers have been destroyed as valueless (see S. Rept. 1048, 53 Cong., 3 sess., and S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.). The files are all so arranged and indexed that any particular paper or the papers relating to any particular subject can be readily found.

OFFICE OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

While steamboat inspection has been provided for by law from the earliest days of steam-navigation (2 Stat. L. 694; 4 *id.*, 129; 5 *id.*, 261, 626; 9 *id.*, 380; 10 *id.*, 61), the office of supervising inspector-general of steam-vessels was not established until 1871 (16 Stat. L. 458). The administration of the early laws had been part of the duties of the Treasury Department, and the office of supervising inspector-general was in that department until its transfer, in July, 1903, to the Department of Commerce and Labor. For a brief sketch of the service see "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter XI. It is the duty of the inspector-general to superintend the administration of the steamboat-inspection laws, and to receive and examine the reports and accounts of inspectors. The manuscript records of the office date from 1871, and are mainly technical in character. They consist of correspondence, expense accounts, and reports of various kinds, such as reports on the life-boat and life-raft equipment of passenger-steamers, semi-monthly reports on ferry and passenger-steamers, reports of tensile tests, statements of public property received and examined, statements of officers' licenses issued, reports of examinations for masters, pilots, and mates of ocean-going steamers, reports on changes in the character of steamers, on life-preservers examined, of casualties and violations of the law, of excursion permits issued, weekly reports of local inspectors, etc. Material of possible interest to the student is to be found in the annual reports of the supervising inspector-general. For papers destroyed as valueless see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.; and S. Doc. 348, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The Light-House Board was established in 1852 (10 Stat L. 119); prior to that time the superintendence of light-houses had devolved upon various officers of the Treasury Department, where is to be found correspondence relating to the service (see above under Mail and Files Division, Treasury Department). In chapter III. of "The Modern Light-House Service" by A. B. Johnson (Washington, 1890) and in "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter VIII., are historical sketches of the light-house establishment, while a large amount of documentary material, such as correspondence, reports, minutes, etc., is to be found in "Compilation of Public Documents and Extracts from Reports and Papers, relating to Light-houses, Light-vessels, and Illuminating Apparatus, and to Beacons, Buoys and Fog Signals" (Washington, 1871). The following statement respecting the records of the service has been furnished through the courtesy of the light-house board:

1. The records of the colonial period from the earliest times to about 1789 have never been collected. Evidence exists to show that they will be found in the old records of the different towns, cities and states in which the light-houses were placed.

2. The records from the year 1789 when the federal government assumed control of the light-house service to the year 1859 when the light-house board was established are fairly intact and in tolerable order, but they have yet to be collected and properly indexed. They consist of reports, pamphlets, contracts, correspondence, specifications, etc., relating to the light-stations established during this period. There is a complete index of the outgoing correspondence making research more or less practicable.

3. The records from 1859 to date are in fair working order. They consist of reports, pamphlets, etc., similar to those above and are preserved in the office of the light-house board. A complete index of all these records has been kept.

For lists of records officially destroyed as valueless, see S. Ex. Doc. 44, 51 Cong., 1 sess.; S. Rept. 1048, 53 Cong., 3 sess.; S. Doc. 246, 55 Cong., 2 sess.; and S. Doc. 97, 57 Cong., 1 sess.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

The Bureau of Labor was organized in the Interior Department in January, 1885, under the act of June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. L. 60), but in 1888 was established as an independent Department of Labor (25 Stat. L. 182). In 1903, upon the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was made a bureau in that department. Its duties are to collect and diffuse information on all subjects connected with labor, its hours, earnings, relations to capital, disputes, etc. Sketches of the organization and functions of the bureau are to be found in "The Working of the Department of Labor", by Carroll D. Wright and "Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States", by G. W. W. Hanger (Bulletin No. 54, Bureau of Labor, Washington, 1904), and "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter vi.

There are no original records in the Bureau of Labor that are accessible, the information that is collected but not published being regarded as confidential. There is, however, very little material of any value that is not published. For a descriptive list of all the publications of this bureau see the annual report of the commissioner of labor for 1904-1905.

The library of the bureau contains the material of most value to the student. It possesses over 15,000 books and pamphlets on sociological subjects, and has excellent collections of trade-union publications such as periodicals, reports, proceedings, constitutions, etc., reports of state labor-bureaus, and the labor reports, statistical year-books, and other statistical publications of foreign cities and countries.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 1085) there was created in the Treasury Department the office of Superintendent of Immigration. Prior to this time the immigration laws were administered by state officials under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. The new office was designated by the officials of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Immigration, which designation was later adopted by Congress when making appropriations for the maintenance of the office of the superintendent of immigration, whose title was changed to Commissioner-General of Immigration by the appropriation act of March 2, 1895. The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws was vested in the commissioner-general of immigration by the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 588), and the Bureau of Immigration and the commissioner-general were transferred from the Treasury to the Department of Commerce and Labor by the act of February 14, 1903. An act of June 29, 1906, changed the title of the bureau to Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and authorized the establishment therein of a division to be known as the Division of Naturalization. For a history of the bureau, see "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter xiv.

Four sets of laws are therefore administered through the agency of the commissioner-general and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, *viz.*, the general immigration laws, the alien contract-labor laws, the Chinese exclusion laws, and the naturalization laws. The records concerning these several subjects, extending from the dates of approval of the acts mentioned to date, are complete and are arranged in such manner that data required therefrom can be easily procured, the card-index system being applied to such records by subjects, names, and numbers. The records consist principally of correspondence regarding the cases of individual aliens, and cover all instances in which appeals have been taken from excluding decisions rendered at United States ports. Their principal value consists in the bearing which they have upon the administration of the several laws named. Important decisions are to be found in the printed Treasury decisions and since July, 1903, in the printed decisions of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the most valuable of the statistical information compiled with regard to immigration is contained in the annual reports of the commissioner-general, and in various other publications, notably those of the Bureau of Statistics.

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

The Bureau of Corporations was organized under the act of February 14, 1903, establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor. The work

of the bureau falls into the following divisions: (1) special investigations of particular corporations, joint-stock companies, or corporate combinations, other than common carriers, engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; (2) the collection and publication of useful information regarding such corporations; (3) the collection of information (without the power of compulsion) respecting insurance companies; (4) legal research, including the compilation and digesting of court decisions, and federal, state, and foreign laws; and (5) economic and statistical work. A full account of the powers and work of the bureau is to be found in the first annual report of the commissioner of corporations, December 19, 1904 (H. Doc. 412, 58 Cong., 3 sess.). The archives of the bureau, containing the information described above, are considered confidential and are not accessible. The bureau publishes from time to time such information as the President directs. A library of over 2,000 volumes has been collected; it consists of law textbooks, reports, digests, state codes and statutes, statistical publications, mainly of the United States, reports of state officers, boards, and bureaus, insurance publications, works on economics, and printed cases and pleadings.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

The Bureau of the Census was established as a permanent office, within the Department of the Interior, by the act of March 6, 1902. On July 1, 1903, it was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The bureau is charged with the duty of taking the periodical censuses of the United States, and of collecting such special statistics as are required by Congress, together with the collection, annually, of statistics of births and deaths in registration areas, statistics of the cotton production of the country as returned by the ginners, and statistics of cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants. The bureau is coming to be regarded as the general information office of the government, and inquiries on every variety of topic are constantly received, and so far as possible, answered. An account of the history of the census and of the establishment of the permanent bureau, together with the law pertaining to the bureau, is in "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter VIII. For the publications of the Bureau see "List of Publications, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Censuses, and Permanent Bureau" (Washington, 1906), and E. C. Lunt's "Key to the Publications of the United States Census, 1790-1887" in Publications of American Statistical Association, new series, no. 3, 1888.

The Bureau of the Census is accumulating an unusually complete library of statistical and reference works. At the close of 1904 the library contained over 30,000 volumes and pamphlets, including tracts and technical periodicals, and statistical reports, national, state, and local, of the United States, and other countries.

I. ORIGINAL CENSUS SCHEDULES.

The Bureau of the Census possesses archives of great value in the form of the original schedules of the twelve censuses thus far taken. These schedules, formerly in the Patents and Miscellaneous Division of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, were transferred to the Bureau of the Census, under the act of January 12, 1903. This material, with the exception of the schedules for the eleventh census, 1890, is stored in the fire-proof vault of the census building. A recent rule prohibits direct access to the records on account of their deterioration. Searches, however, will be made by officers of the bureau, and copies of desired documents can be secured upon payment of a small fee. For a description of these schedules, showing the precise nature of the information contained in them, and indicating their great value, see "The History and Growth of the United States Census" (especially pages 76-79) by Carroll D. Wright and William C. Hunt (S. Doc. 194, 56 Cong., 1 sess.).

1. First census, 1790 (27 vols.).

Population only; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

2. Second census, 1800 (27 vols.).

Population only; same states as above with addition of Delaware.

3. Third census, 1810 (44 vols.).

Population and manufactures bound together; same as second census with addition of Virginia, Kentucky, and Orleans Territory.

4. Fourth census, 1820 (96 vols.).

(a) Population, 73 vols.; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana.

(b) Manufactures, 23 vols.; same as for population except that the schedules for Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and South Carolina are missing.

5. Fifth census, 1830 (190 vols.).¹

Population only; no schedules missing.

6. Sixth census, 1840 (304 vols.).

(a) Population, 273 vols.

(b) Agriculture, manufactures, mines and mining, fish and fisheries, commerce, and education, 31 vols.

¹ Beginning with the fifth census the various classes of schedules are assumed in this list to be complete unless otherwise indicated.



7. Seventh census, 1850 (843 vols.).

- (a) Population, free and slave inhabitants; free, 588 vols.; slave, 81 vols. (slave schedules for Delaware and District of Columbia are missing).
- (b) Agriculture, 101 vols.
- (c) Mortality, 32 vols.
- (d) Industry, 21 vols.
- (e) Social statistics, 20 vols.

8. Eighth census, 1860 (924 vols.).

- (a) Population, free and slave inhabitants, on separate schedules; free, 711 vols.; slave, 49 vols.
- (b) Agriculture, 106 vols.
- (c) Mortality, 21 vols.
- (d) Manufactures, 18 vols.
- (e) Social statistics, 19 vols.

9. Ninth census, 1870 (826 vols.).

- (a) Population, 649 vols.
- (b) Agriculture, 114 vols.
- (c) Industry, 31 vols.
- (d) Mortality, 28 vols.
- (e) Social statistics, 4 vols.

10. Tenth census, 1880 (1,328 vols.).

- (a) Population, 824 vols.
- (b) Agriculture, 322 vols.
- (c) Manufactures, 72 vols.
- (d) Defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, 58 vols.
- (e) Mortality, 52 vols.

11. Partial census of 1885.

Unbound schedules of population for Nebraska, Colorado, Florida, Dakota Territory, and New Mexico Territory.

12. Eleventh census, 1890.

The schedules of the eleventh census are unbound. It is estimated that the population schedules, if bound, would make about 80,000 volumes, owing to the form of the schedule. The agricultural schedules have been transferred to the custody of the Department of Agriculture; and the schedules relating to veterans have been transferred to the Pension Bureau. The schedules relating to mortality and social statistics were damaged by fire in March, 1896, and were destroyed by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

13. Twelfth census, 1900.

Population, 2,812 vols.

II. MAPS.

In the Division of the Geographer of the Bureau of the Census are filed topographical maps of every state and territory and of nearly every city in the United States. These maps are kept up to date by platting upon them each annexation and detachment of territory.

BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.

The Bureau of Manufactures was organized in February, 1905, under the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; at the same time the Division of Consular Reports (formerly the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the Department of State) was transferred from the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Bureau of Manufactures. It is the province and duty of the bureau "to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, . . . by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets". In this bureau are edited and published the Consular Reports. The archives of the bureau have not been examined; inasmuch as the main purpose of the bureau is to collect and publish information, it is not likely that its archives, when they have accumulated sufficiently to warrant attention, will have any considerable historical value.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

The Fish Commission was established by joint-resolution of Congress of February 9, 1871, and continued as an independent organization until, with the title of Bureau of Fisheries, it was made a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor, July 1, 1903. For a history of the bureau, and an account of the law pertaining to it, see "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter XII. The work of the bureau is along three lines: (1) the systematic investigation of the waters of the United States and of the biological and physical problems that they present; (2) the introduction and multiplication of useful food fishes throughout the country, particularly in the coastal waters and Great Lakes; (3) the investigation of the methods of the fisheries, past and present, and of the statistics of production and commerce of fishery products. The bureau has a large library and publishes many bulletins and papers each year. A list of the publications of the Fish Commission, from its establishment to February, 1896, is printed in the annual report for 1894, pp. 617-706. Successive annual reports contain lists of current publications. The bureau is a scientific organization and publishes the results of its investigations; its archives are mainly administrative in character. No examination of them has been made.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

The duties of the Bureau of Standards were formerly performed under the direction of the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. By the act of March 3, 1901, the Bureau of Standards was established in the Treasury Department as a separate office and in July, 1903, was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. A sketch of the bureau is in "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", chapter xv. The bureau is charged with the custody, comparison, combination, and testing of the standards of weights and measures, and with the solution of problems arising in connection therewith. The bureau maintains a technical library of about 4,000 bound volumes and pamphlets. The results of the scientific work of the bureau are published in the form of bulletins. The archives of the bureau have not been examined.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Under an act of February 7, 1820, a Division of Commerce and Navigation was organized in the Treasury Department for the purpose of publishing information respecting the foreign commerce of the United States. Under the act of July 28, 1866, a Bureau of Statistics was established in the Treasury Department and the Division of Commerce and Navigation was consolidated with it. The duties of the bureau were enlarged from time to time until, in 1903, it was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The present bureau is mainly a publishing office; its archives, which have not been examined, are said to relate chiefly to administrative matters. The material of value to the student is published in such form as the annual volumes, "Statistical Abstract", and "Commerce and Navigation"; the monthly issues, "Summary of Commerce and Finance", and "Review of Internal Commerce"; and the monographs on special subjects, issued from time to time. In chapter x.¹ of "Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor", are historical accounts of the offices of which the bureau is composed, and the legislation relating to the work of the bureau.

¹ Since the account here referred to was compiled, the Division of Consular Reports (the former Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State) has been transferred to the Bureau of Manufactures.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The duties of the Civil Service Commission consist in examining applicants for positions in the classified service, in apportioning the appointments among the states and territories, and in enforcing the civil-service regulations. The annual reports of the commission contain much valuable historical and statistical information relating to the classified service. The report for 1905 contains (pp. 257-286) a combined index of the reports of the commission; the report of June, 1900, contains a digest of the decisions of the commission and of the opinions of the Attorney-General; and the publication, "Civil Service Act, Rules, and Executive Orders with Notes on the Rules", contains a statement regarding the archives and publications of the commission.

The library of the commission should be especially noted; it contains fairly complete collections of congressional documents and department publications relating to executive patronage and the civil service, as well as collections of bills, speeches, and newspaper clippings, and of the reports and other publications of state or local civil service commissions.

The records of the commission are largely administrative in character, and their interest is chiefly personal, but for a study of the subject of executive patronage they have considerable value. They are complete since the establishment of the commission in 1883, and although in constant official use are accessible for historical purposes. They are classified as follows:

1. *Proceedings of the commission (30 vols.).*

2. *Offices in the classified service.*

Papers relating to all the offices under civil service rules. Filed numerically with an index to the names of the offices.

3. *Personal records.*

Records of everyone who is or has been in the classified service, with history of his service. On cards, arranged alphabetically and by offices.

4. *Application and examination papers.*

The examination papers of applicants who have failed are destroyed after they have been on file for five years (S. Doc. 88; H. Rept. 882, 57 Cong., 1 sess.).

5. *Department reports on changes in their service.*

6. *Correspondence.*

Correspondence with the President, members of Congress, the executive

departments, and the general public, with complete index to names and subjects.

7. *Questions.*

Volumes of specimens of all questions used in examinations.

8. *Congressional hearings.*

Reports of hearings before committees of Congress.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission are fully described in the acts of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 383), August 7, 1888 (25 Stat. L. 382), March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. L. 531), and March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L. 1446), June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 584), and joint resolution of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 838). The records of the commission are complete from its establishment in 1887, are administrative in character, are admirably arranged and indexed, and, with a few exceptions, are accessible. The annual reports of the commission contain lists of cases, abstracts of decisions, and other material, which not only serve to indicate in some detail the character of the more important files, but in many cases make recourse to the original papers unnecessary. The records and files comprise the following classes:

1. Correspondence, 1887 to date.

Arranged numerically (*i. e.*, in strict chronological order) and made accessible by a card-index to subjects and writers, which contains also briefs of the letters.

2. Informal complaints.

Informal complaints are those cases which are not tried, but in which the commission acting as mediary secures a compromise between the complainant and the aggressor. All papers relating to an informal complaint are placed together in a single jacket or envelope, and indexed on cards. For a list of informal complaints from year to year see the successive annual reports of the commission.

3. Formal complaints.

Formal complaints are those cases which are formally tried by the commission. All papers (such as evidence, briefs, records of trial, opinions, decisions, etc.) relating to a case are jacketed together and indexed on cards, and a regular court docket is kept which shows the history of each case. For a list of formal complaints year by year see the successive annual reports of the commission. For a digest of all points decided since the establishment of the commission, see the annual reports of 1904 and succeeding years. The decisions of the commissioners are published in the style usually adopted for court reports: "Interstate Commerce Commission Reports", reported by the Commissioners, 1887- (New York and Rochester, 1888-).

4. Railroad tariffs.

All railroads are required to deposit copies of their tariffs with the commission. At present there are more than 5,000,000 such documents on file.

5. Certificates of concurrence in the tariffs.

6. Monthly reports of accidents returned by the railroads.

See the published "Accident Bulletins" (Washington, 1902-).

7. Miscellaneous papers and reports.

Chief among these publications collected by the statistician are the annual reports of railroads. For the published statistical information derived from them, see the annual reports of the commission.

An excellent library is maintained by the commission, and contains several thousand volumes and pamphlets bearing on the subject of transportation. Among its special features may be noted a card-index to articles in newspapers and periodicals, reports of state railroad commissions, a complete collection of congressional documents bearing on the subject of interstate commerce, foreign official reports and documents, reports and documents of railroad companies, proceedings of organizations, and general and special treatises.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution was formally established by act of Congress of August 10, 1846, as a result of the bequest of James Smithson, a British subject who died in 1829. In accordance with the terms of the bequest the object of the institution is "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men". Affiliated with it, under the same head, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, are the National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the Astrophysical Observatory. In George Brown Goode's "Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1896" (Washington, 1897) is a complete history of the institution with detailed accounts of its work and of its collections, with the exception of the manuscripts. The administrative records of the institution are of value for a history of the institution itself, and those of most importance are accessible in "The Smithsonian Institution, Journal of the Board of Regents, Reports of Committees, Statistics, etc.", edited by W. J. Rhees (Washington, 1879). The relations of the institution to Congress are fully set forth in "The Smithsonian Institution: Documents Relating to its Origin and History, 1835-1899", edited by W. J. Rhees (H. Doc., vol. 113, 56 Cong., 1 sess.), while the publications of the institution are listed in "List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1908", by W. J. Rhees (Washington, 1908).

On January 24, 1865, a fire destroyed much of the secretary's correspondence ("Smithsonian Institution Documents", I. 642) and many diaries, memorandum-books, and account-books; thus the administrative records are complete only since 1865. They consist of the usual accounts and business records, and of 400 volumes of letters sent and 600 volumes of letters received; this correspondence relates to acquisitions, scientific matters, the Fish Commission, the National Museum, etc. It is perfectly accessible, is arranged chronologically, and thoroughly indexed.

The Smithsonian Institution is the medium through which a system of exchanges with foreign governments and learned societies is maintained. These exchanges are deposited in the Library of Congress and constitute a most valuable collection. The library of the Bureau of American Ethnology is particularly rich in works relating to the American Indians and to anthropology and ethnology.

COLLECTIONS.

In addition to the administrative records of the Smithsonian Institution, there are in its various bureaus, and especially in the National Museum, several collections of papers of some historical value which have been acquired in various ways, but chiefly by gift.

1. The Ord papers, 1840-1887 (National Museum).

This collection was presented by Mrs. Lucy Ord Mason and consists of 193 autograph letters, the correspondence, for the most part, of General E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A. A manuscript calendar has been prepared and is filed with the collection. Among the more important documents are 63 letters from General W. T. Sherman, 1844-1887, relating to many matters, mostly personal, but sometimes of historical interest; such subjects as the Vicksburg campaign, Mexican frontier troubles, 1875-1877, the Fenian invasion of Canada, 1866, General Grant, the policy of the War Department, etc., are touched on. There are also letters from Grant, 1862-1867, some of which are military orders, and one of which, a confidential letter of February 27, 1865, relates to the meeting of Ord and Longstreet; seventeen letters from General Sheridan, 1864-1879, and letters from various persons such as Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, R. B. Hayes, R. E. Lee (inclosing his application for amnesty, June 13, 1865), and many others having for the most part only autographic value. Finally should be noted a number of papers written by Ord, including reports of battles and movements of troops, as: operations of the Army of the James from March 29, 1865, to Lee's surrender; trip through the Indian country, September, 1866; description of the Battle of the Four Lakes, Colorado, September 4, 1858; views on Mexican land claims in California, etc.

2. The Schoolcraft papers (National Museum).

The Schoolcraft papers consist of manuscripts of Professor Henry R. Schoolcraft's books and sketches, fifteen volumes and five file-cases of his correspondence, together with newspapers and other material. There are sketches relating to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, to Oregon, to Minnesota, and to the names of American lakes; criticisms; maps; correspondence with members of his family, with Lewis Cass and other public men; a volume of letters relating to the Indian agency; diaries, note-books, etc.; and newspaper articles relating to the Indians. These papers, while mostly of literary and ethnological value, still have much historical and biographical interest. They have been copied, and are to be published by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. This collection is supplemented by the group of Schoolcraft papers in the Library of Congress.

3. The John A. Halderman papers (National Museum).

This collection, which was presented to the Smithsonian Institution in December, 1893, contains papers pertaining to the United States Legation at Bangkok, Siam; a letter from the King of Siam, March 23, 1866; letters from Siamese officers in 1867; brief papers on mission troubles in Siam; correspondence with P. T. Barnum; and many letters of only autographic interest.

4. The Vail papers, 1837-1854 (National Museum).

There is a manuscript inventory of the Vail papers in the Museum, from which the following descriptive note is compiled: This collection of about twenty-five manuscript volumes, together with several bundles of papers, relates to the magnetic telegraph. It is composed largely of the correspondence of Alfred Vail, S. F. B. Morse, Professor Jackson, Sir John Campbell, Amos Kendall, and others.

5. Scientific manuscripts (Library of the Smithsonian Institution).

In the library of the Smithsonian Institution is a collection of about one hundred scientific manuscripts. Many of these are long essays, while others are the scientific notes of exploring expeditions. They are fully catalogued, but as they possess no interest for the investigator in historical subjects, the list is not included in this report. Such subjects as zoölogy, ethnology, botany, forestry, etc., are treated.

6. Linguistic manuscripts (Bureau of American Ethnology).

This is a collection of about 1,700 manuscripts consisting mainly of the vocabularies of Indian tribes north of Mexico. A manuscript catalogue of the collection is filed with it.

7. The Berlandier papers (National Museum).

These papers are part of the Luis Berlandier collection of historical and geographical manuscripts relating to Mexico and Texas. They appear to have been acquired later than the main part of that collection, for they are not included in the catalogue of it as printed in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1854 (p. 396). The main part of the collection is said to have been transferred to the Library of Congress in 1866. The papers now in the National Museum consist of five volumes on the zoölogy of Mexico, two volumes on the comparative anatomy of that country, one volume of original drawings illustrating the above material, and two bundles of manuscripts describing the insect and plant life of Mexico and Texas.

*8. Miscellaneous documents (Bureau of American Ethnology).**(1) Diario del padre fray Francisco Garcés.*

Purchased by the Bureau of American Ethnology from Nicolas Leon, of the City of Mexico, in 1897. Translated in Elliott Coues's "On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer" (New York, 1899).

(2) Diario del padre Dominguez en Sonora y Sinaloa, 1731.

Purchased by the Bureau of American Ethnology from Nicolas Leon, of the City of Mexico, in 1898.

(3) Font Diary, 1777.

Copy; original in John Carter Brown Library, Brown University.

*(4) Diario del Don Antonio de Otermin, 1681.**(5) Autos de Guerra de la Reconquista de Nuevo Mexico, 1694.*

(6) Documentos de la Ynsurreccion de los Indios in Nuevo Mexico, 1693.

The last three entries are copies of transcripts in the possession of General W. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

9. Miscellaneous manuscript acquisitions (National Museum).

The following were selected, from several bundles of papers, as having the most value:

(1) Photograph of the Culpepper deed of Mt. Vernon, 1679.

(2) Original copy (printed) of Edmund Randolph's "Vindication", 1795 (loan collection of J. M. Noah).

(3) A few statements of the number of American prisoners at Melville Island, showing number in hospital, May-August, 1814.

(4) Broadside giving plan and description of Dartmoor Prison, England, and the report of a committee of prisoners on the causes of the "late massacre" there, April 7, 1815 (published at office of "National Advocate").

(5) Manumission paper of Joseph Carpenter, a negro slave, Dutchess County, New York, February 23, 1818.

(6) Letter from John Randolph, of Roanoke, March 4, 1819, accepting what seems to be a congressional nomination (in envelope marked J. E. Watkins).

(7) The log-book of the "Savannah", the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, 1819.

(8) Antimasonic Almanac, 1832, by Edward Giddings, Utica (William Williams, publisher).

(9) Harrison Almanac, 1841; campaign songs, etc.

(10) Tariff of the Republic of Texas, as modified by the Second Congress. Made out by B. H. Norton, Texas Agency, New York.

(11) Letter of J. E. B. Stuart, June 20, 1862, to G. W. Randolph, Confederate Secretary of War, recommending John S. Mosby for promotion.

10. American historical exhibits (National Museum).

In the National Museum are many exhibits illustrative of American history. There are trophies of all the wars, exhibits of Grant, Lincoln, and Washington relics and collections, etc. These are all catalogued in the Museum and are described in the various Washington guides.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The archives of the Supreme Court are kept in the office of the clerk and consist of the records of the proceedings of the court, the papers connected with the cases coming before it, and the decisions rendered. In addition to these regular records are to be found the records of the prize appeal cases that came before the committee of appeals in the Continental Congress and its successor the Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture. The archives are well preserved in metal lockers and file-cases, and are admirably arranged. The best history of the court is that by Hampton L. Carson: "The Supreme Court of the United States: its History" (Philadelphia, 1892).

I. REVOLUTIONARY PRIZE APPEAL CASES, 1776-1788.

There are in the office of the clerk the records and papers of 109 cases of prize appeals which were decided by the committee of appeals in the Continental Congress, or by the Court of Appeals, and which are not reported by Dallas. These records were deposited here by the act of May 8, 1792 (1 Stat. L. 279). In United States Reports (vol. 131, Centennial appendix, pp. xxxiv-xlix) the reporter, J. C. Bancroft Davis, has published an inventory of these cases, giving the dates of docketing and decisions, so far as they can be ascertained, and showing the states in which the cases originated. In "American Antiquarian Society Proceedings" (New Series, II. 118-123), together with a brief description of the material in the Supreme Court, is another list of these cases. This latter list, as compared with the one in the United States Reports, shows a large number of errors; it was prepared several years before the latter and should be used only when that is not accessible. In "Essays on the Constitutional History of the United States", J. F. Jameson, editor (Boston, 1889), essay I., "The Predecessor of the Supreme Court", by the editor, contains in both text and foot-notes numerous references to this material, which throw light on its character in specific cases, while in Hampton L. Carson's "The Supreme Court of the United States: its History" (pp. 61-64) is an excellent description of these records.

II. RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS AND CASES.**1. Dockets.**

- (a) Original docket, 1803 to date (80 vols.).
- (b) Engrossed docket, 1791 to date (36 vols.)

There are two sets of dockets, the original docket, on which each case is entered as it comes up, and the engrossed docket, which contains under each

case its complete history compiled from the various docket-books in which the case has been entered.

2. Minutes.

(a) Rough minutes, February 1, 1790, to date (85 vols.).

(b) Engrossed minutes, February 1, 1790, to date (61 vols. in 1894).

The rough minutes contain the notes of the proceedings as they are made in court. The engrossed minutes contain a complete report of the proceedings of each session, appointments of officers of the court, admissions to practice, etc., and are kept in a safe.

3. Admissions to practice, 1790 to date.

The signatures of those admitted to practice before the Supreme Court from 1790 to 1806 are kept on two rolls of parchment. Since that time they have been kept in books, one of which has, however, been burned. There is a card-index giving the names and residences of all those admitted to practice, and the dates of their admission.

4. Records of cases, 1790 to date.

The record of a case consists of the petition, evidence, briefs, decisions, etc., and the record of the case in the lower courts. These records are arranged in bundles by cases, and are on file since 1790. In 1832 records of important cases began to be printed, and in 1853 all briefs were required to be printed. Only a few briefs before that date are preserved, but all the briefs since then are to be found bound together in many hundred volumes, constituting a valuable collection. These records, even though printed, must be distinguished from the reports. The records and briefs are for the most part to be found only in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court. There is a card-index which gives the name of each case, its file number, and dates of docketing and disposal.

5. Correspondence.

The correspondence relating to cases is filed by itself. It relates almost entirely to the technical management of cases and has little general interest.

6. Opinions.

The original opinions are preserved here, but they are printed in the reports and need not be described.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims was established in 1855 (10 Stat. L. 612), and has jurisdiction over all private claims against the United States founded upon the Constitution or upon act of Congress, except such as are otherwise provided for. For a history of the Court of Claims see W. A. Richardson's "History, Jurisdiction, and Practice of the Court of Claims" (Washington, 1885). The records of the court consist of the usual dockets, minutes, etc., and of the papers connected with the cases coming before it, such as petitions, evidence, briefs, correspondence, etc. It is evident that the records are often of very great historical value because of the facts disclosed or the points of law involved, although there may be in other departments of the government many of the manuscripts or papers upon which the claim presented to the court is based. This, for example, is true of the cases arising under the "Alabama Claims Commission", or the "Mexican Claims Commission" under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The earliest papers on file are those relating to the French spoliation cases, which antedate 1800 (23 Stat. L. 283). The bulk of the records is very great and an estimate of it is impossible; there are about 50,000 cases on file, and their records vary from a few papers in some cases to a large locker full of documents in others. The papers are arranged in bundles by cases, and are filed in lockers and chests. Each case is docketed, and the dockets serve as guides to the great mass of material. Access to the records for the purpose of investigation may be had through an order of the court, for which application should be made to the Chief-Justice.

From 1855 through 1862 the Court of Claims reported to the House of Representatives, and the reports are to be found in the House Documents for those years. For the years 1863 and 1864, two volumes, entitled "Decisions of the Court of Claims", were published, but in 1865 a regular system of reporting similar to that employed in the Supreme Court was adopted: these "Court of Claims Reports" from 1865 to 1906 fill 41 volumes. In volume 40 there is an alphabetical list of all cases reported prior to 1905. Although this list does not include numerous cases where the decisions were merely upon questions of fact, where the court was equally divided upon the law, or cases in which no opinion was delivered, it is of great aid to the student of the records. A more comprehensive index is in preparation.

The description of the Department of Justice (see above), especially of the offices of the assistant attorneys-general before the Court of Claims, will be found useful in supplementing this account. The annual reports of the

Department of Justice contain much information about the various classes of cases.

The records are classified according to the various kinds of cases, as follows:

1. Cases against the District of Columbia (358 cases).

Important cases are printed.

2. General jurisdiction cases (29,948 cases).

These cases are brought before the court for judgment under the provision of general acts of Congress establishing the court or conferring general jurisdiction upon it. There are a few cases however under this division which by special act or resolution have been referred to the court for report. The cases where judgment has been rendered have been printed.

3. Indian depredation cases (10,842 cases).

The earliest case of this class dates from 1812, but most cases are later than 1850. Many important questions are involved, *e. g.*, the status of citizens of New Mexico during the interval between the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the extension of the laws of the United States; the status of that part of New Mexico claimed by Texas, etc. When the amount involved is more than two thousand dollars the records of cases are printed (26 Stat. L. 851).

4. French spoliation cases (5,552 cases).

See 23 Stat. L. 283. The majority of these cases have been printed. See "List of Vessels, with the Docket Numbers of Cases filed in the Court of Claims under the Act of January 20, 1885".

5. Congressional cases (12,644 cases).

These cases are brought before the court under the provisions of some act of Congress conferring special jurisdiction. Good examples are the Bowman Act of 1883 (22 Stat. L. 485) and the Tucker Act of 1887 (24 Stat. L. 359). The Bowman Act, for example, calls for a report which shall aid Congress or one of its committees in passing upon a claim presented for legislative action and does not call for a judgment. In some instances, however, powers of judgment have been granted. Many of these congressional cases relate to Southern claims arising in consequence of the Civil War.

See "Digest of Claims referred by Congress to the Court of Claims from the 48th to the 51st Congress, inclusive, for a finding of facts under the Bowman Act" (Washington, 1891).

6. Naval bounty cases (4,000 cases).

Claims for bounty or prize money, arising out of the Spanish War.

7. Departmental cases (86 cases).

These are cases which, under the provisions of 22 Stat. L. 485 and 24 Stat. L. 505, are referred to the Court of Claims by the executive departments. The majority are submitted for opinion or report, but there are some which are referred to the court for judgment. The reports of the latter class of cases are all printed.

SENATE.

The files of the Senate, kept in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, appear to be more complete than those of the House of Representatives. There were no losses in 1814, although many valuable papers are said to have been lost in later times. The files consist of the original journals, minute-books, and bills and resolutions, the manuscript copies from which the Senate documents and reports are printed, and the original reports, petitions, memorials, and other papers received in the Senate. There are also to be found here, so far as they are extant, the greater part of the files of the various committees. These records are not indexed or listed, the only guide in their use being the labelling of the volumes, boxes, and packages and the general chronological arrangement. Doubtless the larger part of this material has been printed; of the unprinted material the petitions and memorials probably constitute the larger and more valuable class.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On account of the various losses which they have sustained, the files of the House of Representatives are very incomplete. In addition to the loss in 1814 (*American State Papers, Miscellaneous, II. 245*) many of the files have been destroyed or lost through the carelessness of early custodians. The files are divided, both by their general character and by their treatment, into two groups, as follows:

1. Bound volumes of original papers, First Congress to date.

These papers are the originals of the printed journals, documents, reports, communications from the executive departments, bills, resolutions, etc. There are also here committee dockets and petition-books (being merely dockets of petitions), which are not generally printed in the form in which they are here found. Occasionally also the unpublished records of a committee investigation, with the testimony taken, are to be found. Such material as is not printed in one form or another should have considerable value, but an examination of individual documents is the only means of discovering such material. In January, 1901, all of the bound volumes prior to that date, 5,263 in number, were stored in the Library of Congress in accordance with the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L. 642). A manuscript list of these volumes may be seen in the Document Division of the Library of Congress, or in the office of the file clerk of the House of Representatives, under whose charge they remain. The volumes that have accumulated since that date are stored in the sub-basement of the Capitol.

2. Papers relating to bills, claims, petitions, etc.

The larger part of these papers, those most in use, are admirably arranged in several thousand metal file-boxes in the Capitol, by Congresses and by subjects and names. They comprise bills, claims, and petitions, and the papers, correspondence, recommendations, etc., relating thereto. There are about 500 large boxes of committee papers, accounted expenditures, proceedings, investigations, etc., a number of committee dockets, many of which however are blank, and a great number of bundles of petitions to the early Congresses. Here are petitions against slavery, against the admission of Texas, for post-routes, of manufacturers relative to the tariff, against Sunday mails, etc. There are papers of as early date as the First Congress, but the greater part of the material does not antedate the Eleventh Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A detailed account of the collections of the Library of Congress, other than manuscripts, would not be appropriate in a guide to the archives, but the library has become the depository of so much material of the greatest value to the student of American history that a word should be said with regard to certain parts of it. The Division of Manuscripts and the Division of Maps and Charts are treated separately below. The Division of Documents possesses probably the most complete set of congressional documents that has been collected; especially is this true of the documents of the first fourteen Congresses. Its sets of departmental documents are not so complete and should be supplemented by the collections in the departmental libraries. The collection of state documents is growing and is probably as good as can be found in any other single depository. Finally should be noted its set of the little known series, Bills and Resolutions, which, while not complete, can be supplemented by the set in the Senate library, and is a most valuable source, so rare in the earlier years as almost to be classed with manuscripts. Of special note in the Periodical Division is the collection of newspapers bound in about 35,000 volumes. A list of these has been published but is now somewhat out of date: "Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress" (Washington, 1901). The general collection of works relating to America is exceptionally strong; large purchases of books are made each year and the copyright deposit insures the speedy accession of most of the current works published within the United States. In the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress are printed many lists and descriptive accounts of the materials in the library which enable the investigator to obtain an adequate idea as to the growth of the collections and their special bearing. One volume of an elaborate history of the library has been published, which contains much information relating to the collections of the library and the history of their acquisition: "History of the Library of Congress, volume I., 1800-1864", by W. D. Johnston (Washington, 1904).

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

The Library of Congress has for many years been the place of deposit of valuable collections of historical manuscripts. Among the early collections purchased by the government and deposited here were the Jefferson papers (1815 and 1829), and the papers of Mrs. Madison (1848); later were acquired the Loyalist papers (1866), the Force manuscripts (1867), the Ro-

chambeau papers (1882), and a body of Washington manuscripts (1882). In 1897 the Division of Manuscripts was created for the purpose of arranging, classifying, and cataloguing the material on hand and of acquiring and caring for such other manuscript collections as should be possessed of historical value. Since the establishment of this division the acquisitions have been numerous and, in many cases, of the greatest value. They have been made in various ways: by transfer from other departments, under the appropriation act of February 25, 1903, as in the case of the Continental Congress, Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, Madison, and other papers, or of the Confederate records; by transfer from newly acquired territories, or from the land offices in older territories, as in the case of the Guam, Porto Rico, New Mexico, and Florida records; by purchase, as in the case of the Andrew Johnson and Crittenden papers; and by gift, as in the case of the Jackson, Breckinridge, and Van Buren papers. Thus the Division of Manuscripts has come to be the most important depository of historical manuscripts within the United States. A general account of the principal collections in the library is contained in the "Report of the Librarian of Congress with Manual", 1901, pp. 335-444, while lists of accessions, with descriptive accounts of the more important ones, are printed in the annual reports of the Librarian as follows: 1899, pp. 7, 8; 1900, pp. 11-12; 1901, pp. 19-26, 151-156; 1902, pp. 24-26, 71-76; 1903, pp. 19-28, 77-86; 1904, pp. 35-61, 159-170; 1905, pp. 20-59, 175-188; 1906, pp. 20-33, 127-139; 1907, pp. 127-152. Other accounts of these materials are contained in an article by Herbert Friedenwald in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1898 (pp. 35-45), in an article by C. H. Lincoln in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political Science" (XIV, 102 ff.), and in a leaflet of the Library of Congress: "Notes for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, No. 5, Manuscripts". Special attention may be called to the statement of the policy of the library with regard to the acquisition of manuscripts as stated in the annual reports of the Librarian for 1904 (pp. 58-61) and 1905 (pp. 33-35). All of the individual papers in the division are represented in a card catalogue; all of the collections are so arranged as to be readily used, and most of them are calendared, or have calendars in progress. A number of calendars have been published, and these are noted below in their appropriate connections. The Division of Manuscripts has published the records of the Virginia Company, and is engaged in publishing the journals of the Continental Congress, as noted below. In connection with the subject of printed portions of the collections should be noted W. C. Ford's account of the "Publication of Historical Material by the United States Government", in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1904, pp. 171-182.

The following account of the papers in the division is based upon the



sources of information noted above, together with such others as are mentioned in the text, upon the card catalogue of the division, upon personal investigation, and by no means least, upon the very material assistance in the form of notes and other information furnished by the chief of the division, Mr. Worthington C. Ford.

I. AMERICA.

Spanish America, General.

Columbus Codex. This volume is a sixteenth-century compilation of the various hereditary grants, charters, and privileges made to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella. It is probably one of the vellum copies prepared under the personal direction of Columbus before sailing on his fourth voyage to America, in order to protect his heirs in their rights under the Spanish charters.

Reales cédulas, 1508-1807. Two volumes of manuscripts and pamphlets.

Relacion de todas las Costas e Yslas de la America Septentrion^l. A one-volume transcript.

Woodbury Lowery collection. This collection consists of 18 volumes of copies of manuscripts relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, etc., 2 volumes of original manuscripts entitled "Manuscritos históricos", and "Visitas de Presidios por Rubi, . . .", an anonymous original manuscript entitled "Descripción Histórica, Cronológica, . . ., de la Florida", and Mr. Lowery's manuscript "A Preliminary List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the Present Limits of the United States", as well as printed works. (Not yet in the Library.)

Mexico and Central America.

Ribas, Coronica y Historia de la Provincia de la Compañia de Jesus, 1571-1624.

Ecclesiastical papers, 1631-(92 papers). These manuscripts are supposed to have been captured in the City of Mexico during the Mexican War. They consist of ninety-two original papers in Spanish dating from 1631 and relating to the quarrel between the Jesuits of Mexico and the archbishop of that see about tithes which the Jesuits refused to pay. These manuscripts were sent to the State Department by the Secretary of War, January 25, 1890, and were transferred to the Library of Congress in 1906.

Royal decrees concerning the descendants of Montezuma, 1709-1713.

Two transcripts of diaries; *Diario del Padre Font*, *Diario del Padre Garcés*. Report of Admiral de Loria to the governor of Mexico, giving schedule of wages for a marine expedition, 1745 (10 pages).

Reales cédulas y órdenes, 1770-1796 (3 vols. of contemporary transcripts).

Decrees (chiefly 1826–1846) and miscellaneous documents including a copy of the Mexican constitution of 1836, mostly broadside material (1 vol.).

Journals and diaries of travels in Mexico and California, 1849 (5 vols., including sketch books, etc.).

Honduras: Remarks upon the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, 1670.

Nicaragua: Wheeler, History of Nicaragua, with notes on conditions in 1868.

West Indies.

Memoria General de los generos que se comercian a esta ciudad de Cadix—como para el embarque de las Flotas, que salen para las Indias (1 vol.).

Delmonte collection, 1592–1871 (2 vols. and 4 bundles). Transcripts and original documents, many from the Cuban archives. Obtained by the library at the sale of the collection of Domingo Delmonte y Aponte. See descriptive list in L. M. Pérez, "Guide to the Materials for American History in Cuban Archives" (Washington, 1907), pp. 122–130.

Relation du voiage à l'Amérique, 1710–1713 (1 vol.).

Capture of Havana, 1762; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Moneypenny's journal.

"Pacification of the island of Cuba, 1736" (1 vol.).

South America.

Antonio de Vea, "Relacion del Viage de 1676", being a journal of an expedition along the west coast of South America.

Herrera y Loizaga, "Viages [*sic*] de España á Buenos Ayres, Chili, . . .", 1713–1717; a transcript in one volume.

Creole revolution in Buenos Ayres, 1780–1781; a manuscript account.

Four reports by a French secret service agent, Brivezac, on the condition of the Spanish colonies in South America, 1817–1818.

Diary of a voyage along the west coast of Central and South America, 1849. In Spanish; anonymous.

Miscellaneous decrees, regulations, papers, letters, tracts, and other documents relating to South America and to Spanish dominion therein.

Dutch Colonies.

Miscellaneous historical documents, 1649–1650.

Dutch West India Company. Extracts of resolutions, minutes of proceedings, etc., 1659–1675 (80 pages, in Dutch), also miscellaneous papers relating to the company, Portugal and Brazil, etc., 1649–1655(?).

French Colonies.

Jesuit Relations, 1632–1672 (1 vol.).

"Guerres du Canada et de l'Indépendance et analyses des négociations entre la France et les autres puissances de l'Europe", 1748-1788.

Plan for the expulsion of French settlers from the Ohio country, 1757.

English Colonies.

Opinions of Richard West upon plantation affairs, 1682-1725.

Documents relating to the equipment of the British forces in North America, 1728-1792; 181 documents containing 500 pages, including many papers signed by George II. and George III. and their secretaries.

British forces in America. Papers, letters, memoranda, etc., relating to the victualling of troops, 1760-1789 (146 pieces).

Diaries of two prisoners among the French, 1745-1750 (2 vols.).

Memorial of the Stamp Act Congress to the House of Lords, 1765.

Letters of General Henry Seymour Conway; a volume of 159 pages containing official copies of the letters of H. S. Conway, Secretary of State, to the various American colonial governors during the stamp-act troubles, 1765-1766.

Barbados records, 1641-1766 (11 vols.). These volumes belonged to Charles Pinfold, governor of Barbados; they consist of the letter-books of Governor Pinfold, 1756-1766 (3 vols.), Minutes of the Council, 1735-1766 (3 vols.), Acts of Assembly, 1643-1766 (3 vols., 2 are printed, with manuscript notes; 1 volume in manuscript), Journal of Assembly, 1756-1766 (1 vol.), Royal Instructions, 1756, and Extracts from Minutes of Council, 1641-1739 (1 vol.).

Vernon-Wager papers (12 vols.). This material was originally included in the Force collection and consists of the correspondence of Admiral Charles Wager and Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon, relating to naval operations and colonization in the West Indies. It has been catalogued in "List of the Vernon-Wager Manuscripts in the Library of Congress" (Washington, 1904).

Official pamphlets and manuscripts relating to boundary disputes (Georgia and Florida) and trade difficulties in the West Indies, between Great Britain and Spain, 1787-1788 (1 vol.).

Transcripts from the British Archives.

The Library of Congress has commenced the task of copying a large amount of material in the British archives relating to America. To the close of 1907 the following volumes and bundles in the British Museum and the Public Record Office (or those parts of them relating to America) had been transcribed, together with parts of others.

British Museum (Kings MSS.):

213. Journal of an Officer in the West Indies, 1764-1765.

208. Letters, Rev. Dr. Cooper to Dr. Franklin, 1769-1775, on American Politics.

202. Letters, Governor Pownall to Rev. Dr. Cooper, 1769-1774, on American Politics.
206. State of Manufactures; Land, mode of granting; Fees of Offices in America.
205. Reports on the state of the American Colonies.
- British Museum (Egerton MSS.):
2395. Documents collected by Thomas Povey, *temp.* Cromwell and Charles II.
1941. Invention of Water Bellows; Watts's Steam Engine.
2168. Inventory of papers of William Penn.
2526. Journals of J. Knepp on H. M. S. "Rose", etc. 1683-1684.
2135. Letters and papers relating to the war in America. 1771-1781.
229. Lord Halifax's papers. 1672-1761.
- 2134 (part). Oliver(?), Origin and Progress of the American War.
- British Museum (Hargrave MSS.):
- Cases and Opinions, legal and genealogical papers, from vols. 141, 231, 275, 293, 493, 494.
- British Museum (Harleian MSS.):
2204. Essay II. Discourse of Trade. 1622.
- Essay III. Sanderson, Of a State Merchant.
5101. Strong's Voyage to the South Seas. 1689-1691.
- British Museum (Lansdowne MSS.):
809. Choctaw Indians.
822. Letters to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.
661. Tobacco Seizures. 1732-1760.
- British Museum (Sloane MSS.):
- Orders and Letters relating to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, under Gov. Samuel Vetch. 1711-1713.
- British Museum (Additional MSS.):
14034. America, Africa, and the Canaries, and the West Indies. 1696-1786.
9747. America, papers relating to. 1698-1705.
22680. America, miscellaneous papers relating to, etc.
14035. Board of Trade and Plantations. 1710-1789.
5138. Debates in Parliament, 1654-1658.
15485. Exports and imports of North America. 1768-1769.
15493. Gardner, Dr., Observations on Newfoundland.
14038. Graves, Vice-Admiral R., Conduct in America, 1774-1776, vol. I.
- 35909-35912. Hardwick Papers. Vols. DLXI.-DLXIV. American Plantations, to 1783.
15895. Hyde Papers and Correspondence, 1688-1709.
- 15898, and part of 17018. Hyde Papers, Miscellaneous, America and West India.
15483. List of Councils in North America. 1703-1711.
22129. List of Official Appointments, 1780.
15488. Maine. Kennebec River, 1752-1762.
15487. Massachusetts and Connecticut, Boundary line of, 1735-1754.
15486. Massachusetts, papers relating to, 1720-1724.
11514. Memorial to Lord Halifax on North America.
- 6807, 6816, 6825. Mitchell Papers. Vols. IV., XIII., XXII. Letters of Sir Andrew Mitchell, 1757-1762, and Dispatches of Lord Holderness, 1758.
22617. Navy, official papers relating to. 1688-1715. (Folios 134-149.)

33098-33090. Newcastle Papers. Vols. CCCXLIII.-CCCXLV.

America and West Indies. Vols. I.-III. 1701-1802.

98089. New England, etc. Seventeenth Century.

15489. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pa., Md., N. Y., etc.

99679. New York, 1764-1768.

11411. Povey, T. Register of Letters relating to the West Indies, 1655-1660.

15896. Revenue and Customs. Vol. V. 1679-1705.

9764. Shipping and Trade. (All papers selected relate to America.)

Public Record Office:

Admiralty, High Court:

Instance and Prize Libel Files. Bundles 73, 80, 81, 82, 88, 91-94, 98, 107, 108: various nos.

Admiralty, Secretary:

In-Letters, 480. Admirals Warren, Watson and Townsend.

" 481. Admirals Boscawen, Hardy and Durell.

" 482. Admiral Colville.

" 483. Commodore Hood.

" 484. Admirals Montagu and Shuldham.

" 485. Admiral Graves.

" 486. Commodore Peter Parker, Admirals Byron and Arbuthnot.

" 487, 488. Admiral Howe.

" 489. Admirals Gambier, Graves and Ogle.

" 3817-3820. Governors of Plantations.

America and West Indies. Vol. 58. Canadian Expedition. 1710-1713.

" " " " Vol. 61. Expedition to Cartagena, 1741.

" " " " Vol. 63. Canadian Expedition. 1746.

Treasury:

37 and 38. Blathwayt's Journal. (Complete.)

II. UNITED STATES.

General.

Peter Force transcripts. These are the volumes of transcripts included in the collection of Force's papers purchased in 1867. The remainder of the collection has been distributed, its various parts being placed in their appropriate places among the manuscripts of the Library. A full account of the entire collection is in the "Special Report of the Librarian of Congress to the Joint Committee on the Library concerning the Historical Library of Peter Force, esqr." (Washington, 1867). The following list is of the volumes of transcripts relating mostly to the Revolution that are kept together as the "Peter Force transcripts". Descriptions of the other papers, formerly a part of the collection, are included among the various items below, but the connection with the Peter Force collection is not indicated.

New Hampshire, 1697-1790 (16 vols.).

Vermont, 1761-1785 (7 vols.).

Massachusetts, 1775-1778 (39 vols.).

Rhode Island, 1653-1777, 1844 (2 vols.).

One volume labelled "Gordon Trial, 1844."

Connecticut, 1687-1787 (4 vols.).

New York, 1775-1778 (38 vols.).

Pennsylvania, 1773-1776 (4 vols.).

Maryland, 1755-1777 (5 vols.).

North Carolina, 1774-1776 (1 vol.).

South Carolina, 1663-1779 (2 vols.).

Georgia, 1732-1825 (6 vols.).

The above volumes consist mainly of transcripts of legislative and executive papers from the archives of the several states. Most of the documents are of the Revolutionary period. Some of the Vermont papers relate to the New Hampshire and New York claims, and one volume of the Georgia papers relates to Indian affairs.

The remainder of the collection of transcripts consists for the most part of the papers of individuals, almost entirely of Revolutionary bearing.

French War, 1756-1760 (1 vol.).

Privateers and Prisoners, 1775-1782 (1 vol.).

From the Shaw manuscripts.

Armstrong papers, 1762-1814 (1 vol.).

Belknap papers (3 vols.).

Originals in New Hampshire Historical Society. See Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, series 5, volumes II., III.; series 6, volume IV.

Bernard, Francis, papers, 1768-1769 (1 vol.).

Originals in Sparks collection, Harvard University Library.

Gage, Thomas, letters, 1759-1774 (1 vol.).

Garth, Charles, 1766-1774 (1 vol.).

Gates, Horatio, orderly-book, July, November, 1776.

Gist, Mordecai, 1777-1779 (1 vol.).

Glen, Henry, 1777-1780 (1 vol.).

Gray, Samuel, correspondence, 1777-1781 (1 vol.).

Originals in library of Connecticut Historical Society.

Hand, Edward, letters, 1775-1784 (4 vols.).

One volume contains the correspondence of Edward Hand and Jasper Yeates.

Ingersoll, Jared, 1745-1779 (1 vol.).

Lamb, John, 1777-1781 (1 vol.).

Originals in library of New York Historical Society. Printed in part in "Memoir of the Life and Times of General John Lamb", by Isaac Q. Leake (Albany, 1857).

St. Clair, Arthur, 1772-1791 (1 vol.).

Originals in Ohio State Library, but the present volume contains some documents that have been lost from among the originals, and are not printed in "Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair" by William H. Smith (Cincinnati, 1882).

Stewart, Charles, 1777-1782 (1 vol.).

Originals in library of Connecticut Historical Society.

Stewart, Walter, 1776-1783 (1 vol.).

Stiles, Ezra, 1758-1790 (4 vols.).

Including his diary, 1770-1790, in three volumes.

Stirling, William Alexander, earl of, 1774-1782 (2 vols.).

Originals, so far as known to exist, are in library of New Jersey Historical Society; many have been lost and these transcripts alone remain. Portions of the correspondence are published in New Jersey Historical Society Collections, volume II.

Sullivan, John, 1775-1789 (3 vols.).

One volume is entitled "Sullivan at Staten Island, 1777".

Trumbull, Jonathan, 1710-1785 (28 vols.).

Printed in Massachusetts Historical Society Collection, series 5, volumes IX., X.

Tucker, Samuel, 1777-1781 (1 vol.).

Originals in Harvard University Library.

Weare, Meshech, 1777-1780 (1 vol.).

Whipple, William, 1777-1779 (1 vol.).

Some originals in library of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Winder, William H., 1812-1814 (1 vol.).

Stevens Catalogue Index. This is B. F. Stevens's "Catalogue Index of Manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain relating to America, 1763-1783". The work is in 180 manuscript volumes and contains the titles of 161,000 documents. Each title is entered three times: once in the "Catalogue", which fills 50 volumes, and contains the titles in the order of their original arrangement in the archives; a second time in the "Chronological Index", of 100 volumes, which contains the titles in chronological order, with a brief abstract of each document; and a third time in the "Alphabetical Index", of 30 volumes, in which the titles are entered alphabetically according to the names of writers and receivers, or according to the subject-matter if no writer or receiver is named. See Annual Report of Librarian of Congress, 1906, pp. 27-31.

Calendar, by B. F. Stevens, of papers relating to German troops (Brandenburg-Anspach) in the American Revolution, 1777-1782, in the Public Record Office (Treasury, Miscel. Various, Bundle 248).

Continental Congress papers. These are the records of the general gov-

ernment under the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789, and consist of the journals of the Congress, reports and minutes of committees, correspondence, papers of the executive departments, papers that came before Congress, such as petitions and memorials, etc. An inventory of these papers is printed in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 1, and also in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1894 (pp. 554-559) reprinted from S. Ex. Doc. 22, 53 Cong., 3 sess. An older inventory is "Catalogue of Manuscript Books deposited in the Archives of the Department of State, 1774-1789" (Washington, 1835; enlarged edition, 1855). A general description of the collection by Herbert Friedenwald is printed in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1896 (pp. 85-135), while an index to part of the collection is contained in "Bulletins of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, under the heading "Miscellaneous Index", and a manuscript index accompanies the collection. Many papers in this collection are included in the list of "Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775-1783", prepared from the originals in the Library of Congress, by C. H. Lincoln (Washington, 1906); others in "Calendars of the Correspondence of George Washington with the Continental Congress", by J. C. Fitzpatrick, volume I. (Washington, 1906). This collection with the exception of such papers as were in the Library of Congress prior to 1904 (notably a letter-book of the Marine Committee, 1776-1780) was originally in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, but in 1904 was transferred, with the exception of the diplomatic papers (nos. 5, 79-130, 135, 175, 176, and 187, in the inventory in "Bulletin of Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 1) to the Library of Congress. The collection in the library is in 385 volumes. Little of it has been printed, except the papers included in Force's "American Archives", the journals, and the diplomatic correspondence, which latter however, as has been noted, is not included in the collection in the library. The most important publication yet commenced is that by the Library of Congress of the "Journals of the Continental Congress", edited by W. C. Ford. To the close of 1907, volumes I.-IX. (1774-1777) of this publication had appeared. Not only do they contain the journals, printed in full for the first time, but they include much other material, drawn from the collection for editorial purposes. For bibliographical accounts of the Continental Congress, P. L. Ford's "Bibliography of the Continental Congress", in Boston Public Library Bulletin, VIII. 320-323, and Mr. Friedenwald's article, noted above, should be consulted.

- Miscellaneous civil and military papers of the Revolution, 1774–1788** (7 vols.).
- Revolutionary navy: accounts of naval agent, William Bartlett** (1 vol. and about 100 unbound pieces).
- Loyalist papers: A Record of the Proceedings of the Loyalist Commissioners**, presented to the Smithsonian Institution in 1874 by Major General Lefroy, and transferred to the Library of Congress. There are 34 volumes giving the testimony taken at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Carleton Island, and Niagara, 1783–1789, on the losses and services of American Loyalists during the Revolution. The thirty-fifth volume contains the reports of the Commission from 1784 to 1790. These are printed entire in the Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, by Alexander Fraser, 1904 (Toronto, 1905).
- Muster-rolls, returns, etc., of certain Massachusetts regiments in the Continental Army, 1776–1788** (11 vols.).
- Muster-roll of a company of the Fifth Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, British Provincial Troops, November, 1777.**
- Hasen, Moses.** Muster-roll and lists of recruits, men receiving supplies, absentees, etc. (2 vols.).
- Memorandum-book of horses delivered to the quartermaster-general's department, May, 1779–March, 1783** (1 vol.), kept by Archibald Ramsey and Zephaniah Halsey. Transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department.
- Contingent account of expense of First Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, British Provincial Troops, December 25, 1781–June 24, 1782.**
- A number of orderly-books, including that of the Fifteenth Continental Regiment, Cambridge, July 19–September 22, 1775.**
- Orderly-book of John Lining, April 2–30, 1776** (1 vol.).
- Orderly-book, by Sergeant Peter Dolson, July 29–September 12, 1776** (1 vol., transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). Contains headquarters orders, and the orders of Colonel Rudolphus Ritzema's third New York Regiment.
- Orderly-books of Captain Robert Walker's Company, Second Continental Artillery** (8 vols., transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). These contain general, brigade, division, and company orders, and cover various periods between June 8, 1777, and November 9, 1780.
- Orderly-book of John Mayson, June 23, 1778–May 1, 1779** (1 vol.).
- Forton prisoners' manuscripts, 1777–1779** (2 vols., transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). A manuscript book entitled "Sailor Songs of the Forton Prisoners, England,

1778", and a journal (1777-1779), kept perhaps by Timothy Connor, and printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register", commencing in volume XXX., p. 174.

British secret service. Memorandum-book of daily intelligence, secret agents, payments, etc., kept at British headquarters July 21-November 10 [1778]. Information relating to American movements, attitude of committees, Indians, supplies, General Charles Lee, etc. Transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department (1 vol.).

Clinton-Cornwallis controversy. A collection of ten volumes and 54 pamphlets, all having marginal annotations by Clinton. Such works as Clinton's "Narrative of the Expedition . . . against Sullivan's Island, 1776", Burgoyne's "State of the Expedition from Canada" (London, 1780), Ramsay's "History of the American Revolution" (London, 1791), "Memoirs of General Charles Lee", etc., are included. Transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department.

One volume of 14 manuscripts relating to the French army in America, 1780. Deposition of Paul Jappie, regarding the capture of his ship "Free Trade", 1781.

Revolutionary broadsides. Photographs of 86 originals in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Transcripts relating to the Peace of 1783. Thirty-seven boxes containing over 10,000 pages of transcripts from English and French archives relating to the Peace of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain. The work of selecting and copying the documents included in this collection was performed by B. F. Stevens.

Ledger of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1784-1810, and the original list (incomplete) of subscribers to that society in Virginia, 1783.

Post-Office records, 1784-1811 (9 vols.). These are accounts, ledgers, etc., and were transferred from the Treasury Department, office of auditor for the Post-Office Department.

Minutes of the Annapolis Convention of 1786, with the signatures of its members.

Papers relating to the Ordinance of 1787, dated from 1785 to 1788.

Madison's notes of debates in the Federal Convention of 1787; a transcript in one quarto volume.

William Paterson's plan for a constitution of the United States, and notes taken in the Federal Convention (printed in "American Historical Review", IX. 310 ff.).

Papers relating to the settlement of the Northwest Territory, including letters and papers of Governor Arthur St. Clair, 1788-1793.

Journal of the brigantine "Hope", Joseph Ingraham, captain, during an exploring voyage from Boston to the northwest coast of America, 1790-1792 (4 vols.). The journal was used by Greenhow in his "History of Oregon and California", pp. 226-228. It is interesting but does not seem to have great historical value. Transferred from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department.

Transcripts of papers on diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain respecting Eastern boundary, 1796-1798 (3 vols.).

James Wilkinson's orders issued at New Orleans and in Mississippi, 1797-1807.

Colonel J. F. Hamtramck's standing orders at Detroit, 1802 (1 vol.).

Letters from William Eaton to Hamet, Bashaw of Tripoli, 1804.

Burr's conspiracy and Spanish relations, 1806-1816 (1 vol., transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). The first part of the volume contains letters bearing on Burr's conspiracy, which are especially significant for the latter phase (see W. F. McCaleb's "The Aaron Burr Conspiracy", preface). The remainder of the volume contains the correspondence of Toledo, Ira Allen, Gutiérrez, Picornell, and others, relating to the Mexican revolution, a report to the Spanish Cortes in December, 1812, a memoir (1814) for Ferdinand VII., memorandum of an interview between Monroe and Bernabué (1811), etc.

Log-book of the merchant ship "Lexington", Timothy Gardner, master; New York to Bremen, and Amsterdam to Baltimore, 1807-1808 (1 vol.). Transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department.

Log-book of the "Chesapeake", May 21, 1807-February 21, 1809.

John Henry's papers relating to the New England intrigue of 1809-1812 (94 pieces, transferred from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). Henry was an agent sent by the Governor-General of Canada. The papers were purchased by Madison (see "Messages and Papers of the Presidents", I. 498).

Fort Independence, Boston, garrison orders, 1814, with a roll of Moses L. Humphrey's militia company.

Sir Charles Napier's narrative of operations on the Potomac, 1814.

Papers relating to the Foxardo affair, 1824, including letters of James Monroe, Secretary Southard, and Commodore Porter (10 manuscripts).

Lists of American soldiers confined at the City of Mexico by the provost, 1847 (1 vol.).

Papers relating to the negotiations between Mexico and the United States, 1848.

Log-book of the "Lewis", May 15, 1849-January 7, 1853 (1 vol.).

Log-book of the U. S. S. "Santee", 1861-1862 (2 vols.).

General courts-martial held in the Union Army, 1863-1864.

Minutes of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, 1869-1877 (1 vol.).

Confederate States.

State Department records (10 vols. and 74 packages, transferred from Treasury Department). This collection of diplomatic and consular papers and correspondence, is known as the "Pickett papers", and is described by J. M. Callahan, in his article on "The Pickett Papers", in the "South Atlantic Quarterly", for January, 1903. A list of the papers is printed in the first edition (1904) of this "Guide", pp. 43-47; but most of the diplomatic papers have since been printed in J. D. Richardson's "Messages and Papers of the Confederacy, including the Diplomatic Correspondence" (Nashville, 1905). The diplomatic papers consist of the despatches and other communications from the representatives of the Confederate States in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Mexico, Russia, and the States of the Church (Yancey, Rost, Mann, Mason, Slidell, Fearn, Bishop Lynch, Pickett, Preston, Rieken, Cripps, and General Huger). There are communications and despatches from consular, confidential, and other agents in London, Paris, Havana, Matamoros, Vera Cruz, New Leon and Coahuila, Nassau, N. P., St. George's, Bermuda, Cork, Ireland generally, and Canada. There is also one volume containing the record of instructions and despatches to consuls, confidential and other foreign agents, one volume containing the record of commissions to foreign agents, and six volumes of instructions and despatches to representatives in Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Rome, Russia, Canada, Mexico, Havana, and Monterey. It should be noted that the records of the commission to Washington, 1861, which are part of the "Pickett papers", were retained in the Treasury Department (see above, p. 73).

Post-Office Department records, 1861-1865 (10 vols. and 4 bundles, transferred from the Post-Office Department). These are: Record, Journal, and Orders, March 6, 1861-March 26, 1862 (1 vol.); Record of letters and other communications from the Postmaster-General, March 7, 1861-October 12, 1863 (1 vol.),¹ containing copies of instructions as to the new régime, of letters to Confederate generals, of correspondence with railroad officials, and of communications as

¹ This is one of the letter-books of John H. Reagan which at the time of publishing his "Memoirs" (Washington, 1906) was not known to be extant. The other and later volume is in the Pay Division of the office of the auditor for the Post-Office Department (see above, p. 95).

to spies, the transfer of letters between North and South, etc; Letter-books of appointment bureau, April 6, 1861–January 17, 1865 (4 vols.); Lists of post-offices and postmasters (2 vols.); Mail contracts in Mississippi, volume I.; Register of auditor's office, no. 2, 1862; and 4 bundles of proposals, fines, and deductions, 1861–1864. A collection of 458 original acts passed by the Confederate Congress, 1861–1864.

Custom-house papers. Five letter-books containing the correspondence of the collector of the port of Savannah with the Confederate Treasury Department, 1861–1864.

Papers of Governors Francis W. Pickens and Milledge L. Bonham of South Carolina relating to the war, 1860–1864 (manuscripts, printed material, telegrams, etc.).

Vouchers for supplies purchased for the C. S. S. "Sumter", signed by Raphael Semmes, 1861 (15 manuscripts).

Military papers. Muster-rolls, 1861–1864 (53 pieces); quartermasters' vouchers, 1861–1865 (244 pieces); miscellaneous quartermasters' papers (81 documents); returns of the Army of Tennessee, 1864–1865 (76 documents).

Letters from Judah P. Benjamin to Ambrose Dudley Mann, 1862–1864 (16 manuscripts).

General orders of General Joseph E. Johnston issued at Dalton, Georgia, January–April, 1864 (32 pieces, contemporary copies).

Individual States.

Maine.

Custom-house records, Kennebunk, Maine, 1801–1821 (2 vols.). Correspondence with the Treasury Department.

New Hampshire.

Miscellaneous documents, 1629–1809. Among these papers, over 500 in number, are many letters of Governors John and Benning Wentworth, President Meshech Weare, and Secretary Waldron; royal instructions to the governors of the state, and much of the Revolutionary correspondence which passed between the state and Continental authorities. The collection contains also many official letters respecting the organization and direction of the New Hampshire militia, 1775–1783, as well as memorials regarding the support due to the state government of 1776.

Vermont.

Official papers of 1744 (one volume of transcripts).

Minutes of the Westminster conventions, 1776–1777 (facsimile reproduction in one volume).

Transcripts of the Allen and Chittenden accounts against the state, 1777-1780.

Journals of the Council of Safety, 1777-1782.

Proceedings of the Board of War, 1779-1781.

Contemporary attested copy of the articles of union proposed among Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York in 1781.

Correspondence of Ira Allen, 1809-1810.

Massachusetts.

Miscellaneous documents, over 300 in number, prior to 1789, including more than fifty letters and papers regarding the French and Indian War; as many letters from Massachusetts governors, and circular letters from the General Court to other colonial assemblies. The collection includes letters of Joseph Warren and papers relating to the foundation or support of Harvard and Amherst colleges. A number of original papers of Governor Thomas Pownall should be noted.

Transcript, by Rufus King, of the Articles of Confederation between Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, 1643-1654.

Muster-roll of colonial troops, 1744-1750, to whom the colony remained indebted in 1754.

London merchants to merchants in the American colonies, March 18, 1766 (an original letter of 3 pages with 55 signatures).

Papers from the United States custom-house at New Bedford.

Rhode Island.

Documents relating to boundary dispute with Massachusetts, March 7-11, 1664, and June, 1731.

Correspondence of the assembly with the different states and the Continental Congress, 1764-1786.

Connecticut.

Fourteen letters of the governors of Connecticut, 1712-1781.

Letter from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to the governor and company of Connecticut, 1764.

Seventeen volumes of the receipt books of the Continental Loan Office for the state of Connecticut, 1781-1804.

New York.

Transcript of a short account of New Netherlands in 1662.

Two folio volumes of "Public Instruments and Writings", 1664-1713.

Memorials to the king and Parliament, 1764.

Various letters from the Provincial Congress to its delegates in the Continental Congress, 1775.

Minutes of the New York City Committee, 1775-1776.

Minutes of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County, 1777-1778.

Continental Loan Office receipts, 1791-1793 (4 vols.).

Lists of invalid pensioners, 1797-1802.

Political and professional memorandum book of Dr. Charles D. Cooper, Albany, 1797-1805.

Letter-book of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, 1801-1811.

New Jersey.

Miscellaneous papers, 1676-1757.

Sixteen pages from the town docket of Chesterfield, 1692-1711, containing records of town meetings and elections.

Letters and papers relating to the proceedings of the Provincial Congress in 1776, and to the position of Governor William Franklin at that time.

Papers relating to East New Jersey, including a proprietors' book of accounts, 1771-1843; the rent account, in one volume, of the Ramapo Patent, 1787; and one volume of certificates of mislocation, 1789-1842.

Pennsylvania.

Lancaster County, Minutes of the Committee of Safety, 1774-1777, and correspondence with other committees, and officers both civil and military.

House tax insurrection, 1799 (21 papers, transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). These papers on the insurrection of March and April, 1799, in Northampton and Bucks Counties, Pennsylvania, contain the announcement of the insurrection to Pickering by Judge Peters, March 11, 1799; the deposition of Valentine Führer, March 9, 1799; reports of marshals; witnesses' letters; lists of persons convicted of treason and held under recognizance, and the printed proclamation of General William MacPherson, April 5, 1799. A note on the package says that in the commission room are various petitions from the participants for pardon, and that warrants for their pardons are recorded in volume I., Book of Pardons. Printed in part in American State Papers, Miscellaneous, I. 185 ff.

Whiskey insurrection, 1792-1796 (1 vol., transferred from Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department). This bound volume of manuscripts contains correspondence between the President of the United States and Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania; correspondence of commissioners with officers of the government, committees of citizens, etc.; minutes and report of the commissioners, August-September, 1794; declarations of submission to the laws of the United States, subscribed to by citizens; reports of acceptance or refusal of terms of commissioners; general list of taxables in Allegheny County, Sep-

tember 22, 1794; minutes of meeting of cabinet officers at the President's house in Philadelphia; applications for pardon, 1795-1796; evidence, depositions, etc., September-October, 1792. In *American State Papers, Miscellaneous*, I. 83 ff., are printed the report and parts of the correspondence; the minutes and most of the other material noted are omitted. See also *Blaine, Ephraim*, under III, below.

Delaware.

A collection of manuscripts in four volumes, relating to the history of Delaware; these papers are mostly official records of the state, and include accounts of the Swedish settlements, the minutes of the Constitutional Convention of 1791, and many original letters and messages of John Dickinson.

List of taxables in four of the hundreds in New Castle County, 1776.

Maryland.

Minutes of the Baltimore Committee of Safety, 1774-1776.

Miscellaneous official papers and letters, 1776-1779.

Book of accounts of the state of Maryland, 1778-1785 (2 vols.).

Letter-book of Intendant's Office, 1785-1787.

Ships' papers. Manifests, clearances, passports, etc. Mainly issued in connection with the port of Baltimore, 1782-1812 (19 pieces).

Sheriff's lists of inhabitants from whom chancery fees were collected, 1802-1806 (106 pieces).

See also *Creamer, David*, under III, below.

District of Columbia.

Records of the Washington National Monument Association (8,176 manuscripts).

Library of Congress. Record of books taken out by members of Congress, 1800-1802, 1815-1829.

Washington Library Company, journals, 1811-1877 (3 vols.).

Columbian Institute. Record of Proceedings, June 15, 1816-December 29, 1838 (1 vol.). Also miscellaneous papers.

Two plans of the House of Representatives, 1830 and 1848.

Young Men's Christian Association of Washington City. Minutes, 1852-1861 (1 vol.); also two bundles of miscellaneous scraps, clippings, etc., relating to the association.

Posters of the Ford and National theatres, 1874-1876 (50 pieces).

American University. Correspondence of George Dana Boardman, 1889.

*Virginia.*¹

"Jefferson Manuscripts", so-called because obtained at the time of the

¹ For a more detailed list of Virginia material in the Library of Congress see "Virginia State Library. Calendar of Transcripts . . ." (1905), pp. 643-652.

purchase of Jefferson's library; they cover the years 1606-1711, and include the following documents:

(1) One volume of miscellaneous papers, 1606-1680. "Instructions, Commicions, Letters of Advice and Admonition and publique Speeches, Proclamations, etc." (2) One volume of miscellaneous papers, 1606-1683, being in the main royal orders and decrees. (3) One volume of miscellaneous records, containing notes by Jefferson; this is the "Bland Manuscript" to which Hening refers. (4) The Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624, in two volumes, and one unbound volume of "Papers and Records", 1621-1625, consisting in the main of correspondence between the representatives of the London Company in Virginia and the authorities in England; see Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1901, I. 545. The two volumes of records have been published by the Library of Congress: "Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624", edited by Susan M. Kingsbury (Washington, 1906, 2 vols.). (5) Legislative Council; Orders from February, 1622, to November, 1627; one unbound volume. (6) Legislative Provincial Assembly, "Laws and Orders concluded on by the General Assembly, March the 5th, 1623"; one volume. (7) Journal of Council and Assembly, 1626-1634. This volume is the so-called "Edmund Randolph Manuscript" to which Hening refers. (8) "The Laws of Virginia", 1642-1662, one volume. (9) Minutes of the "Grand Assembly", 1652-1660. This is the so-called "Jefferson Manuscript" to which Hening refers. (10) Acts of the Assembly, 1660-1697, 1662-1702, 1705, 1705-1711; four volumes in all. (11) A volume entitled "Foreign Business and Inquisitions", 1665-1676, in which, however, domestic matters predominate; a portion of the volume refers to escheats in Virginia. (12) Council Journal, 1698-1700; one volume. (13) Miscellaneous broadsides, letters, and unbound manuscripts relative to Virginia and dating from 1606 on.

Ambler or Jamestown manuscripts. These consist of 125 pieces, dating from 1649 to the American Revolution. They comprise deeds to land, bonds, surveys, and other like documents, bearing the signatures of the earlier governors and members of the council. Historically they are of importance as giving descriptions of properties and land grants, while their personal value for family history is even greater.

Letters of Lieutenant-Governor Dinwiddie to the Earl of Halifax.

Tabulated imports and exports from the Rappahannock and York River districts, 1764-1774.

Minutes of the Williamsburg Masonic Lodge, 1773-1779.

Papers of the United States custom-houses at Alexandria and Tappahannock.

North Carolina.

A list of estimates of allowances due members of the assembly in 1756.

Instructions from the Provincial Congress to its delegates to the Continental Congress, 1776.

Letters and resolutions relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1788.

South Carolina.

Acts of the legislature, 1704-1729 (12 manuscripts).

A petition of the merchants and freeholders to the provincial legislature, 1766.

Commission to Colonel William Moultrie from the Provincial Congress, 1775.

The presentments of the grand jurors of George Town district, 1776.

A volume of papers relating to the evacuation of Charleston, 1782.

Resolves of the Planters' meeting of 1786.

Signed pledge of certain inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. Dennis parishes to maintain the credit of paper currency, 1786.

Miscellaneous documents: election returns, 1882-1886; records of votes of the legislature, 1854-1859; petition against duelling, etc. (18 pieces, manuscripts and broadsides.)

Georgia.

A collection of official pamphlets and manuscripts relating to difficulties between Spain and England regarding the Georgia-Florida boundary, mostly in Spanish, 1736-1739 (1 vol.).

Executive proclamations, 1754-1778 (copies, 1 vol.).

Minutes of the Masonic Lodge of Savannah, 1757.

Official correspondence with the Continental Congress in May, 1776.

Treason act, 1780 (1 vol.).

Papers from the United States custom-house at Savannah, 1787-1860.

Papers relating to the slave yacht "Wanderer", 1858-1860, twenty-six manuscripts.

Florida.

Transcripts of documents in the Biblioteca Colombiana at Seville, relating to the Spanish occupation of Florida. These transcripts, 327 in number, were made by Miss A. M. Brooks, and are accompanied by translations. Only three appear to have been printed.

Spanish archives of Florida, 1783-1821 (about 65,000 pieces). These were transferred by the Interior Department from the office of the surveyor-general in Tallahassee. There is such material as correspondence with British authorities, councils of war, royal regulations and orders, documents relating to the delivery of East Florida to

the United States, papers relating to the embargo and revolution of 1795, memorials and concessions, oaths of allegiance, plans of fortifications and public buildings, proclamations and edicts, secret correspondence of the Captain-General of Havana, much correspondence of the Captain-General with the home government, the Viceroy of Mexico, and subordinate officers, and papers relating to Indian presents, Louisiana, Pensacola, Apalache, negro titles, negro run-aways, etc., etc.

Louisiana.

Penicaud, "Relation concernant les établissements des Français à la Louisiane", 1698-1721 (1 vol.).

Paul Alliot, "Réflexions historiques et politiques sur la Louisiane", 1804 (1 vol.).

Custis and Freeman, An account of the Red River, 1806 (1 vol.).

Power of attorney to sell slaves, February 18, 1815.

Bill of sale of slaves, September 17, 1852.

Various papers relating to civil suits, 1864-1865.

*Mississippi.*¹

Military affairs in Mississippi. Bills, certificates of destruction of property, correspondence, etc., 1862-1868 (21 pieces).

Kentucky.

A number of papers relating to transactions in slaves; bills of sale, deeds of transfer, emancipation papers, records of time of hired slaves, etc., 1797-1856.

Inventory of estate of Robert T. Gilmore, February 6, 1835 (15 pages).

Texas.

Fr. Francisco Garcia Figueroa, "Documentos para la historia ecclesiastica y civil de la provincia de Texas" (2 vols.).

Morfi, Historia de Texas, 1780-1781.

New Mexico.

Zufii Indians. Records and history of the pueblo at Zufii, 1732-1734, with the records of births, marriages and deaths at the Zufii mission from 1775 (3 vols.).

Spanish and Mexican archives, recently brought from the land office in Santa Fe to the Library of Congress (see Annual Report of Librarian of Congress, 1903, pp. 26-27, 1904, p. 60).

Porto Rico.

Spanish archives. The archives of Porto Rico were brought to Washington soon after the American occupation, were examined by the War De-

¹ For a fuller list of Mississippi material in the Library of Congress see Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, volume V. (1902), pp. 91, 92.

partment, and certain parts of them selected to be preserved in the Library of Congress. The remainder were returned to Porto Rico.

Guam.

Records of Guam. These records, transferred from the Navy Department, are fragmentary and have suffered much from neglect. They include many papers of value, especially the volumes of the orders of Governor Don Manuel Muro, 1794-1800, and some court records.

"*Historia de las Islas Marianas desde llegada de los Españoles hasta hoy 15 de Mayo 1870*", by Filipa Maria de la Corte y Ruano Calderon (a typewritten transcript of 168 pages).

Philippine Islands.

Broadsides, 1895-1905 (33 pieces). Fêtes, general orders, proclamations, addresses, etc. Listed in Annual Report of Librarian of Congress, 1905, pp. 46-47.

III. **PERSONAL PAPERS.**

For other personal papers see above under "Peter Force transcripts", pp. 264, 265.

Adams, John Quincy.

Twenty-eight letters (A. L. S.), to Alexander H. Everett, 1811-1837, and five letters to Robert Walsh, jr., 1822-1836. Many of the former were printed in the American Historical Review, vol. XI.

Allen, William.

This collection contains about 1,600 pieces (1825-1879) and bears mainly upon Allen's service as United States senator, 1837-1848, and as governor of Ohio, 1874-1876. There are letters on political matters in Ohio, papers bearing on land surveys and settlements, and the minutes of meetings and muster-rolls of the Chillicothe Light Infantry Blues, 1821-1834.

Atlee family, 1759-1816.

Correspondence of William Augustus and Samuel John Atlee.

Barry, John, 1782-1801.

This collection includes the muster-book of the "Alliance", 1782-1783, a letter-book for the same period and miscellaneous letters to Barry from James McHenry (1797-1798), Benjamin Stoddert (1798-1800), Robert Smith (1801), Robert Morris (1782-1783), Thomas Barclay (1782-1783), and Benjamin Walker (1786). There is also a power of attorney given by the officers of the "Alliance" to Barry, in 1782, and an account against the "Alliance" for 1783-1784.

Blaine, Ephraim, 1766-1805.

This collection relates to the commissary business of the Continental army, Colonel Blaine having been for a long time deputy and commissary general of purchases. There are also many accounts relating to the Whiskey

Insurrection; also memorandum and receipt books, 1782-1784 (2 vols.) and letter-books, 1777-1783.

Blennerhassett, Harman.

This collection contains 400 manuscripts and includes Blennerhassett's diary in the Richmond Penitentiary, and his speech in his defense against the charge of treason.

Bourne, Sylvanus.

Bourne was for some years in commerce and became United States consul at Amsterdam. The papers cover a period of more than 40 years, beginning in 1776, and comprise more than 4,000 documents, of which 500 are drafts of letters and papers in Bourne's writing, and contain memorials to the Dutch government, despatches to the Department of State, letters to other consular officers, to merchants, and to others. Of the letters to Bourne several series from his colleagues in the consular service and from others are of note. There are 7 letters from John Appleton, consul at Calais, 30 from Lawson Alexander at Rotterdam, 31 from Richard Coleman, Paris, 45 from George R. Curtis, Rotterdam, 21 from H. H. Duncan, Amsterdam, 21 from John M. Forbes, Hamburg, 51 from Joseph Forman, Rotterdam, 18 from George J. Gregory, Campveere, 7 from James Maury, Liverpool, 81 from Joseph Pitcairn, Hamburg, 22 from Jacob Ridgway, Antwerp, 19 from J. Robertson, Antwerp, 15 from H. Rohan, Flushing, and 350 from William Worsdall, the Helder. There are also 76 letters from William Vans Murray, minister to Holland, 41 from J. C. Mountflorencia, 26 from David B. Warden, 25 from Jonathan Russell, 10 from Levett Harris, 10 from James Swan, 3 from Christopher Gore, as well as letters from Gallatin, J. A. Bayard, G. W. Erving, and others. In addition there are about 700 forms, accounts, advertisements, and Dutch papers. The papers are full of family and political interest. Current political news from America and from many parts of Europe, news of depredations on American commerce especially from 1794 to 1814, the progress of the Napoleonic wars, and other matters fill much of the correspondence. See Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1904, pp. 52-53.

Breckinridge papers.

About 30,000 papers covering the years 1774-1905, and including the papers of John Breckinridge (1760-1806), John Breckinridge, his son (1797-1841), Reverend Robert J. Breckinridge (1800-1871), and William C. P. Breckinridge (1837-1905). These papers are of unusual value and bear closely on Kentucky and national history. The family correspondence is extensive, but papers relating to social and political matters predominate.

Brown, Jacob.

Letter-books, 1814-1827, giving also memoranda of the Niagara campaign, 1814 (3 vols.).

Brown, James.

About 500 letters and documents, 1777-1810, forming a part of the papers of Senator James Brown of Louisiana. The larger part of the collection consists of legal documents, and bears especially upon court procedure in the early days of the American occupation of Louisiana, and on social conditions in the new territory.

Calhoun, John C.

Eighteen letters (A. L. S.) to John R. Matthews, 1839-1849; letters to Samuel L. Southard, 1831, and to General James Winchester, 1819. See also the Galloway papers, below.

Carroll, Charles.

Account-books (two volumes) of the first three Charles Carrolls, 1720 to about 1800, and a scrap-album containing 113 manuscripts relating to the family.

Cater papers.

Letters to Mrs. F. S. Cater from Douglas J. and Rufus W. Cater, 1859-1865 (50 pieces).

Chambers, David.

Letters to David Chambers from J. Q. Adams, Calhoun, Clay, Lincoln, Sumner, and others, 1810-1863 (24 pieces).

Chase, Salmon P., 1824-1873.

The Chase papers comprise twenty-two bound volumes and over 6,300 letters; they include his journals, 1829-1835, and 1861-1863, a diary for 1864, his letter-books for 1833-1837 and 1867-1868, his notes on Supreme Court cases of 1869, his political scrap-books and commonplace books, and his correspondence, both letters received and copies of letters sent. The collection has been calendared, and a portion of it is printed in the second volume of the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1902.

Clay, Henry.

A scrap album containing seventeen letters of Clay, 1799-1851; also two letters to Robert Walsh, jr., of September 6, 1817, and April 25, 1836.

Clayton, John M.

The papers of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, comprise more than 1,200 documents. Especially valuable are the diplomatic notes during the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the private letters from the agents Abbott Lawrence, William C. Rives, and E. George Squier. There are some of Clayton's own writings and among the letters to him are 49 from John J. Crittenden, 26 from Henry Clay, 15 from Elisha Whittlesey, 10 from James A. Bayard, 9 from Thomas H. Benton, 9 from Reverdy Johnson,

8 from William H. Seward, 8 from James W. Webb, 8 from Morton McMichael, 7 from Leslie Coombs, 7 from Robert C. Winthrop, 5 from Thomas Ewing, 6 from Willie P. Mangum, 6 from Daniel Webster, 7 from John Davis, 4 from Zachary Taylor, and 8 from Millard Fillmore.

Closen, Baron von.

Journal, 1780-1783, covering his stay in the United States as *aide de camp* of Rochambeau, and his visit to the West Indies (transcript in 2 vols.).

Cockburn, Martin.

Day-book and ledger for the years 1767-1818. The entries are in Cockburn's own hand and contain accounts with prominent Virginians, such as Richard Henry Lee, George W. Fairfax, George Mason, and others.

Corwin, Thomas.

Twelve volumes of the correspondence of Thomas Corwin when Secretary of the Treasury, 1850-1853. The letters number about 3,000 and consist entirely of his private correspondence. They do not in any way duplicate official letters which are on file in the Treasury Department, and as political history are of good quality. Fiscal and commercial policy, the condition of party politics in different states, and appointments to office are the leading subjects of these letters; the writers were prominent in many lines in their time. Some of the names are Henry C. Carey, James Hamilton, of South Carolina, Francis Granger, S. Draper, Washington Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, and many others.

Crawford, George W.

Two documents by Crawford, and 14 letters to him, 1845-1862, from G. B. Lamar, Robert Toombs, Charles Yancey, A. H. Stephens, and others.

Creamer, David.

Diary in one volume, 1861-1862, giving notes and memoranda taken in the grand jury room relative to attacks on the Sixth Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

Crittenden, John J.

About 2,500 pieces bearing especially on the opposition to the Jacksonian democracy. There are many letters and manuscript speeches by Crittenden, much material relating to his compromise measure brought forward in 1861, and some papers relating to the Kentucky-Tennessee boundary. The correspondence is especially notable, there being considerable series of letters from such men as W. S. Archer, Robert J. Breckinridge, George M. Bibb, A. T. Burnley, Orlando Brown, George E. Badger, Henry Clay, John M. Clayton, Leslie Combs, Thomas Corwin, Charles A. Davis, Thomas Ewing, Felix Grundy, Thomas H. Hicks, James Harlan, Christopher Hughes, Richard M. Johnson, Reverdy Johnson, J. P. Kennedy, George Lunt,

Abbott Lawrence, Amos A. Lawrence, R. P. Letcher, T. Metcalfe, W. P. Mangum, Humphrey Marshall, Hugh Mercer, C. S. Morehead, S. S. Nichols, John Pendleton, A. Porter, William C. Preston, W. C. Rives, William Schley, Alexander H. Stephens, Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, C. S. Todd, Robert Toombs, and Robert C. Winthrop. Less than one half of the collection was used by Mrs. Coleman in her "Life of John J. Crittenden".

Cushing, Jacob.

Diary, kept on interleaved editions of almanacs, 1749-1809 (22 volumes).

Davis, Jefferson.

About 260 letters and documents, mostly letters to Davis, 1851-1860. The material is of considerable biographical value, and has been used by W. E. Dodd in his volume on Davis in the "American Crisis Biographies". The papers were transferred from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department.

Davis, John, 1755-1783.

Col. Davis was deputy quartermaster general of the Continental army. The collection comprises about 1500 papers relating to matters of that office.

Dearborn, Henry A. S.

Ten letters to Dearborn from various persons, 1813-1844.

Denison, George S.

About 150 letters (102 to his mother) written by Denison during his life in Texas and Louisiana before and during the war. They are of interest mainly as presenting the views of a northern man on social conditions in the South. There is also a scrap-book of clippings from New Orleans, papers on customs regulation and financial institutions while Denison was in charge of the custom-house. In this connection should be noted the series of letters from Denison among the Chase papers.

Dickins papers.

About 200 papers of Asbury Dickins and his son Francis A. Dickins. The former was in the Treasury and State Departments, and from 1836 to 1861 was secretary of the Senate.

Duane, William.

Eleven letters (A. L. S.) to various persons, 1801-1832.

Fitch, John.

The papers of John Fitch were obtained in the Peter Force purchase; they relate mainly to the application of steam to navigation.

Franklin, Benjamin.

This is part of the Stevens collection of Franklin papers, purchased in 1882 (22 Stat. L. 338) and comprises 14 of the volumes formerly in the

Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department. The remaining 17 volumes, dealing with foreign relations, were retained in the State Department (see above, Bureau of Rolls and Library, p. 47). An inventory of the volumes (those in the Library of Congress are listed as Second Series) is printed in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 5, while an unsatisfactory list of the individual papers in the Stevens collection is printed in S. Misc. Doc. 21, 47 Cong., 1 sess., and a history of the collection is in the "Magazine of American History", IX. 428-439. A complete list of the papers now in the Library of Congress has been published by the library, "List of the Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Library of Congress", prepared by J. C. Fitzpatrick (Washington, 1905). Portions of the collection have been published in J. Bigelow's "Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin" (New York, 1887-1888, 10 vols.) and with greater fulness in A. H. Smyth's "Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin" (New York, 1905-1907, 10 vols.). It may be noted here that the major part of the Franklin papers is in the library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and that a calendar of these is in progress.

Franklin, William B.

Letters, telegrams, etc., sent to General William B. Franklin, 1861-1865 (102 manuscripts).

Fritsch, Baron von.

Typewritten diary in one volume, 1856-1900.

Gallatin, Albert.

A volume, transferred from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, containing correspondence of Gallatin between July, 1801, and March, 1811. Most of the papers are prior to 1807; they consist of letters from Gallatin to the Secretary of State, with their inclosures, such as accounts of officers of the State Department, papers relating to the seizure of vessels, relief of seamen, etc. Not included in Adams's "Gallatin".

Galloway papers.

In the papers of the Galloway family, numbering some 3,000 pieces, is found a continuous series extending over four generations. For the colonial and revolutionary periods the papers are of an economic character, the correspondence of a planter, an exporter of tobacco and importer of merchandise, serving as a distributing agent for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The letters, ledgers, and account books begin with 1718, and the correspondence with the English merchants is voluminous and interesting. In the third generation are included the papers of Virgil Maxcy, comprising letters from a large number of public men of his day, particularly a series of letters of John C. Calhoun, 80 in number, written in terms of full

intimacy and political confidence. In the fourth generation are the papers of Francis Markoe, who was connected with the Columbian Institute and was for a time chief clerk of the Department of State.

Gilman, Nicholas.

Correspondence, Treasury circulars, miscellaneous accounts, etc., 1780–1810 (163 pieces).

Green, Duff.

Green was editor of the "United States Telegram". The 90 letters in this collection (April, 1821–November, 1848) are chiefly to Richard K. Crallé, a connection of Calhoun, and to Doctor Cabell, editor of the Lynchburg "Jeffersonian". They are important as showing the hopes of the followers of Calhoun.

Greene, Nathanael.

Two letter-books, January, 1781–April, 1782; obtained in the Peter Force purchase.

Hamilton, Alexander.

The Hamilton papers, in 65 volumes, 1757–1804, were purchased in 1848 (9 Stat. L. 284) and in 1904 were transferred from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, to the Library of Congress. Portions of them have been printed in J. C. Hamilton's "Works of Alexander Hamilton" (New York, 1850–1851, 7 vols.) and in H. C. Lodge's "Works of Alexander Hamilton" (New York, 1885–1886, 9 vols.). See also P. L. Ford's "Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana" (New York, 1886).

Haines, Hiram.

Literary papers, poems, etc. (1 vol.).

Haskins, Thomas.

Journals of Reverend Thomas Haskins, 1782–1783, 1784–1785 (2 vols.).

Holt, Joseph.

A large and important collection of the papers of Joseph Holt, attorney general under Buchanan. See the Librarian's report for 1907, pp. 131, 132.

Jackson, Andrew.

The principal part of the Jackson papers is known as the "Montgomery Blair collection", and was presented by the children of Montgomery Blair in 1903. It contains over 4,000 manuscripts and 13 volumes of letter-books, orderly-books and other papers. Descriptions of the collection are to be found in an article by C. H. Lincoln, in the "Literary Collector" for May, 1904, on "Some Manuscripts of Early Presidents"; and in an article by James Schouler in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1905, on the Jackson and Van Buren papers. In addition to this principal collection

there are 50 or more miscellaneous papers including a series of 15 letters to John Overton, 1798-1831. There are also Jackson letters in other collections in the library, as for example among the Van Buren papers.

Jamieson, Neil.

Commercial papers, Virginia, 1757-1783.

Jefferson, Thomas.

The Jefferson papers include some 2,000 letters, 1774-1830, bearing on his life in France, and his services as Secretary of State, together with the collection of 172 volumes which was purchased in 1848 (9 Stat. L. 284) and was transferred in its entirety in 1904 from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department. An inventory of the latter collection is printed in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 5, while nos. 6, 8, and 10, of the same series contain a calendar of it. Portions of this collection are printed in "The Works of Thomas Jefferson" edited by H. A. Washington (Washington, 1853-1854, 9 vols.), P. L. Ford's "Writings of Thomas Jefferson, 1760-1826" (New York, 1892-1899, 10 vols.), and A. E. Baugh's "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (Washington, 1903-1904, 20 vols.). It may be noted here that the Massachusetts Historical Society possesses a large collection of Jefferson's papers, some of which are published in the society's "Collections", seventh series, volume I. (Boston, 1900).

Johnson, Andrew.

The collection of Johnson papers comprises about 15,000 documents, and consists of a small number of Johnson's letters (including a series of 15 letters, 1851-1866, to B. McDannel), drafts of his messages, copies of his state papers, and complete records of applications, appointments, pardons, messages, orders, and telegrams. There are also 10 volumes of scrap-books. A great quantity of original papers bears on the contest between Johnson and his cabinet. With the exception of the series noted above, the papers do not antedate 1861, the earlier ones having been destroyed by fire. The collection covers Johnson's career as senator, military governor of Tennessee, Vice-President, President, and ex-President. See James Schouler, "The Johnson Papers", in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society", second series, vol. XX.

Johnson, Sir William.

Papers, 1755-1774, relating almost entirely to Church of England affairs in the colonies (1 vol.).

Jones, John Paul, 1775-1778.

This is the Bancroft collection of John Paul Jones papers; it fills twelve volumes and one bundle, and was obtained in the Peter Force purchase. A

calendar of it has been published by the Library of Congress: "Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscripts in the Library of Congress," by C. H. Lincoln (Washington, 1903).

Judah, Lieutenant Henry M.

Military journal, 1847 (1 vol.).

Kent, James.

The papers of Chancellor James Kent of New York include 970 letters, a number of diaries, and 16 diplomas, commissions, and similar documents. The correspondence is for the most part with members of his family, especially his brother, Moss Kent, and his son, William Kent, though there are letters from such men as John Cotton Smith, Simeon Baldwin, Noah Webster, George McDuffie, W. W. Van Ness, Jonas Platt, Daniel Webster, William Wirt, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Charles O'Connor, Lemuel Shaw, Nicholas Biddle, John Quincy Adams, Francis Lieber, and Henry Clay. Of the letters, 288 antedate 1800. The diaries are the records of 31 journeys taken in 1792-1846.

Kingsbury, Jacob.

Letters, 1727-1815 (358 pieces).

Latrobe, Benjamin H.

Correspondence, 1803-1817, relating to the Capitol (transcripts, 2 vols.).

McArthur, Duncan.

McArthur was a surveyor in the Northwest Territory, a member of the Ohio legislature, a brigadier-general in the War of 1812, succeeding William Henry Harrison in the chief command of the western army, a member of Congress, and a governor of Ohio. The collection contains about 10,000 pieces (1790-1839), and consists of papers bearing closely on the settlement of new territory, such as notes of surveys, plats of lands, land documents, etc., of military papers, such as returns, reports of officers at various posts of the Northwest, orders and correspondence including series of letters from Croghan, Cass, Butler, Harrison, and others, and of political papers.

McLean, John.

A large and important collection of the papers of John McLean, postmaster-general 1823-1829, associate justice of the Supreme Court 1829-1861. See the Librarian's report for 1907, pp. 127, 128.

McPherson, Edward.

Correspondence with Congressmen.

Madison, James.

This collection consists of the group known as the "Dolly Madison papers", purchased by Congress in 1848, which has been in the Library

of Congress for some time, and of the collection purchased by Congress in 1837 and 1848 (5 Stat. L. 271; 9 *ibid.*, 235), which was transferred (with the exception of one volume, Journal of the Constitutional Convention) from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, to the Library in 1903-1904. The "Dolly Madison papers" deal with family matters and throw much light on the political and social life of Washington during the first half of the nineteenth century. An inventory of the papers comprising the collection formerly in the State Department is printed in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 5, while a calendar of them is published in no. 4 of the same series (reprinted as H. Doc. 621, 57 Cong., 1 sess.). Parts of the collection have been published in "Papers of James Madison" (Washington, 1840, 3 vols.); "Letters and Other Writings of James Madison" (Philadelphia, 1865), and Gaillard Hunt's "Writings of Madison" (New York, 1900-, to be complete in 9 vols.).

Meredith, Jonathan.

Meredith was a lawyer of Baltimore, associated with Reverdy Johnson and the local branch of the Bank of the United States. The collection includes 3,598 papers, exclusive of legal documents. There are letters from Stevenson Archer (3), William H. Aspinwall (24), J. G. Cogswell (18), William J. Duane (19), Alexander C. Hanson (8), Robert G. Harper (12), Philip Hone (17), Benjamin C. Howard (17), Reverdy Johnson (6), John McDonogh (13), John T. Mason (13), William M. Meredith (7), David B. Ogden (49), Richard Peters, jr. (18), William B. Reed (4), Arthur J. Sansbury (14), William Sullivan (9), William Warren, sr. (4), and William B. Wood (14).

Minor-Watson papers.

This collection of 1,200 manuscripts consists largely of the correspondence (1768-1821) of Garret Minor and David Watson, both of Virginia. The former served in the militia in the War of 1812, the latter was for some years a member of the Virginia assembly. There are military returns, a diary for 1813, two roster-books with general orders of Watson's troop of cavalry, 1813, notes of Bishop Madison's lectures on natural philosophy at William and Mary College, 1796, a ledger of accounts, 1765-1792, and 350 Virginia broadsides.

Monroe, James.

This collection includes some papers that were already in the library, together with the collection in 22 volumes, 1758-1831, purchased in 1849 (9 Stat. L. 370) and transferred in 1904 from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, to the Library of Congress. The entire collection is included in a "Chronological List of the Papers of James Monroe", prepared by W. R. Leech and published by the library (Washington, 1904).

An inventory of the collection originally in the State Department is printed in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 5, while a calendar of it is in no. 2 of the same series. Portions of the collection have been printed in S. M. Hamilton's "Writings of James Monroe" (New York, 1898-1903, 7 vols.).

Morris, Robert.

The Robert Morris papers, filling fifteen volumes, were formerly owned by General John Meredith Read. They comprise the diary and the letter-books of the United States Department of Finance during the years 1781-1784; the private letter-books of Morris from 1794 to 1798; official copies, over the signature of Charles Thomson, of the Journals of the Continental Congress, transmitted to Morris as Superintendent of Finance; an account of Pierre Caron de Beaumarchais against the United States for services during the Revolution, and a letter from Beaumarchais to Morris in relation to the settlement of this account. The diary, in three volumes, contains summaries of the official correspondence of the department, and notes of significant interviews from September 7, 1781, to September 30, 1784. The official letter-books, in seven volumes, contain copies of over 8,000 letters written by Morris during the same period. The private letter-books, in three volumes, contain over 2,700 letters; they cover the period of his later speculations, including those in lands in the District of Columbia and on the western border; and of his business reverses; and end with several dated from the debtor's prison.

Murray, William Vans.

Three volumes of notes on European affairs, 1797-1801.

O'Callaghan, Edmund Bailey.

These 12 volumes of letters and papers, 1830-1860, deal with the rarities in early American books, with the historical material on America in European archives, and with other matters bearing on the collecting of Americana. There are about 2,000 letters, many of which are from William L. McKenzie of Canada; others are from James Lenox, John Carter Brown, George Bancroft, John G. Shea, J. C. Brevoort, George Livermore, William Gowans, Henry C. Murphy, and S. F. Haven.

Pierce, Franklin.

This collection of 805 pieces, 1838-1869, is all that remains of the Pierce papers, the others having been burned. Of Pierce's own writings there are many political letters, some military letters written from Mexico, and some drafts of state papers. Among his correspondents may be named Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edmund Burke, Jefferson Davis, Charles O'Connor, Caleb Cushing, and C. G. Atherton.

Plumer, William.

Ten volumes of letters and papers, 1774-1833, including seven volumes containing about 1,400 letters, 1781-1833, and two volumes of miscellaneous extracts, records, etc. Plumer was governor of New Hampshire, 1812-1813, and 1816-1819.

Polk, James Knox.

This collection contains 10,500 letters and papers, and includes all the Polk papers, except the 1,500 pieces in the Chicago Historical Society. It covers the entire period of Polk's political life, and is notably rich in material bearing upon political history in the Mississippi valley. There are drafts of Polk's speeches, notes on committee reports, public addresses, campaign material, credentials, commissions, legal documents and many printed pieces. A special feature consists of the series of letters from his political lieutenants, such as Cave Johnson (180 letters), Robert Armstrong (156), James Walker (153), Samuel H. Laughlin (123), Archibald Yell (61), John W. Childress (61), Lucien H. Coe (56), A. O. P. Nicholson (47), Alexander Anderson (46), H. M. Watterson (22), Gideon J. Pillow (20), A. J. Donelson (19).

Porter, David.

This collection consists of letter-books and miscellaneous papers of Commodore Porter during the years 1805-1812. His letter-book while in command of the "Enterprise" (1805-1807), his correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy (1807-1808), and miscellaneous papers covering his operations at New Orleans and including an account of the difficulties which arose in connection with the attempts of General James Wilkinson to obtain control of affairs there are among the documents in this collection. Also, letters from John Rodgers (1805-1806) and from Tobias Lear (1797-1813).

Preble, Edward.

The papers of Commodore Edward Preble (25 volumes in all) contain correspondence relating to the early history of the American Navy. The twelve volumes of letters extend from 1799 to 1807, and cover his blockade of Tripoli and his final attack on the Tripolitan batteries. Not only are there many letters from his colleagues and inferior officers, but there is a particularly notable series from William Eaton. That the collection includes also Preble's journal, some log-books, the ship signals of that time, and two volumes of his letter-books indicates its extent and variety. Lorenzo Sabine, who prepared a biography of Preble in 1847, presented a number of Preble's papers to the Massachusetts Historical Society. They are described as having special reference to his Tripolitan campaign and must once have formed part of this collection acquired by the Library of Congress.

Reynolds, William.

Letter-books, 1771-1779, 1772-1783 (2 vols.).

Rochambeau, Comte de.

This collection, purchased by Congress in 1882, includes eight volumes of Rochambeau correspondence, 1780-1783, a brief history of the wars in America, 1763-1780, and a diary kept by the French general during the winter of 1780-1781. There are in addition over 500 documents embracing correspondence among the officers of the French army and with the French minister at Philadelphia from 1780 to 1782.

Schoolcraft, Henry R.

Letters and documents once belonging to Henry R. Schoolcraft, and relating to his researches among the Indians, the history of the Northwest, and the career of Lewis Cass from 1815 to 1860. These papers supplement the collection in the Smithsonian Institution. They have been copied and are to be published by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

Ségur, Louis Philippe de.

About 500 documents relating to the American Revolution, 1779-1787.

Smith, Caleb B.

Correspondence, 1841-1859. The collection has been calendared and comprises over 1000 pieces, the greater portion of which were written in 1849, and relate mostly to Smith's aspirations for a cabinet office, Indiana politics and the ravages of the cholera throughout the Ohio Valley.

Squier, Ephraim George.

This collection consists of 7 packages of papers relating to American archaeology, including many manuscripts by Squier dealing with Indian tribes, vocabularies, ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, etc., and of 10 volumes, containing about 2,200 letters to Squier from Louis Agassiz, Aubin, Prisse d'Avennes, Spencer F. Baird, Joseph Henry, J. de Marcoleta, S. Birch, Thomas Wright, George R. Glidden, Henry B. Anthony, Brantz Mayer, Josiah C. Nott, Charles Eliot Norton, and Buckingham Smith.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.

Reminiscences and miscellaneous papers. Unbound.

Stephens, Alexander H.

Five letters (1844-1853) to James Thomas, also 3 letters (1846-1849) to G. W. Crawford (see above).

Stevens, Thaddeus.

About 300 papers.

Taylor, William.

About 5,000 papers comprising the correspondence of William Taylor of Baltimore, who was engaged in domestic and foreign commerce in the latter part of the eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth centuries. They relate to business and supplement in an interesting way the Ellis papers.

Taylor, Zachary.

Eighteen letters written by Zachary Taylor to Colonel J. P. Taylor, during the Mexican War. The letters are long, written in full family confidence, and most interesting.

Tazewell, Henry.

Twelve letters from Henry Tazewell of Virginia to John Ambler, 1796-1798, giving the opposition view of the Washington and Adams administrations.

Thornton, William.

William Thornton was one of the designers of the United States Capitol, and the first commissioner of patents. His papers relate mainly to scientific and kindred matters, the steamboat, differences with Latrobe over the designs for the Capitol, correspondence with scientists, etc. His diaries and those of his wife cover nearly 90 years and bear closely upon social affairs in Washington. There are also the books and papers of the treasurers of the Washington Monument Association.

Toombs, Robert W.

Letters to James Thomas, 1847-1848 (3 pieces), to Johnson and Thomas, 1848 (1 piece), to G. W. Crawford (see above), 1846-1862 (4 pieces).

Trumbull, John.

Letter-book, 1796-1802.

Trumbull, Lyman.

The papers of Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, number about 3,700 papers, comprising his private correspondence from 1856 to 1872. The more important portions relate to his service in the United States Senate, and to his active interest and participation in the political campaign of 1872. The letters give an interesting light on the Lincoln campaign of 1860, the Civil War, and the subsequent legislation for the Southern states. Some of the writers represented by this series of letters are: Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William Herndon, John G. Nicolay, S. P. Chase, Lydia M. Child, Zachariah Chandler, Preston King, Simon Cameron, Joseph Medill, J. W. Grimes, Horace Greeley, John M. Palmer, and John Pope.

Van Buren, Martin.

This collection, containing over 4,000 papers, comprises practically all of Van Buren's papers selected by himself for preservation. The early part of the correspondence relates to his political activity in the state of New York, and contains letters from Rufus King, Ambrose Spencer, Smith Thompson, C. C. Cambreleng, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, John A. Hamilton, and Peter B. Porter. A group of 260 letters is formed by the correspondence with Andrew Jackson, who wrote over 150 of them. Other letters are

from John Randolph, Levi Woodbury, William H. Crawford, Jefferson Davis, Edward Livingston, R. B. Taney, Thomas H. Benton, S. D. Ingham, Amos Kendall, Henry Clay, Washington Irving, Thomas Cooper, Mordecai M. Noah, Thomas Ritchie, Francis P. Blair, Benjamin F. Butler, George Bancroft, John A. Dix, A. C. Flagg, Samuel J. Tilden, James Buchanan, John Forsyth, Lewis Cass, Thomas N. Carr, and many others. There are many of Van Buren's own writings, and these are particularly valuable for their bearing upon the political events of his administration. In general it may be said that the value of the collection, to the student of the period covered by it, is extraordinary. See the article by James Schouler in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1905, on the Jackson and Van Buren papers.

Washburne, Elihu B.

This collection consists of 92 volumes of letters and papers, covers the years from 1832 to 1882, and bears on Washburne's career in Congress, 1852-1869, and as minister to France, 1869-1877. It contains much relating to political events at home and diplomatic intercourse abroad. The correspondence is unusually rich in series of letters from distinguished Americans and foreigners.

Washington, George.

The Washington collection consists of the papers that were in the Library prior to 1904, of the great body of material purchased under the acts of June 30, 1834, and March 3, 1849 (4 Stat. L. 712; 9 *ibid.* 370) known as the "Washington papers" and transferred in 1904 (with the exception of three volumes of letters to the Secretary of State), from the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, and of some few papers and documents acquired since 1904. The part of the collection originally in the Library consists of material obtained from the Force collection, such as Braddock's orderly-book, and Washington's diary during the Federal Convention; papers relating to the western expedition of 1779; papers relating to the Revolutionary secret service; Washington's correspondence with Rochambeau; and the Toner collection, accepted by Congress in 1882, containing many transcripts and 225 press-copies of original documents. The part of the collection transferred from the State Department consisted of 330 volumes and many loose papers. Thirty-seven volumes of military papers that were originally a part of the collection were transferred to the War Department in 1894 (28 Stat. L. 403) and are now in the office of the adjutant-general (see above, p. 114). Transcripts of such of these papers as antedate 1776 are in the Library of Congress, having been included in the Force collection. The papers originally in the Library were calendared in "A Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress"

(Washington, 1901), while an inventory of the collection transferred from the State Department is contained in "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library", no. 8. The task of calendaring the entire collection has been commenced by the library,—the first volume being a "Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington with the Continental Congress, 1775-1788", prepared by J. C. Fitzpatrick (Washington, 1906). The second volume is well advanced and will include the correspondence of Washington with his military associates. A brief historical account of Washington's papers is printed in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1892, pp. 78 ff. The principal publications of Washington papers have been Jared Sparks's "Life and Writings of George Washington" (Boston, 1837, 12 vols.), "Correspondence of the American Revolution, Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington" (Boston, 1858, 4 vols.), W. C. Ford's "Writings of George Washington" (New York, 1889-1893, 14 vols.), and S. M. Hamilton's "Letters to Washington and Accompanying Papers" (Boston and New York, 1898-1902, 5 vols.). For bibliographical data consult W. S. Baker's "Bibliotheca Washingtoniana" (Philadelphia, 1889).

Watterston, George.

About 800 manuscripts, covering the years 1815-1849, and including many letters of men noted in American political and literary history. Mr. Watterston was Librarian of Congress.

Webster, Daniel.

The Webster correspondence was acquired by purchase from Mr. Charles Greenough, of Boston. The greater part of the Webster papers was left by Peter Harvey to the Historical Society of New Hampshire. A part, however, of the original collection had been taken out for the purpose of preparing a biography, and it is this that the Library has acquired. It comprises 2,500 pieces, and includes naturally the more important political and personal letters both to and from Webster.

White, John.

About 1,000 papers of John White, cashier of the Baltimore branch of the Bank of the United States.

Whitefield, George.

Two volumes containing 140 letters (1736-1769) to Whitefield, from various persons.

Willard, Daniel.

Memorandum book, kept by Daniel Willard of Hartford, Connecticut, containing notes of personages met in Washington City, places visited, etc., 1846 (1 vol.).

Winchester, Brigadier-General James.

Letter-book, January to March, 1815.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Great Britain.

The Halliwell-Phillips Collection of 54 volumes of bills, accounts, inventories, etc., intended to illustrate the manners, customs, and economic history of England from 1632 to 1792. These volumes were in 1852 received as a gift by the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1866 were transferred to the Library of Congress. They were prepared by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, and contain about 7,000 documents.

Various tabular statements of trade, 1640-1797.

Two volumes of protests of the House of Lords (transcripts), 1641-1735.

An early volume, undated, of tracts on the power of the sovereign.

A commission and instructions to Sir Edmund Andros, 1686.

Navy. Committee of Survey. Memorandum of correspondence relating to supplies, 1722-1723.

Reports to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, 1726-1745.

Comptroller's memorandum of payments, 1735.

A volume relating to the siege of Minorca, 1756.

Debates in the British Parliament (loose printed sheets with MS. notes), 1775-1776.

Over forty volumes of debates in the Irish Parliament, 1776-1789.

A folio volume of estimates for defraying the expenses of the civil establishments in America and Australia, 1786-1787.

Playbills of Shakespearian performances held in England, 1786-1848 (1809 pieces).

Log-book of H. M. S. "Thunderer", 1833-1837.

Other countries.

Denmark. List of land and sea forces, eighteenth century.

Marine papers. Clearances, passports, bills of health, etc., of merchant ships from ports of West Indies, Spain, Holland, etc., 1785-1812 (138 documents).

Relation du voyage fait à la Chine en 1698, by Giovanni Gherardini (1 vol.).

Photolithographic reproductions of the Swedenborg MSS. preserved in the Library of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden (10 vols.).

Burmese sacred writings. About 86 pieces of old manuscripts of the sacred writings of Burma. Listed in Annual Report of Librarian of Congress, 1905, pp. 42-46.

Mercantile papers.

Mercantile accounts kept at St. Christophers, West Indies, and later at Philadelphia, 1719-1724 (1 vol.).

Mercantile accounts kept at Philadelphia, 1728-1734.

Letter-book of Dewey and Carson, Philadelphia, 1745-1750 (1 vol.).

Ellis Papers. These are the mercantile records of the firms of Ellis and Allen, Charles Ellis and Sons, Thomas and Charles Ellis, and Thomas and Charles Ellis and Co., of Richmond, Va. They cover the years from 1805 to 1853 and comprise 258 bound volumes and 56,064 individual pieces of manuscript. The house was concerned with foreign trade, was a large importer and one of the largest exporters in Virginia of tobacco and cotton. The journals, ledgers, day-books, and letter-books relate to every detail of its business and throw much light on prices and trade usage.

Commercial correspondence, 1844-1864 (800 manuscripts) of the two Baltimore firms of Wright and Company, and Poulteney and Moale.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS.

The Division of Maps and Charts possesses the largest collection of maps relating to America. A general description of this class of material may be found in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1901 (pp. 345-346). For a full description see "A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress", by P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts, 1901 (also printed as H. Doc. 516, 56 Cong., 2 sess.). In 1903 the Kohl collection of 474 maps, relating for the most part to the progress of discovery in America, was transferred to this division from the State Department. This collection is listed in Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions, no. 19, reprinted by the Library of Congress. Lists or descriptive accounts of the more important accessions each year are given in the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was created by the Conference of American Republics held in Washington during the winter of 1889-1890. It is the permanent institution of the International Union of the American Republics, and was organized to disseminate among the people of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies information relating to the resources and conditions in each of the republics forming the International Union. The bureau publishes descriptive volumes of all the American republics, and each month issues a "Bulletin" of about 300 pages dealing with commercial and economic subjects. A complete list of the bureau's publications appears in a small brochure printed in 1906 and entitled, "The International Bureau of the American Republics". Besides the usual files of correspondence the bureau is the custodian of the archives of the International American Conferences. These archives are the manuscript minutes of the Conferences and have all been printed. The library of the International Bureau, known as the Columbus Memorial Library, contains about 15,000 books and pamphlets treating entirely of Latin-America. They include official reports of each government, laws, statistics, histories, and works descriptive of each country. The library also contains many early histories and collections of value to the student of American history. A list of the additions to the library, as well as a list of current periodicals, is printed in each issue of the "Bulletin".

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

For references to books, pamphlets, articles, reports, etc., relating to the history, functions, methods of work, and publications of the various departments and bureaus, the historical and descriptive paragraphs under the respective offices should be consulted. As the references to sources of information concerning the archives or manuscript collections, as such, are much more scattered, a descriptive list is here given of all titles or references that are likely to be of present value in connection with the information included in this edition of the Guide.

GENERAL.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1896, I. 483-485. Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Contains a bibliography of books and articles relating to the Federal archives.

The Manuscript Sources of the History of the United States of America, with Particular Reference to the American Revolution, I. The Federal Archives; by Justin Winsor, in his "Narrative and Critical History of America", VIII. 413-426.

A general account of some of the more important material in the archives in Washington. The Continental Congress, Washington and Franklin papers receive fuller attention than other collections. Most of what is attributed to the Department of State, is now in the Library of Congress.

Material for Historical Study in Washington, in American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, new series, II. 118-135. Report of the Council, by Hon. George F. Hoar, October, 1882.

Mentions many collections of manuscripts, but contains a number of errors. For example, the statement is made that the "Registry of Deeds has the documents and surveys of the original laying out of the City of Washington". There is no office by that name, and no such papers are to be found in the municipal offices of the District of Columbia. They are, however, in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds in the War Department. Again there are no Jedidiah Morse papers in the office of Indian Affairs.

Annual Report of Librarian of Congress, 1897, pp. 28-32.

A brief general account of the various collections in the departmental archives, apparently compiled from the descriptions in Winsor and in American Antiquarian Society Proceedings noted above.

What the United States Government has done for History, by A. Howard Clark, in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1894, pp. 549-561.

Includes a list of the manuscript volumes, most of which were formerly in the State Department, containing the records (other than military) of the Revolution. This list is also in S. Doc. 22, 53 Cong., 3 sess.

The Nation's Records, by Adelaide R. Hasse, in the *Forum*, July, 1898.

A brief article giving some description of conditions in the archives, but containing no information as to the different classes of material. Particular attention to lack of provision, now largely remedied by the Library of Congress, for preserving and cataloguing governmental publications.

Manuscript Sources for American History, by Herbert Putnam, in *North American Review*, April, 1904.

A general article comparing the facilities afforded investigators abroad with those offered in the United States, especially in Washington.

Virginia State Library. Calendar of Transcripts, including the *Annual Report of the Department of Archives and History* [by Edward S. Evans]. John P. Kennedy, State Librarian. (Richmond, Va., Superintendent Public Printing, 1905.)

Pages 642-658 contain an account of Virginia material in Federal archives. The information, except as regards the Library of Congress, is for the most part taken from the first edition (1904) of the present Guide to the Archives.

Publications of the Alabama Historical Society. Miscellaneous Collections. Volume I. Report of the Alabama History Commission to the Governor of Alabama, December 1, 1900, edited by Thomas McAdory Owen. (Montgomery, Ala., 1901.)

Pages 53-77 contain an account of Alabama material in the Federal archives. But little specific information is given, however, and the account would hardly be of service to users of the present Guide. Of more value is the account, pp. 210-217, of Alabama material in the Library of Congress.

Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, edited by Franklin L. Riley, Secretary. **Volume V. Report of the Mississippi Historical Commission.** (Oxford, Miss., 1902.)

Pages 64-69 contain brief statements as to Mississippi material in the federal archives. Pages 91-96 contain more detailed information respecting the material (manuscript and printed) in the Library of Congress bearing on the history of Mississippi.

Publication of Historical Material by the United States Government, by Worthington Chauncey Ford, in *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1904, pp. 171-182.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.¹

Inventory of Archives in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, prepared by Pendleton King. (Washington, 1897.)

A confidential pamphlet containing no information of importance that has not been incorporated in the foregoing pages.

Report on the Diplomatic Archives of the Department of State, 1789-1840, by Andrew C. McLaughlin. Papers of the Bureau of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. (Washington, 1904, pp. 72.)

The result of an exhaustive examination of the material in the four series of diplomatic correspondence to 1840, undertaken with a view to pointing out the relatively small part of this material that has been printed. A table shows what material there is bearing on each of the 25 countries with which the United States had diplomatic relations prior to 1840, and a large number of illustrative documents are printed for the first time.

Calendar of the Miscellaneous Letters received by the Department of State from the organization of the Government to 1820. (Washington, 1897.)

This calendar is considered confidential. The papers calendared are those in the series of "Miscellaneous Letters" in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

Domestic Letters. June 1, 1870-December 31, 1873.

A printed index. Confidential.

The Historical Archives of the Department of State, by Andrew Hussey Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1894, pp. 281-298.

An account of the methods of caring for the historical collections in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, with especial reference to their accessibility. An answer to adverse criticisms that had been made of the administration of the archives of the bureau.

List of the Territorial and State Records deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library. . . . In Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 7, September, 1894, pp. 5-8. (Washington, Department of State, 1894.)

This list does not include the greater part of the territorial records, which, at the time of compilation, were in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives. The list is hardly of service to users of the present Guide.

List of papers on file [in Department of State] relative to the affairs of the Federal District. Annual Report, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 1900, part 8, p. 5283.

See above, p. 37.

¹See also under Library of Congress, below, L. M. Pérez, Guide to Materials for American History in Cuban Archives.

Our lost Declaration of Independence, by North Overton Messenger, in the Independent, LV. 1562-1564 (July 2, 1903).

Calendar of Applications and Recommendations for Office during the Presidency of George Washington, by Gaillard Hunt. (Washington, 1901.)

The papers here calendared are in the Bureau of Appointments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department and its Various Fiscal Bureaus, by Robert Mayo. (Washington, 1847.)

While dealing primarily with the functions of the respective bureaus, this work contains descriptive lists of the current record-books, which are of considerable value.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

List of the Records and Files of the War Department arranged by offices and divisions, with names of the clerks in each division; also a statement of the subject-matter recorded and filed, and date of the commencement and termination of each series of records. . . . (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1890, pp. 145.)

Indexes of subjects and names are provided. See above, p. 103.

Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Justin Winsor, VII. 413, 414.

A brief account, by J. R. Soley, of the correspondence of the Secretary of War.

Annual Reports, Department of War.

In the annual reports of the War Department, particularly in those of the chief of the Record and Pension Office, later military secretary and adjutant-general, is much information relating to military records (Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War, Indian wars, Civil War, Spanish War), methods of indexing and arrangement, Confederate archives, etc. Specific references are as follows: 1892, I. 202, 635; 1893, I. 172; 1894, I. 507; 1895, I. 598; 1896, I. 616; 1897, I. 699; 1898, I. 999; 1899, I. 42, 828; 1901, I. part 2, 1102, 1112; 1902, I. 737; 1903, IV. 201; 1904, I. 278; 1905, I. 414; 1906, I. 622. Many of the above references involve repetitions.

House Report No. 3876, 57th Congress, 2 sess.

List of muster-out rolls transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department.

Subject Index of the General Orders of the War Department, 1809-1900. (Washington, 1882, 1886, 1901.)

Three volumes covering the years 1809-1860, 1861-1880, and 1881-1900, respectively.

- A Sketch of the History and Duties of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, U. S. A., by M. Dunn. (Washington, 1878.)

This contains (p. 15) a brief statement relating to the bulk of records since 1862.

- Records relating to the early history of the city of Washington. Annual Report, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 1895, part 7, p. 4150; 1900, part 8, 5281.

A list of the historical papers in the office of Public Buildings and Grounds. See above, p. 129.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Justin Winsor, VII. 414.

This contains a brief account, by J. R. Soley, of some of the principal classes of records among the archives of the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

- A Statistical and Chronological History of the United States Navy, 1775-1907, by Robert Wilden Neeser.

This forthcoming publication is to include a complete inventory of the archives of the Navy Department, as well as a complete list of all the publications by the government bearing on naval affairs.

- Alphabetical Index to Records of the Secretary's Office, Navy Department, from its Organization to 1880. By authority of the Secretary of the Navy. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1882, pp. 75.)

This is a list of the series and volumes in the archives of the Secretary's Office, but is not descriptive. There are recorded 3,617 volumes of letters received and 419 volumes of letters sent.

- List of War Charts. Office of Naval War Records. Office Memoranda, no. 1. (Washington, 1898, pp. 5.)

A list of 99 charts arranged by states.

- List of Log-Books of U. S. Vessels, 1861-1865, on file in the Navy Department [Bureau of Navigation]. Office of Naval War Records, Office Memoranda, no. 5. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898, pp. 49.)

The names of vessels are arranged alphabetically, and under each name are given the dates of each log-book, pertaining to that vessel, on file.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

- The History and Growth of the United States Census, by Carroll D. Wright and William C. Hunt. Senate Document 194, 56th Congress, 1 sess.

A description of the original census schedules is contained on pp. 76-79.

SUPREME COURT.

United States Reports, vol. 131.

In the "Centennial Appendix", pp. xxxiv-xliv, is a list of the prize appeal cases decided by the Committee and Court of Appeals of the Continental Congress. See above, p. 250.

American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, new series, II. 118-123.

A list of the prize appeal cases decided by the Committee and Court of Appeals of the Continental Congress. It is superseded by the list noted above, in the United States Reports, vol. 131.

The Supreme Court of the United States: its History, by Hampton L. Carson. (Philadelphia, 1892.)

This contains (pp. 61-64) an excellent brief description of the collection of documents relating to Revolutionary prize appeal cases.

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The Historical Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, by Herbert Friedewald. Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1898, pp. 35-45.

The Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. Notes for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904, no. 5, Manuscripts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 16.)

Historical sketch of the Division of Manuscripts with notes on the Peter Force collection, the Jefferson library, the Rochambeau papers, papers relating to the history of the Spanish possessions in America, military and naval papers, and the Morris, Chase, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Johnson, and other collections. Monroe's journal of the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana is printed, pp. 9-16.

Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress.

1897, pp. 37-39, brief accounts of the Toner and Force collections; 1899, pp. 7, 8, brief note on accessions of manuscripts; 1901, pp. 335-344, general description of manuscript collections. Commencing in 1901 each report contains descriptive notes on important accessions, and an itemized list of all accessions; the references are as follows: 1901, pp. 19-26, 151-156; 1902, pp. 24-26, 71-76; 1903, pp. 19-28, 77-86; 1904, pp. 36-70, 159-170 (pp. 256-260 contain a list of manuscripts exhibited at St. Louis); 1905, pp. 20-59, 175-188; 1906, pp. 18-38, 127-139; 1907, pp. 32-34, 127-152.

History of the Library of Congress. Volume I., 1800-1864, by William Dawson Johnston. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 535.)

Contains, pp. 312-340, much interesting information respecting the manuscript collections of the library during the years 1852-1864, and the history of their acquisition, as well as, pp. 68-104, an account of the purchase of Jefferson's library.

Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, by C. H. Lincoln, in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. XIX., pp. 266-269.

A brief general description of the principal collections in the library, with reference to their value for historical purposes.

A Columbus Codex, by Herbert Putnam, in the *Critic*, XLII. 244-251 (March, 1908).

An Introduction to the Records of the Virginia Company of London, with a bibliographical list of extant documents, by Susan M. Kingsbury. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905, pp. 215.)

Published by the Library of Congress. Contains, pp. 41-54, a description of the Virginia Company records in the Library of Congress, and, pp. 119-205, a list of documents, of which those marked "L. C." are in the Library of Congress.

The Franklin, Rochambeau, and Force Papers, by Henry P. Johnston, in the *Magazine of American History*, vol. VIII., part 1., pp. 346-350.

Special Report of the Librarian of Congress to the Joint Committee on the Library concerning the historical library of Peter Force, esq. (Washington, 1867, pp. 8.)

Report of the Librarian of Congress upon the American Archives or Documentary History of the American Revolution. (Washington, 1879.)

Printed as S. Misc. Doc. 34, 46 Cong., 1 sess. It is mainly concerned with the manuscript materials in the Force collection, gathered for the purpose of publishing additional volumes in the series of Force's American Archives.

History of the Department of State, by William H. Michael. (Washington, 1901.)

With the history of the Bureau of Rolls and Library is an account of the historical collections, formerly contained in the bureau, but now in the Library of Congress.

List of the Vernon-Wager Manuscripts in Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief, Division of Manuscripts [by John C. Fitzpatrick]. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 148.)

Catalogue of the Manuscript Volumes containing the Records and Papers of the Continental Congress. In *Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library*, no. 1, September, 1893, pp. 7-22. (Washington, Department of State, 1893.)

The most authoritative inventory of the Continental Congress papers. It should be noted that 98 volumes, nos. 5, 79-130, 135, 175, 176, and 187, were retained in the Bureau of Rolls and Library.

[Continental Congress papers.] Miscellaneous Index. In *Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library*, nos. 1 (pp. 25-102), 3 (pp. 24-134), 5 (pp. 18-138), 7 (pp. 12-126), 9 (pp. 7-36).

This index is confined for the most part to the 94 volumes of letters to the Presidents of Congress. It is impossible to determine its completeness, and its use is rendered extremely difficult by the fact that in each installment the alphabet begins *de novo*.

Catalogue of Manuscript Books deposited in the Archives of the Department of State, 1774-1789. (Washington, 1835; enlarged edition, 1855.)

An early list of the volumes of Continental Congress papers.

Senate Document No. 22, 53 Cong., 3 sess.

Contains a memorandum on the acquisition and preservation of the historical archives, formerly in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, and an inventory of the Continental Congress papers.

Materials in the Library of Congress for a Study of United States Naval History, by C. H. Lincoln, in Bibliographical Society of America, Proceedings and Papers, vol. I., 1906.

Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788. Prepared from the originals in the Library of Congress by Charles Henry Lincoln, of the Division of Manuscripts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. 549.)

This calendar includes the bonds of Letters of Marque, the letters in Marine Committee, 1776-1780, and such other naval papers as are in the Library of Congress, except those in the John Paul Jones, Peter Landais, Robert Morris, and Benjamin Franklin collections.

Naval Manuscripts in National Archives, by C. H. Lincoln, in Literary Collector, January, 1904.

Mentions briefly the principal collections of the Navy Department, but devotes especial attention to the letter-books of the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress.

A Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Charles Henry Lincoln, of the Division of Manuscripts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903, pp. 316.)

Includes 883 entries, with references to documents in print, arranged chronologically.

List indicating Arrangement of the Washington Papers. In Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 3, January, 1894, pp. 5-21. (Washington, Department of State, 1894.)

A Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Herbert Friedenwald. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, pp. 315.)

The papers included are those that were in the library prior to the transfer of the Washington collection from the Department of State. The calendar is in two parts, Documents from Washington, and Documents to Washington.

Washington Papers. Volume I. Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, with the Continental Congress. Prepared from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress by John C. Fitzpatrick, Division of Manuscripts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. 741.)

The first volume of what is to be a complete calendar of the correspondence of Washington. It is based upon the Washington, Continental Congress, and Robert Morris collections in the Library of Congress.

An Account of the Manuscript Papers of George Washington which were left by him at Mount Vernon, with a plan for their publication, by Jared Sparks. (Boston, 1827.)

This tract comprises two letters written by Sparks at Mount Vernon, in which he describes the condition in which Washington left his papers.

Some Account of George Washington's Library and Manuscript Records, and their Dispersion from Mount Vernon, by J. M. Toner, in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1892, pp. 71-111.

House Report No. 381, 23d Congress, 1 sess.

Report of House Committee on Foreign Affairs, relating to the purchase of the Washington papers, and containing a brief statement by Jared Sparks as to their value.

List of the Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief, Division of Manuscripts [by John C. Fitzpatrick]. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905, pp. 322.)

A list of the papers in the Franklin collection in the Library of Congress, together with such other Franklin papers as are in the Adams-Dumas, Jefferson, Washington, Continental Congress, John Paul Jones, Robert Morris, and Shippen collections. The papers printed in Bigelow's "Writings of Franklin", are indicated.

Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 21, 47th Congress, 1 sess.

Contains an inventory of the Stevens collection of Franklin's papers, but it is poorly arranged and unreliable, and is superseded by the calendar published by the Library of Congress.

The Lost and Found Manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin, by Theodore F. Dwight, in Magazine of American History, IX. 428-439.

A general description of the Franklin papers, giving the history of the collection.

Calendar of the Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. Printed as Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, nos. 6 (July, 1894), 8 (No-

ember, 1894), 10 (June, 1903). (Washington, Department of State, 1894, 1895, 1903, pp. 541, 598, 270.)

Part I., in Bulletin no. 6, lists letters from Jefferson; part II., Bulletin no. 8, letters to Jefferson, and part III., Bulletin no. 10, a supplementary calendar of letters to and from Jefferson, with a general index to parts I-III.

List indicating the Arrangement of the Papers of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin. In Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 5, May, 1894, pp. 5-14. (Washington, Department of State, 1894.)

No list of the volumes in the Hamilton collection is given.

Calendar of the Correspondence of James Madison. Printed in Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 4, March, 1894. (Washington, Department of State, 1894, pp. 739.)

An index to the calendar is printed as a supplement to Bulletin no. 4 (August, 1895). Pp. 70.

Calendar of the Correspondence of James Monroe, prepared from the originals preserved in the Department of State. Printed as Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, no. 2, November, 1893. (Washington, Department of State, 1893, pp. 371.)

The calendar is in two parts, letters to Monroe, arranged alphabetically by writers, and letters from Monroe, arranged alphabetically by addressees.

Papers of James Monroe. Listed in Chronological Order from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief, Division of Manuscripts [by Wilmer Ross Leech]. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 114.)

Contents of documents not indicated. A facsimile of Monroe's "Journals" of negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana precedes the list.

Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, by Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist, 1904. (Toronto, 1905, pp. 1436.)

Contains a complete publication, with index, of the Loyalist papers in the Library of Congress. A history of the manuscripts is given on pp. 24, 25.

Some Manuscripts of Early Presidents, by C. H. Lincoln, in Literary Collector, May, 1904.

Relates especially to the Jackson papers.

The Jackson and Van Buren Papers, by William MacDonald, in American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, 1905.

The Jackson and Van Buren Papers, by James Schouler in the Atlantic Monthly, February, 1905, pp. 217-225.

The Confederate Diplomatic Archives, by J. Morton Callahan, in South Atlantic Quarterly, II. 1-9 (January, 1903).

A description of the "Pickett Papers" with an account of their history and acquisition by the United States.

Texas Documents in the Congressional Library, in Texas Historical Association Quarterly, VI. 333 (April, 1903).

Guide to the Materials for American History in Cuban Archives, by Luis Marino Pérez. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication No. 83. Papers of the Department of Historical Research. (Washington, 1907.)

Appendix C, pp. 122-130, contains a "List of documents in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, partly from the Cuban archives." Note should also be made of Appendix B, pp. 117-121, which contains a list of the papers in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, relating to the commission of 1830-1835 for the recovery of the Florida archives.

Introduction to the Catalogue Index of Manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland and Spain relating to America, 1763 to 1783. [By Benjamin Franklin Stevens. London, February, 1902.] Pp. xxvii.

This privately printed pamphlet was issued by Messrs. Stevens and Brown, prior to the sale of the Stevens Catalogue Index to the Library of Congress. It contains correspondence with officials and others in the United States, and other information relating to the Catalogue Index as well as to the collection of Peace Transcripts. It contains material from S. Misc. Doc. 29, 47 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Ex. Doc. 43, 49 Cong., 2 sess.; S. Rept. 96, 49 Cong., 2 sess.; H. Rept. 3962, 49 Cong., 2 sess.

A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress preceded by a List of Works relating to Cartography, by P. Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, pp. 1137.)

Only such maps are listed as were in the library in November, 1897. Maps in books and atlases, and manuscript maps, such as those relating to the Revolution, in the Faden, Force, and Rochambeau collections are included.

The Kohl Collection (now in the Library of Congress) of Maps relating to America, by Justin Winsor. A Reprint of Bibliographical Contribution Number 19 of the Library of Harvard University. With Index by Philip Lee Phillips, Chief, Division of Maps and Charts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 189.)

A reprint without change, of the descriptive list published in 1886 by Harvard University Library. An author list of maps, and a dictionary index of all subjects and authors mentioned has been added.

A Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Allan B. Slauson, Chief of Periodical Division. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, pp. 292.)



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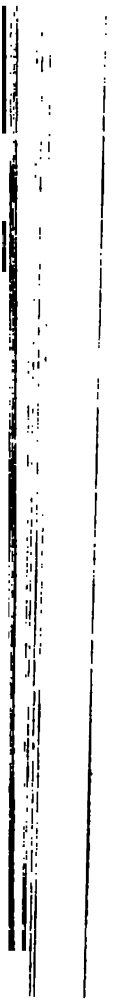
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